THE BUDGET OF THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

FISCAL YEAR 1970

A NOTE ON THE FORMAT OF THE BUDGET

Data relating to the budget for 1970 are published in a group of six documents. *The Budget of the United States Government, 1970,* is presented in a compact volume containing the Budget Message of the President and summary information that presents to the Congress the President's budgetary recommendations. This volume contains the facts and figures that most users of the budget would normally need or desire.

The Budget of the United States Government, 1970—Appendix contains the text of appropriation estimates proposed for the consideration of Congress together with specific supporting information on the various appropriations and funds, as well as supplementary schedules required by law.

The Budget of the United States Government, 1970—Supplement contains the President's recommendations on Executive, Legislative, and Judicial salaries, and is transmitted pursuant to the requirements of section 225(h) of the Act of December 16, 1967, Public Law 90–206, 81 Stat. 644.

The Budget of the United States Government, 1970—The District of Columbia contains the estimates for the municipal government of the District of Columbia.

A pamphlet type of publication, *The Budget in Brief, 1970,* is available for those who wish a more concise and less technical presentation than any of the foregoing four official volumes. A second pamphlet type of publication, *Special Analyses, Budget of the United States, 1970,* contains 18 special analyses that are designed to highlight specified program areas or provide other significant presentations of Federal budget data.

Budget documents for fiscal year 1970 are available from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402. (Paper covers only.)

1. The Budget of the United States Government, 1970 ($2.75).
2. The Budget of the United States Government, 1970—Appendix ($8.50).
3. The Budget of the United States Government, 1970—Supplement (10 cents).
4. The Budget of the United States Government, 1970—The District of Col. mbia (60 cents).
5. The Budget in Brief, 1970 (45 cents).
6. Special Analyses, Budget of the United States, 1970 (1.50)

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GENERAL NOTES

1. The estimates in the budget cover requirements under existing legislation and under legislation which is proposed for enactment by Congress.
2. Unless otherwise indicated, all references to years in this volume are to fiscal years ending June 30.
3. Details in the tables and charts may not add to the totals because of rounding.

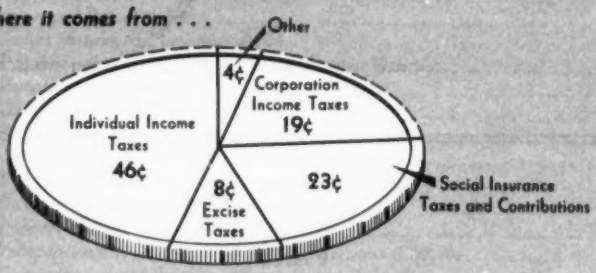
PART I

THE BUDGET MESSAGE OF THE PRESIDENT

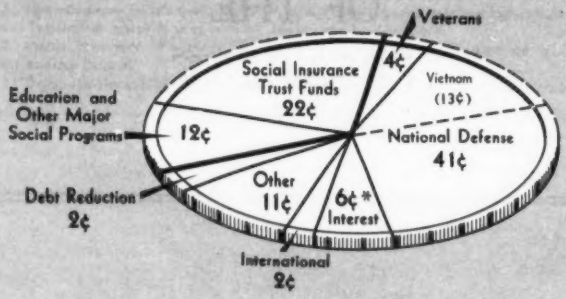
THE BUDGET DOLLAR

Fiscal Year 1970 Estimate

Where it comes from . . .



Where it goes . . .



* Excludes Interest Paid to Trust Funds

BUDGET MESSAGE OF THE PRESIDENT

To the Congress of the United States:

The 1970 budget, which I am transmitting to you today, points the way toward maintaining a strong, healthy economy and continuing progress in meeting the Nation's highest priority military and domestic needs.

The record of achievements of the past 5 years is an impressive one. We have witnessed a period of unprecedented economic growth, with expanded production, rising standards of living, and the lowest rates of unemployment in a decade and a half. Our military forces today are the strongest in the world, capable of protecting the Nation against any foreseeable challenge or threat. Last month saw man's first successful flight to the moon. In domestic matters, the legislative and executive branches, cooperatively, have forged new tools to open wider the doors of opportunity for a better life for all Americans.

In my first budget message 5 years ago, I stated: "A government that is strong, a government that is solvent, a government that is compassionate is the kind of government that endures." I have sought to provide that kind of government as your President. With this budget, I leave that kind of government to my successor.

The 1970 budget program calls for:

- Support for our commitments in Southeast Asia, and necessary improvements to maintain and strengthen our overall military capabilities.
- Continued emphasis on domestic programs which help disadvantaged groups obtain a fairer share of the Nation's economic and cultural advancements.
- A budget surplus in the year ahead, as well as in the current fiscal year, to relieve the inflationary pressures in the economy and to reduce the strains that Federal borrowing would place on financial markets and interest rates.

This Nation can and must bear the cost of the defense of freedom, and must at the same time move ahead in meeting the pressing needs we face at home. But caution and prudence require that we budget our resources in a way which enables us to preserve our prosperity, strengthen the U.S. dollar, and stem the increased price pressures we have experienced in the past few years.

We can meet these objectives and achieve desirable budget surpluses by:

- Holding down total Federal spending and lending through strict control of program commitments.
- Extending for one year the 10% tax surcharge on individual and corporation income taxes enacted last June beyond the present expiration date of June 30, 1969.

Americans are united in the hope that the Vietnam peace talks now taking place in Paris will be soon and successfully concluded, so that reconstruction can begin. Meanwhile, the fighting continues. Under these circumstances, the 1970 budget necessarily provides funds to support our military operations in Vietnam for the year ahead. At the same time, we are taking steps to assure an orderly reduction in Southeast Asia support as soon as conditions permit.

With the attainment of a just and honorable peace, consideration can be given to removal of the tax surcharge as military spending declines. At that time, such action could ease the post-Vietnam transition, smooth the conversion to greater peacetime production, and help assure continued economic growth and full employment.

Our domestic programs are increasingly focused on urgent national problems—inadequate educational opportunities, slum housing, increased crime, urban congestion and decay, pollution of our air and water, lack of proper health care, and hunger and malnutrition. The 1970 budget continues to place the greatest emphasis on progress in overcoming these ills.

A substantial part of every budget reflects the continuing momentum of program decisions made in past years, by past Presidents and past Congresses. While adhering to a restrictive expenditure policy, I am making reasonable provision in the 1970 budget for the requirements of ongoing programs, proposing reductions wherever possible and recommending some selective improvements and expansions, including social security benefit increases.

BUDGET SUMMARY

The 1970 budget proposes total outlays of $195.3 billion, made up of $194.4 billion in expenditures and $0.9 billion for net lending.

Budget receipts are estimated at $198.7 billion in 1970, including the effects of extending present income and excise tax rates.

Accordingly, the budget surplus will be $3.4 billion.

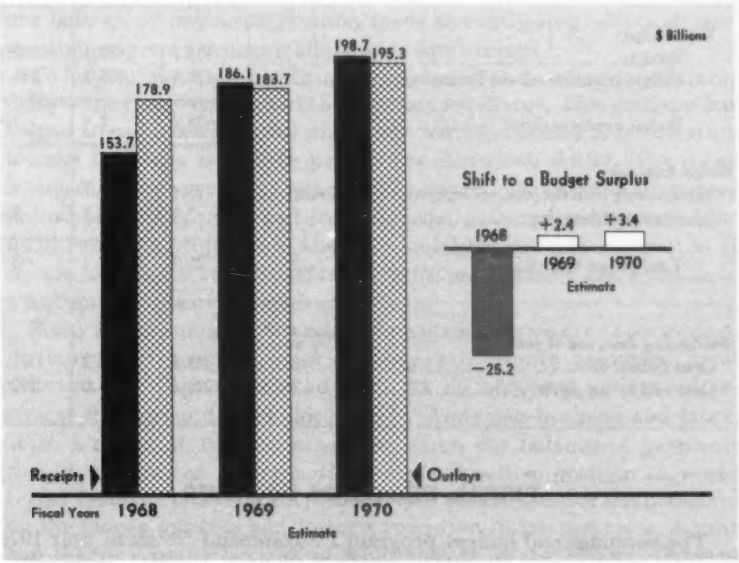
The budget totals are, as in last year's budget, based on the new budget concept adopted upon the unanimous recommendation of the bipartisan Commission on Budget Concepts which I appointed in 1967. They include the transactions of the social security and other Government trust funds, and distinguish between expenditures and fully repayable loans.

Assuming the adoption of the recommendations in this budget, the surplus for fiscal year 1970 would follow a surplus of $2.4 billion in 1969. This outlook represents a sharp reversal from the $25.2 billion deficit incurred in fiscal year 1968.

The totals in the *expenditure account* alone are estimated to produce a surplus of $4.3 billion in fiscal year 1970. This expenditure surplus offers a better measure of the direct effect of the Federal budget on the Nation's income and output, and highlights the fiscal policy which underpins my budget recommendations.

To finance the proposals in this budget, I am recommending appropriations and other new budget authority of $210.1 billion for 1970. Of this amount, $143.9 billion depends on action during the current session of the Congress. The remaining authority will become available under existing law without current congressional action.

Budget Totals, 1968-1970



SUMMARY OF THE BUDGET AND FINANCIAL PLAN

[Fiscal years. In billions]

Description		1968 actual	1969 estimate	1970 estimate
Budget authority (largely appropriations):				
Previously enacted		$134.4	$127.8	----------
Proposed for current action by Congress		----------	4.8	$143.9
Becoming available without current action by Congress		67.8	75.3	80.2
Deductions for offsetting receipts		−11.6	−13.3	−13.9
Total budget authority		190.6	194.6	210.1
Receipts, expenditures, and net lending:				
Expenditure account:				
Receipts		153.7	186.1	198.7
Expenditures (excludes net lending)		172.8	182.3	194.4
Expenditure account surplus or deficit (−)		−19.2	3.8	4.3
Loan account:				
Loan disbursements		20.4	12.5	8.1
Loan repayments		14.4	11.1	7.2
Net lending		6.0	1.4	0.9
Total budget:				
Receipts		153.7	186.1	198.7
Outlays (expenditures and net lending)		178.9	183.7	195.3
Budget surplus or deficit (−)		−25.2	2.4	3.4
Budget financing:				
Net borrowing from the public or repayment of borrowing (−)		23.1	−3.1	−4.0
Other means of financing		2.1	0.7	0.6
Total budget financing		25.2	−2.4	−3.4
Outstanding debt, end of year:	*1967 actual*			
Gross Federal debt	341.3	369.7	365.2	371.5
Debt held by the public	267.5	290.6	276.6	272.6

FISCAL PROGRAM FOR 1970

The revenues and budget program I recommend for fiscal year 1970 are described in detail in Parts 2 and 3 of this budget document. The major features of the overall fiscal program follow.

Economic setting.—The fiscal policy I am recommending is designed to:

- Foster continued growth in employment and real income;
- Contain inflationary pressures;
- Ease the upward pressure on interest rates; and
- Continue the improvement in our balance of payments position.

Early in 1961, the American economy entered into a record-breaking period of prosperity which has continued for 8 years. Between 1960 and 1968, we have achieved:

- An increase of 45% in the Nation's output of goods and services;
- A rise of $24 billion in annual corporation profits, after taxes;
- An increase of 31% in real per capita spendable personal income (after adjustment for prices);
- The creation of more than 10 million new jobs;
- An average annual increase of 3.5% in output per man-hour;
- A reduction in the rate of unemployment to 3.3% of the labor force, the lowest level since October 1953; and
- A decrease of over 17 million in the number of people living in poverty.

In contrast, recent price developments have not been satisfactory, even though our record compares favorably with other major nations of the world. We have also had a sharp increase in interest rates, and our balance of payments position needs strengthening, although substantial progress has been made toward equilibrium.

To help correct these conditions, I requested and—after considerable delay—the Congress enacted the 10% tax surcharge. This measure has helped to calm fears abroad about our willingness and determination to take the steps needed to protect the American dollar. The delay in enacting the surcharge was costly, however. During the prolonged period of debate, price and cost increases gathered momentum. The fiscal restraint proposed in the 1969 and 1970 budgets is essential if we are to look toward a satisfactory price performance and a return to a sustainable rate of economic growth.

Many factors underlie the economic imbalances we are experiencing. A return to reasonable price stability will require continued fiscal restraint with appropriate adjustments in monetary policy and restraint in price and wage decisions by American business and labor. With a reduction in inflationary pressures, our balance of payments should improve as we strengthen our competitive position in world trade. Relative price stability should also relieve some of the pressures on the money markets and foster a reduction in interest rates. A year ago the very heavy borrowing requirements of the Federal Government were exerting extreme pressure on interest rates. This is no longer the case.

Although we are optimistic, we cannot predict with any certainty when the peace talks in Paris will reach a successful conclusion. Nor can we predict precisely the timing or magnitude of movements in our highly complex economy. Accordingly, I believe the wisest plan of action at this time calls for extension of the tax surcharge. Should the situation change significantly in the coming months, fiscal policy adjustments could be undertaken appropriate to the conditions then forecast.

When I signed the act providing for the tax surcharge, I pointed to the need for procedures in the future to assure closer cooperation between the executive and legislative branches in accomplishing the timely adjustment of fiscal policy. I believe the current uncertain outlook presents an excellent opportunity for attempting corrective action in this area.

- I urge the Congress to give serious consideration to coupling extension of the temporary surcharge beyond June 30, 1969, with authority for the President to remove it entirely or partially if warranted by developments. Such Presidential discretion would be subject to congressional veto within a limited time period.
- For the longer run, consideration should be given to establishing as a permanent part of our tax system an element of flexibility under which the President, again subject to congressional veto, would have discretion to raise or lower personal and corporation income tax rates within specified limits—such as 5% in either direction.

The Congress should take this action or develop a comparable alternative procedure to prevent in the future the kind of costly fiscal stalemate we experienced in the last year and a half.

Revenues.—In addition to extending the temporary income tax surcharge, I believe we should also extend the present excise tax rates of 7% on automobiles and 10% on telephone service, rather than allow these rates to drop to 5% on January 1, 1970, as currently scheduled by the Revenue and Expenditure Control Act of 1968. The $198.7 billion total estimated revenues for fiscal year 1970 includes $9.5 billion to be collected from extending the income tax surcharge and current automobile and telephone excise tax rates.

Budget receipts in fiscal year 1969 are estimated at $186.1 billion. Although declining, the continued high cost of supporting our operations in Southeast Asia will amount to more than double the revenue yields anticipated from extending the surcharge and excise tax rates into fiscal year 1970. If the surcharge were allowed to expire on June 30, 1969, and the excise taxes to decline on January 1, 1970, the growth

in revenues, mainly resulting from an expanding economy and rising incomes, would approximately offset the revenue loss from the scheduled decline in tax rates. Receipts in fiscal year 1970 under existing law would be close to the estimated revenues in fiscal year 1969, and would be inadequate to cover the unavoidable, built-in increases in outlays.

BUDGET RECEIPTS

[Fiscal years. In billions]

Source	1968 actual	1969 estimate	1970 estimate
Individual income taxes	$68.7	$84.4	$90.4
Corporation income taxes	28.7	38.1	37.9
Social insurance taxes and contributions	34.6	40.5	45.9
Excise taxes	14.1	14.8	15.7
All other receipts	7.6	8.3	8.8
Total budget receipts	153.7	186.1	198.7
Under existing law	153.7	185.6	186.8
Under proposed legislation:			
Income and excise tax rate extensions		0.5	9.5
Increase in social security wage base and tax rate			1.7
Accelerated unemployment tax payments			0.3
User charges			0.4

The rise of $12.6 billion in revenues between 1969 and 1970 includes an estimated $5.4 billion increase under social insurance programs, such as social security and unemployment insurance.

Most of this rise, $5.0 billion, is in social security receipts, including:

- The full-year effect of the increase from 8.8% to 9.6% in the combined employer-employee payroll tax rate, which occurred on January 1, 1969, and
- A proposed increase in the taxable wage base from $7,800 to $9,000 and in the combined employer-employee tax rate from 9.6% to 10.4%, effective January 1, 1970, in order to finance proposed benefit increases. The increase in the tax rate is currently scheduled by law to take effect on January 1, 1971.

Another $0.3 billion of the increase from 1969 to 1970 reflects proposed legislation to shift the timing of collections of the Federal unemployment tax from a lump-sum annual basis to a current quarterly basis. This change will provide more adequately for the administrative costs of the Federal-State employment security system.

Many Government programs offer services which yield direct and identifiable benefits to specific groups. Some of these programs should be financed by charging users for the services rather than having them financed by the general taxpayer. I believe this is sound public policy and should be extended to new areas.

In the past few years I have recommended legislation for user charges in the field of transportation, so that those who benefit directly will pay a fairer share of the costs involved. I am again recommending such user charges, and the 1970 estimate of revenues includes $0.4 billion based on my proposals.

Outlays.—The estimate of $195.3 billion in total budget outlays in fiscal year 1970 represents our minimum requirements to fill urgent needs at home and abroad. It is based on a detailed review of all Federal programs, with the objective of holding outlays down as much as possible, consistent with essential national economic and program objectives.

For fiscal year 1968, a reduction in agency obligations was enacted. For fiscal year 1969, the Congress enacted an arbitrary ceiling on total outlays in the Revenue and Expenditure Control Act of 1968. Each of these devices conflicts with the normal appropriations process and with current techniques of program planning and execution. Effective Government operations require that we reach an agreement on which of these conflicting budgetary approaches will be used in the future.

In limiting total outlays, the Congress departed from its traditional procedure of using individual appropriation actions as the primary means of exercising its control over the Federal budget. In contrast with normal practice, the Congress placed direct restrictions on the amount of checks that could be issued or cash disbursements that could be made in the 12-month period ending June 30, 1969.

To implement this new restriction, the executive departments and agencies have had to add to their financial control machinery. In prior years, executive control of the budget was exercised at the stage of placing contracts, hiring personnel, making loan and grant commitments, or incurring some other obligation. These obligations lead, of course, to Federal disbursements, sometimes in the same fiscal year and sometimes in a later fiscal year. Now, in fiscal year 1969, each executive establishment must also exercise direct control over the amount of disbursements it makes *within* the year.

An inflexible spending ceiling unrelated to the appropriations process forces inefficient or uneconomical practices in carrying out legislatively approved programs. In some cases, national priorities are arbitrarily distorted by the fact that the outlays for some Federal programs are sheltered in basic law from meaningful annual control, and, consequently, compensating reductions have to be made elsewhere.

In periods of inflationary pressure, such as we are now experiencing, the need for holding down Federal outlays is beyond dispute. Also, it would be unwise to try to correct within fiscal year 1970 the distortions from the obligation reductions of 1968 and the outlay controls of 1969. Therefore, in this budget, the estimates of expenditures and net lending in fiscal year 1970 must reflect the continuation of an executive policy of outlay management.

With such a policy, total budget outlays in 1970 are estimated to be up $11.6 billion from 1969. This includes $0.5 billion for national defense, largely for improvements in our strategic forces, modernization of our tactical air forces, and other increased research and development efforts needed to assure sufficient deterrent power in the future. These increases will be substantially offset by reduced outlays for Vietnam resulting from changing combat patterns and revised supply requirements.

Apart from national defense, three-quarters of the increase between 1969 and 1970 reflects relatively uncontrollable charges which must be met under present laws. The overall increase must, further, be judged in the light of the rising workloads and costs to which the Government—just as businesses, consumers, and other sectors of the economy—must accommodate.

The $8.6 billion increase in relatively uncontrollable outlays consists of:

- $2.9 billion for benefit payments and other outlays for social security, Medicare, and other social insurance programs financed through trust funds; this increase represents the automatic growth in benefits for these programs under existing law.
- $2.8 billion for the final stage of the pay increases for military and civilian employees enacted in 1967, to achieve pay comparability with the private sector.
- $1.6 billion for other charges which are relatively fixed in the short run under requirements of existing law (for example, interest on the debt, public assistance and Medicaid, and veterans benefits).

- $1.3 billion for outlays arising out of prior year contracts and other commitments now reaching the payment stage. This includes substantial amounts for highways, construction of education facilities, and health and community development programs.

BUDGET OUTLAYS

[Fiscal years. In billions]

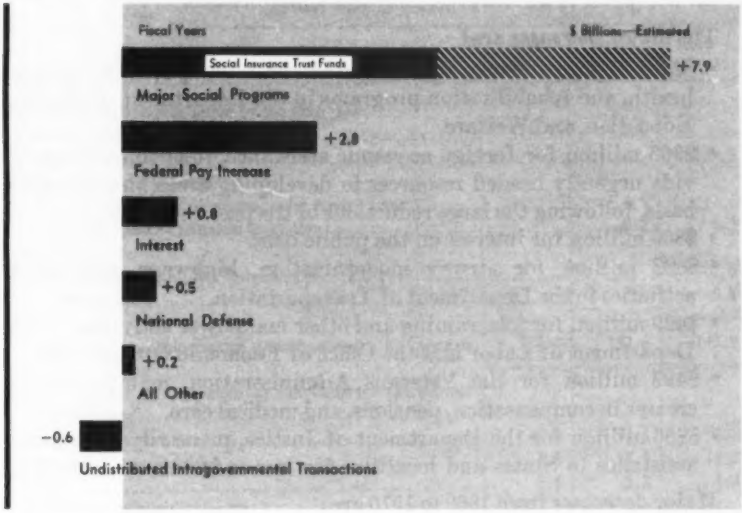
Controllability	1968 actual	1969 estimate	1970 estimate	Change, 1969 to 1970
National defense	$80.5	$81.0	$81.5	+$0.5
Relatively uncontrollable civilian outlays under present law:				
Open-ended programs and fixed costs:				
Social security, Medicare, and other social insurance trust funds	35.5	39.6	42.4	+2.9
Interest	13.7	15.2	16.0	+0.8
Civilian and military pay increase			2.8	+2.8
Veterans pensions, compensation, and insurance	5.0	5.6	5.9	+0.2
Public assistance grants (including Medicaid)	5.3	6.3	7.4	+1.1
Farm price supports (Commodity Credit Corporation)	3.2	3.6	3.1	−0.5
Postal operations directly related to mail volume	0.7	0.5	0.5	+0.1
Legislative and judiciary	0.3	0.4	0.4	+§
Other	1.3	1.6	1.5	−0.1
Outlays from prior year contracts and obligations	17.3	17.6	18.9	+1.3
Subtotal, relatively uncontrollable civilian outlays	82.4	90.2	98.8	+8.6
Relatively controllable civilian outlays:				
Proposed social security benefit increases			1.6	+1.6
Other	20.5	17.6	19.0	+1.5
Undistributed intragovernmental transactions	−4.6	−5.1	−5.7	−0.6
Total budget outlays	178.9	183.7	195.3	+11.6

§Less than $50 million.

In keeping with national priorities, major social programs account for the largest portion of the $11.6 billion increase in outlays between 1969 and 1970. Of the $7.9 billion increase for these programs, $4.5 billion is for social insurance payments including my proposals for an increase in social security benefits.

Aside from the increases for national defense and such relatively uncontrollable outlays as Federal pay and interest, outlays for all other civilian programs are estimated to increase by only $0.2 billion.

Change In Budget Outlays, 1969–1970



Budget authority.—For fiscal year 1970, a total of $210.1 billion of budget authority is recommended, including:

- New obligational authority of $209.6 billion for programs in the expenditure account of the budget, and
- Loan authority of $0.5 billion for loan account programs.

Budget authority—mostly in the form of appropriations—must be provided by the Congress before Federal agencies can spend or lend funds. Some authority requires congressional action each year or at fairly regular intervals. Other amounts of authority become available under basic law, and require no specific additional action by the Congress.

Of the total budget authority I am recommending for 1970, $143.9 billion would have to be acted on during this session of the Congress. The estimated 1970 outlays related to such action total $93.8 billion.

The remaining authority, which does not require further congressional action, consists mainly of amounts for social insurance trust fund programs, under which the special receipts financing the programs are automatically appropriated, and for interest on the public debt.

The $15.5 billion increase in total budget authority estimated between 1969 and 1970 consists mainly of $5.4 billion representing the increase in social insurance trust fund receipts, $3.6 billion for the Department of Defense and the military assistance program, and $2.8 billion for the military and civilian pay increase to be put into effect in July 1969.

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The remaining increase of $3.6 billion in budget authority for 1970 is the net result of a number of increases and decreases.

The major *increases* are:

- $2.0 billion, primarily for Medicaid and other public assistance, health, and rehabilitation programs in the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.
- $966 million for foreign economic assistance, to enable us to provide urgently needed resources to developing areas on a selective basis, following the large reductions of the past two years.
- $800 million for interest on the public debt.
- $522 million for airway modernization, highways, and other activities in the Department of Transportation.
- $429 million for job training and other manpower activities of the Department of Labor and the Office of Economic Opportunity.
- $422 million for the Veterans Administration, mainly for increases in compensation, pensions, and medical care.
- $286 million for the Department of Justice, primarily to increase assistance to States and localities for law enforcement activities.

Major *decreases* from 1969 to 1970 are:

- $635 million for the Department of Agriculture, largely reflecting lower costs for the Commodity Credit Corporation associated with smaller crops of wheat and soybeans, and increased use of feed grains.
- $286 million for the Post Office, reflecting proposed legislation to consolidate first-class and domestic air mail into a single category with a rate 1 cent higher than the present first class rate, and to adjust the rate for single-piece third-class mail.
- $236 million for the Department of Housing and Urban Development, as increases for various programs are more than offset by reductions in direct loans for college housing and housing for moderate-income families, which are being replaced by programs relying on private financing.
- $235 million for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, which will provide for a program level equal to 1969 when combined with prior year funds.
- $133 million for the Atomic Energy Commission, reflecting reductions in procurement of raw uranium concentrates and in construction of facilities.

An allowance for contingencies of $500 million is included in the total of budget authority for 1970 to cover unforeseen developments and the costs of proposals for which specific estimates cannot be made at this time.

BUDGET AUTHORITY

[Fiscal years. In billions]

Description	1968 actual	1969 estimate	1970 estimate
Available through current action by the Congress:			
Previously enacted	$134.4	$127.8	
Proposed in this budget			$139.3
To be requested separately:			
For supplemental requirements under present law		4.5	
Upon enactment of proposed legislation		0.2	1.3
Allowances:			
Civilian and military pay increase			2.8
Contingencies		0.2	0.5
Subtotal, available through current action by the Congress	134.4	132.6	143.9
Available without current action by the Congress (permanent authorizations):			
Trust funds (existing law)	47.8	53.5	59.1
Interest on the public debt	14.6	16.0	16.8
Other	5.4	5.8	4.3
Deductions for offsetting receipts:			
Interfund and intragovernmental transactions	−6.9	−8.7	−9.1
Proprietary receipts from the public	−4.7	−4.6	−4.8
Total budget authority	190.6	194.6	210.1

The total budget authority shown in this budget for 1969 includes $4.7 billion of supplemental appropriations recommended for action in the current session of the Congress. Of this amount, $1.6 billion is needed to provide for the pay increase which became effective on July 1, 1968. A supplemental appropriation of $1.6 billion is also recommended for the Department of Defense, for special Southeast Asia support.

In addition, the 1969 total makes provision for supplemental appropriations required for public assistance and veterans compensation and pensions, which are now estimated at higher levels than provided for last year, and for the urgently needed replenishment of the resources of the International Development Association and a contribution to the special funds of the Asian Development Bank, following enactment of the necessary authorizations.

The estimate of total outlays in 1969 and 1970 includes the outlays related to these supplemental funds.

IMPACT OF REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE CONTROL ACT IN FISCAL YEAR 1969

In addition to various provisions affecting the tax system, the Revenue and Expenditure Control Act of 1968 (Public Law 90–364) contained several sections designed to curb current and future budget outlays. The act provided for:

- Specific limitations on budget authority and outlays in fiscal year 1969, representing—for the programs covered—reductions of $10 billion and $6 billion, respectively, below the levels in the 1969 budget which I sent to the Congress on January 29, 1968.
- An analysis of funds previously made available by the Congress which are estimated to be unobligated on June 30, 1969, and to remain available in 1970, with a report including recommendations for rescissions of at least $8 billion of such balances.
- Restrictions on the hiring of full-time, permanent employees of Federal agencies to 75% of separations, until the total of such employees reaches the June 1966 level.

Budget authority and outlays.—In setting the limitations on budget authority and outlays, the Congress excepted certain programs from the required reductions and subsequently added other exceptions. The exceptions amount in total to more than half of the currently estimated budget, including special support of Vietnam operations and the largest uncontrollable programs in the budget—programs which have shown the sharpest growth in recent years.

The current estimate of $194.6 billion in total budget authority for fiscal year 1969 is $7.1 billion below the estimate in last year's budget. An increase of $6.1 billion is now estimated for the programs exempted from the provisions of Public Law 90–364, largely for (1) special Vietnam costs, reflecting mainly the adjustments I announced on March 31, 1968, (2) the price support operations of the Commodity Credit Corporation, because of larger crops than anticipated last January, (3) social security trust funds, in which the receipts—which constitute budget authority—are greater than originally estimated, (4) interest costs, reflecting both a larger debt and higher interest rates, and (5) public assistance grants, based on reports received from participating State governments.

The current status of *budget authority* for fiscal year 1969 is as follows:

BUDGET AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 1969—RELATIONSHIP TO PUBLIC LAW 90-364

[In billions]

Description	January 1968 estimate	Current estimate	Change
Programs excepted from Public Law 90-364 limitation:			
Special support of Vietnam operations	$25.4	$28.0	+$2.6
Interest	14.4	15.2	+0.8
Veterans benefits and services	7.8	7.5	−0.3
Social Security Act trust funds	41.8	42.6	+0.9
Old-age and survivors insurance	(27.2)	(27.8)	(+0.7)
Disability insurance	(3.7)	(3.8)	(+0.1)
Health insurance	(6.8)	(7.3)	(+0.5)
Unemployment insurance	(4.1)	(3.8)	(−0.3)
Commodity Credit Corporation (price support and related programs)	3.3	4.8	+1.6
Public assistance grants to States (including Medicaid)	5.8	6.4	+0.7
Subtotal, excepted programs	98.4	104.6	+6.1
Remainder—covered by Public Law 90-364 limitation	103.3	90.1	−13.2
Total	201.7	194.6	−7.1

For the programs affected by the limitation required under Public Law 90-364, budget authority is now estimated to be $13.2 billion under last January's estimate. A portion of this reduction reflects the conversion to complete private ownership of the Federal National Mortgage Association's secondary market operations, the Federal intermediate credit banks, and the banks for cooperatives. However, the $10 billion required reduction is being achieved over and above these factors, and without the need for me to establish reserves which would result in automatic rescission of enacted 1969 budget authority as authorized under the law.

For *budget outlays*, the current situation is as follows:

BUDGET OUTLAYS IN FISCAL YEAR 1969—RELATIONSHIP TO PUBLIC LAW 90-364

[In billions]

Description	January 1968 estimate	Current estimate	Change
Programs excepted from Public Law 90-364 limitation:			
Special support of Vietnam operations	$26.3	$29.2	+$2.9
Interest	14.4	15.2	+0.8
Veterans benefits and services	7.3	7.7	+0.4
Social Security Act trust funds	36.0	36.4	+0.4
Old-age and survivors insurance	(24.6)	(24.6)	(+0.1)
Disability insurance	(2.6)	(2.6)	−§
Health insurance	(5.8)	(6.2)	(+0.5)
Unemployment insurance	(3.1)	(3.0)	(−0.1)
Tennessee Valley Authority (portion financed from power proceeds and borrowing)	0.1	0.1	+§
Commodity Credit Corporation (price support and related programs)	2.8	3.6	[1] +0.9
Public assistance grants to States (including Medicaid)	5.7	6.2	[1] +0.6
Aid to schools in federally impacted areas (special 1968 supplemental payments made in 1969)	----------	0.1	+0.1
Subtotal, excepted programs	92.6	98.6	+6.0
Remainder—covered by Public Law 90-364 limitation	93.5	85.1	−8.3
Total	186.1	183.7	−2.4

§Less than $50 million.
[1] Outlays exceeding the January 1968 estimates by more than $907 million for farm price supports and $560 million for public assistance grants are not excepted from the Public Law 90-364 limitation.

In total, outlays in 1969 are now estimated to be $2.4 billion below the original estimate last January. Upward reestimates amounting to $6.0 billion have been necessary in the programs excepted from the spending limitation, reflecting the same factors as those affecting budget authority.

For the portion of the budget covered by the limitation in Public Law 90-364, the current estimate of outlays represents a reduction of $8.3 billion below the January 1968 estimate for fiscal year 1969. These reductions include decreases in Department of Defense programs apart from Southeast Asia support as well as in the civilian agencies of the Government.

As in the case of budget authority, the required $6 billion cutback in outlays for covered programs is being accomplished over and above reductions resulting from financing changes associated with the conversion of certain credit institutions to private ownership. The currently estimated reduction will allow leeway in carrying out the provisions of Public Law 90–364, should unforeseen increases occur in the affected programs in the months ahead.

The Vocational Education Amendments of 1968 contain a provision permanently exempting appropriations made to the Office of Education from administrative controls on obligations and spending. While this administration has made education an urgent national priority, it is highly undesirable to restrict in this way the actions which a future President might find necessary for prudent management of the Government.

Unobligated balances.—As required by section 204 of Public Law 90–364, an analysis has been made of the unobligated balances estimated to remain available in fiscal year 1970. A report of the results, indicating possible rescissions of the required $8 billion of these balances, is provided in Special Analysis G. I do not favor those rescissions and therefore the tables and schedules in the various parts of the budget do not reflect such action.

Federal civilian employment.—The requirement in Public Law 90–364 that restrictions on hiring be imposed until the Government's full-time permanent civilian employment is reduced to the June 1966 level has inevitably created many difficulties for orderly management of the Government's activities. As originally enacted, this requirement would have necessitated an eventual reduction of over 250,000 employees from the level of June 1968, despite a substantial increase in workloads compared with 2 years earlier. Shortly after enactment of the law, the Congress exempted roughly one-third of the Government's full-time employees in specified agencies, with the effect of lowering the required reduction to about 115,000.

The controls in the law also affect temporary and part-time employment, requiring that such employment each month in any agency not exceed the level of the corresponding month in 1967.

The administration has successfully enforced these provisions to date. However, it is clear that continued arbitrary reductions in em-

ployment over a period of time will hamstring effective management of programs and personnel practices, will reduce efficiency and increase costs, and will lead to further curtailment or to interruption of Government services. This situation is aggravated by the need to provide staff for new programs adopted after June 1966 and for enlarged workloads which occur as the population grows and the economy expands.

During the past 5 years, I have, as a regular practice, imposed employment limitations on the agencies to provide incentives for improving productivity and to keep the Federal payroll to a minimum. Limitations for each department and agency were related to the program and budgetary levels recommended by me and approved by the Congress, rather than to some arbitrary formula or unrelated benchmark period.

The Congress should rely on its appropriations process—or develop an acceptable accompanying process—to relate employment levels specifically to the work it wants done by each agency and for which it provides the necessary funds. The 1970 estimates in this budget are based on such action.

FEDERAL DEBT

On the basis of the estimates of receipts and outlays in this budget, the *Federal debt held by the public* will decrease from $290.6 billion on June 30, 1968 to $276.6 billion on June 30, 1969, and will further decline to an estimated $272.6 billion on June 30, 1970. This decrease reflects:

- The sharp reduction in net Federal borrowing requirements from the unusually high level in 1968, since outlays in both 1969 and 1970 will be financed entirely from current revenues; and
- The conversion to complete private ownership during 1969 of the secondary market operations of the Federal National Mortgage Association, the Federal intermediate credit banks, and the banks for cooperatives, causing a net reduction of $10.9 billion in outstanding obligations to the public previously included in the Federal debt.

Gross Federal debt—which is the sum of the amount of debt held by the public and the amount held within the Government—is estimated at $371.5 billion at the end of the fiscal year 1970. This total includes not only the direct obligations of the Treasury, but also $14.1 billion in securities issued by various other Federal agencies.

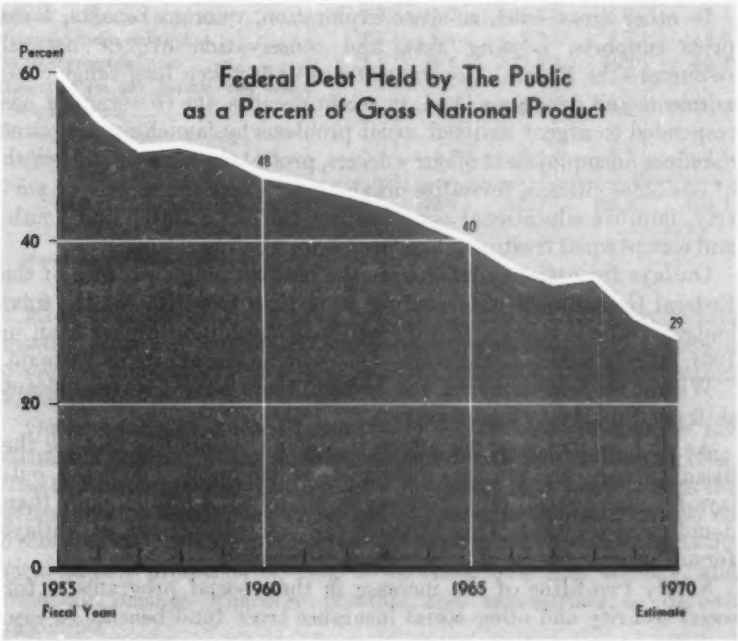
FEDERAL DEBT AND BUDGET FINANCING

[End of fiscal years. In billions]

Description	1968 actual	1969 estimate	1970 estimate
Federal debt held by the public	$290.6	$276.6	$272.6
Plus: Debt held by Federal agencies and trust funds	79.1	88.6	98.9
Equals: Gross Federal debt	369.7	365.2	371.5
Of which:			
Treasury debt [1]	345.3	350.2	357.4
Other agency debt	24.4	15.0	14.1
Budget financing:			
Net borrowing from the public or repayment of borrowing (−)	23.1	−3.1	−4.0
Other means of financing	2.1	0.7	0.6
Total budget financing	25.2	[2] −2.4	−3.4
Total budget surplus or deficit (−)	−25.2	2.4	3.4

[1] Excludes notes issued to the International Monetary Fund.

[2] Excludes $10.8 billion of net credits for conversion of certain mixed-ownership credit institutions to private ownership.



The statutory debt limit now stands at $358 billion, with a temporary seasonal increase to $365 billion permitted within each fiscal year. These limits apply mainly to the direct Treasury debt and do not cover most of the publicly issued agency debt. As a result of the unusually large increase in special Treasury issues to Government trust funds for investment of their surplus receipts in the latter half of the fiscal year, the direct Treasury debt will be relatively high, even though a budget surplus is in prospect and borrowing from the public will decline. It may be necessary, therefore, within the next few months, to revise the present debt limit. Even if this does not prove necessary at that time, the need for such action will, in all probability, arise next fall, when budget receipts will be seasonally low.

THE SETTING OF PRIORITIES

The overall *size* of the Federal budget reflects the needs and demands for public services as a whole. The *composition* of the budget reveals much about the Nation's priorities.

As the population grows and the economy expands, outlays for such public services as improvements in our national parks and other Federal recreation areas, air safety, law enforcement, and the collection of taxes and customs duties inevitably increase.

In other areas—such as space exploration, veterans benefits, farm price supports, housing aids, and conservation of our natural resources—the Federal Government has undertaken long-range commitments and programs. And, in recent decades, the Government has responded to urgent national social problems by launching programs to reduce unemployment of our workers, protect the incomes and health of our older citizens, revitalize urban areas, attack the sources of poverty, improve educational opportunities for our children and youth, and ensure equal treatment and justice for all Americans.

Outlays for national defense are the heaviest single expense of the Federal Government, representing more than two-fifths of the total budget. Defense outlays in 1970 will be $28.0 billion higher than in 1964, largely reflecting the costs of supporting our efforts in Vietnam.

Within the remainder of the budget, there have been significant shifts in emphasis in these 6 years.

As we have increased our efforts to widen the opportunities for the disadvantaged, and improve the quality of life for all Americans, outlays for major social programs have risen by $37.4 billion, more than doubling since 1964. This is twice the rate of increase of outlays for any other category of Government programs.

Nearly two-fifths of the increase in these social programs is for social security and other social insurance trust fund benefits to ease

the burdens of income loss because of retirement or unemployment. But among the most rapidly growing Federal programs have been those which represent *investment in human resources*—through education, manpower training, improved health care, and aid to the needy.

CHANGING STRUCTURE OF FEDERAL BUDGET OUTLAYS

[Fiscal years. In billions]

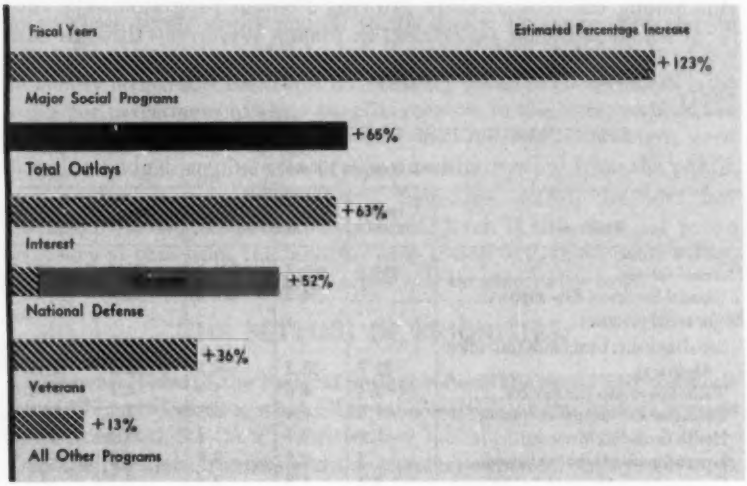
Program	1964 actual	1968 actual	1969 estimate	1970 estimate	Change, 1964–1970
National defense	$53.6	$80.5	$81.0	$81.5	+$28.0
(Special Southeast Asia support)	.....	(26.5)	(28.8)	(25.4)	(+25.4)
Major social programs:					
Social insurance trust funds (excluding Medicare)	22.7	30.2	33.3	37.2	+14.4
Welfare payments and services	3.4	4.6	5.3	6.1	+2.6
Education and manpower training	1.6	6.4	6.5	7.2	+5.6
Health (including Medicare)	1.8	9.7	11.4	13.0	+11.2
Low and moderate income housing	§	0.9	0.9	1.1	+1.1
Community and regional development	0.8	1.8	2.4	3.3	+2.4
Subtotal, major social programs	30.4	53.7	59.8	67.8	+37.4
Interest	9.8	13.7	15.2	16.0	+6.1
Veterans benefits and services	5.7	6.9	7.7	7.7	+2.0
All other programs	22.1	28.6	25.0	24.9	+2.8
Allowances for pay increase and contingencies	.....	.....	0.1	3.2	+3.2
Undistributed intragovernmental transactions	−2.9	−4.6	−5.1	−5.7	−2.8
Total	118.6	178.9	183.7	195.3	+76.7

§Less than $50 million.

More than one-tenth of total budget outlays are for unavoidable interest costs and for benefits and services to veterans. These show a combined increase of $8.2 billion between 1964 and 1970, representing a growth of 53%.

Outlays for all the other programs of the Federal Government are estimated at $24.9 billion in 1970, compared with $22.1 billion in 1964. The rise of only one-eighth for these programs in 6 years reflects the general policy throughout the budget of providing increases strictly on a selective basis, giving highest priority to programs which strike at the most urgent problems, holding down those with less urgency, and reducing outlays wherever possible and appropriate to current priorities.

Trends in Federal Budget Outlays, 1964-1970



During the six-year period, 1964 to 1970, annual budget outlays will have increased by $76.7 billion, from a total of $118.6 billion in fiscal year 1964 to an estimated $195.3 billion for 1970.

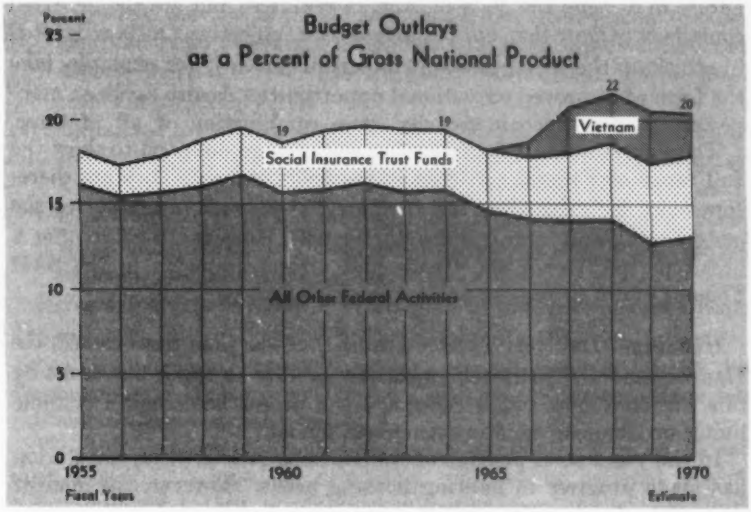
Nevertheless, Federal outlays as a proportion of gross national product—that is, as a share of our total economy—have remained at about one-fifth for the past 15 years. Excluding special Vietnam costs and the self-financed social insurance trust funds, outlays have been declining as a share of the Nation's output.

BUDGET OUTLAYS AS A PERCENTAGE OF GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT

[Fiscal years]

	Average, 1955–1960 actual	1965 actual	1968 actual	1969 estimate	1970 estimate
Total outlays:					
Vietnam	----------	‡	3.3%	3.3%	2.7%
Social insurance trust funds	2.4%	3.5%	4.3	4.4	4.6
Other outlays	15.9	14.5	14.2	12.9	13.2

‡ Less than 0.05%.



In the budgets covering the years of my administration, including the budget I am transmitting today, the Federal Government will have:

- Provided $969 billion for programs to improve the lives of our citizens and to protect the Nation's security. About two-thirds of the total increase in outlays are in domestic activities.
- Received $936 billion in revenues to finance Federal defense and civilian programs.

The total deficit in the fiscal years 1965 through 1970 is estimated at $33½ billion. That deficit, however, is more than offset by over $35 billion in lower taxes returned to individuals, families, and corporations during this period as a result of the reduced tax rates put into effect shortly after I became President. This reduction takes into account increases in social security taxes to provide higher benefits, and extension of the income tax surcharge and present automobile and telephone excise tax rates through 1970.

BUDGET PERSPECTIVES

The expansion of the Federal Government's social programs in recent years is highlighted by looking separately at selected areas in which the Government is making important contributions to improving the quality of American life. Many of the Government's

efforts to develop the Nation's human resources and aid the deprived contribute to more than one important social objective. Outlays devoted to attacking the sources and symptoms of poverty, for example, take the form of improved educational opportunities, health services, manpower training, income security, or a combination of all of these.

The figures used in the following sections are designed to show the full range of Federal activities in the fields covered. They are therefore more inclusive than the functional data used in adding to the budget total, and contain some duplication. However, they do offer a broad perspective of the trends and accomplishments in the total Federal effort to resolve urgent national problems.

Housing.—Last year I recommended, and the Congress enacted, the Housing and Urban Development Act of 1968 to fulfill a goal set by this Nation almost two decades ago—"a decent home and a suitable living environment for every American family."

In the years since passage of the Housing Act of 1949, the Nation has made progress in meeting housing needs. However, the goal of decent housing is still unfulfilled for many Americans.

The 1968 Act will involve the Federal Government in a new and closer partnership with private industry and labor to provide 26 million new or rehabilitated homes and apartments over the next 10 years. A significant part of this new program will be Federal assistance for 6 million dwelling units to assure adequate housing for families with meager resources. The initial goal is to build or repair 700,000 homes and apartments for low and moderate income urban and rural families in the first 2 years. Both the Department of Housing and Urban Development and the Department of Agriculture are involved in this major undertaking.

The Housing Act of 1968 is the most significant and comprehensive action in the Nation's history to bring decent, safe, and sanitary housing to all Americans. Its provisions include:

- A new home ownership assistance program to enable lower income families to own homes—a goal which has previously been beyond the resources of these families.
- A new rental housing assistance program, in order to make it possible for lower income families and elderly persons to obtain decent shelter for 25% of their income.
- Establishment of an insured loan program in the Farmers Home Administration to provide assistance for lower income housing in rural areas, at interest rates as low as 1%.
- The creation of New Communities to complement our efforts to revitalize the inner city.

- Improved services in public housing developments so that tenants can take better advantage of job and education opportunities, and become more involved in solving the problems of the developments in which they live.
- Expanded use of rent supplements to enable families eligible for public housing to rent new or rehabilitated private housing, for which they will pay a minimum of 25% of the family's income.
- Encouragement for the establishment of national housing partnerships, in which major corporations can work with local builders to help increase housing production.

Private financing is essential if the goals of the Housing and Urban Development Act of 1968 are to be achieved. In addition to the private financing, the 1970 budget contains $1.1 billion in outlays by the Department of Housing and Urban Development for assistance for low and moderate income housing.

We must bring an end to discrimination against prospective homebuyers or renters based on race, color, religion, or national origin. Since January 1, 1969, the fair housing provisions of the 1968 Civil Rights Act have been applicable to 20 million dwelling units. An estimated 55 million additional units will be covered in 1970. The budget provides for the Department of Housing and Urban Development to carry out its responsibilities for education, investigation, and conciliation under the act, and for the Department of Justice to start investigating patterns of discrimination in housing and to take cases to court where conciliation efforts fail.

The massive housing needs of our growing Nation can only be met through a major commitment by governments at all levels working with private industry and labor to provide suitable housing for all Americans—and to eliminate the rat-infested city slum and the dilapidated shacks which dot the countryside. We have now made such a commitment.

Aids to urban areas.—America is an urban nation. Almost two-thirds of our people live in metropolitan areas—consisting of clusters of people and problems. More than 80% of the Nation's population growth between 1960 and 1966 occurred in such major urban centers.

The national interest in the cities could be explained solely in terms of these population statistics. But this explanation is not sufficient. Over a period of years, the American city has been plagued by problems which are now reaching crisis proportions—aggravated by multiple and overlapping governmental responsibilities and racial and economic separation. Central cities and suburbs are both hard-pressed to provide the public services required by their citizens. Their revenue

sources lag behind service needs. Frequent tax increases—based mainly on property and retail sales—bear down heavily on the poor and middle-income families.

To meet the serious urban challenges of today, and to plan for a better tomorrow, the Federal Government is channeling steadily rising amounts of funds into these metropolitan areas. In part, these funds are used for direct Federal programs, such as social security benefits to individuals and construction of post offices. In addition, Federal grant-in-aid programs are increasingly focused on the special needs of the city. In 1964 we spent an estimated $5.6 billion, or 55% of total Federal grants in such areas. The 1970 budget provides $16.7 billion for aid in metropolitan areas, about 67% of total Federal grants.

This increase in urban assistance is the result of both new programs and the reshaping of existing efforts.

To help meet the financial needs of the Nation's fastest growing urban areas, I recommend legislation to create a federally assisted Urban Development Bank. This Bank will provide long-term financing and technical assistance for capital improvements vitally needed by urban communities, large and small.

The Model Cities program is concentrating all available resources in a comprehensive attack on neighborhood social and physical blight. I am requesting $750 million for 1970 and $1,250 million for 1971 to provide special supplementary grants to the cities participating in the program.

Other existing programs are being molded into more effective patterns for urban use. The urban renewal program, for example, is giving priority to city actions which increase the supply of low-income housing or jobs for the unemployed. A new approach, enacted last year, will allow cities to schedule renewal as they do other capital expenditures, speed renewal activity, and obtain annual Federal grants for a citywide program, rather than grants for single projects. The Congress has already provided $750 million for urban renewal for 1970. To assure continued progress, I recommend an additional $250 million for 1970 and another $1,250 million for 1971.

Although sufficient funds must be available to permit concentrated development, we know that money alone is not enough. To be effective, the funds provided must aid local plans developed with the involvement of the entire community. Both the Community Action and the Model Cities programs help communities carry out their own plans, and require that the plans be developed with the participation of the citizens concerned, an essential ingredient in revitalizing blighted areas of our cities.

During 1970, 150 cities will be on their way to shaping Model Neighborhoods, and some 1,000 Community Action programs will actively continue to help localities and their citizens find their own solutions to the acute problems of poverty they now endure.

A concerted effort is also being launched to increase the number of independent businessmen from racial or ethnic minority groups. The Small Business Administration will make or guarantee loans valued at more than $300 million in 1970 for this purpose—almost a tenfold increase in just 2 years. In addition, the Special Impact programs financed under the Economic Opportunity Act will provide for economic development of disadvantaged communities, including encouragement of local businesses, and incentives for industry to locate in these communities and provide jobs and training for local residents.

We have set forth on an ambitious and challenging task—reclaiming the American city for ourselves and our posterity.

Crime control.—The first business of government is public order. This Administration has made public safety and order one of its principal concerns. Since 1964, Federal outlays aimed at crime reduction have risen each year, and will approach $900 million in 1970.

We have moved forward on two fronts:

- Improved law enforcement at the State and local level, where the primary responsibility rests.
- Strengthened Federal Government support through its own enforcement agencies and by expanded aid to States and localities.

The National Crime Commission, appointed in 1965, called attention to our mounting crime problem, the need for modernizing our entire system of criminal justice, and the necessity for additional resources to be devoted to law enforcement. The Commission recommended as a primary thrust, a major Federal effort to improve the administration of justice by assisting and strengthening law enforcement in our States and communities.

The Crime Control and Safe Streets Act, proposed in 1967 and enacted last year, grew out of this recommendation. This landmark law represents the first Federal program for direct major assistance to States and cities to combat lawlessness, bolster law enforcement, and improve court and correctional systems. Its provisions offer a full range of anticrime activity through grants to States and localities, academic assistance to improve the quality of law enforcement manpower, and a research and development effort to bring the knowledge of the physical and social sciences more sharply to bear on the problem of crime.

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Also based on this administration's recommendation, the Congress last year enacted the Juvenile Delinquency Prevention and Control Act. This program authorizes grants to assist States and local agencies in dealing with youths individually in their own communities, and in providing special community treatment facilites. Through the use of these facilities, much of the stigma associated with jail and prison environment will be avoided and a barrier to rehabilitation will be removed.

This budget includes outlays of $206 million in 1970 for these two new programs to fight crime and delinquency at the State and local level.

We are also substantially increasing the range and the impact of Federal criminal law and effectively strengthening Federal enforcement agencies.

Other legislative milestones to strengthen the effort toward reducing crime and improving the administration of justice are:

- The Gun Control Act of 1968, which regulates the import, manufacture, and distribution of guns.
- The Prisoner Rehabilitation Act and the Narcotic Addict Rehabilitation Act, which represent major steps toward returning law violators to society better equipped to be responsible citizens.
- Provision of criminal penalties for the illegal manufacture, sale, distribution, or possession of LSD and certain other drugs.
- Laws to reinforce the drive against organized crime by easing the gathering of competent evidence, deterring obstruction of criminal investigations, and permitting the Federal Government to attack loan sharking, an activity that provides organized crime with its second largest source of income.

Action has also been taken to strengthen directly the law enforcement agencies of the Federal Government:

- The staff of the Federal Bureau of Investigation has increased by over 15% since 1964.
- A new FBI Academy is being built which will permit an increase in the number of State and local law enforcement personnel trained from 200 to 3,000 annually.
- A new Bureau of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs has been established in the Department of Justice, effectively consolidating func-

tions previously performed separately in the Treasury Department and the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

- The Treasury Department's law enforcement staff dealing with counterfeiting, forgery, contraband, and tax fraud has been increased. The Department is taking the lead in planning for a new training center for law enforcement personnel of the Federal Government.
- The National Crime Information Center, which began operation in the FBI in 1967, computerizes information on crime, and enables States and cities to make direct requests of the system for information that is instantly available regarding law violators and stolen property.

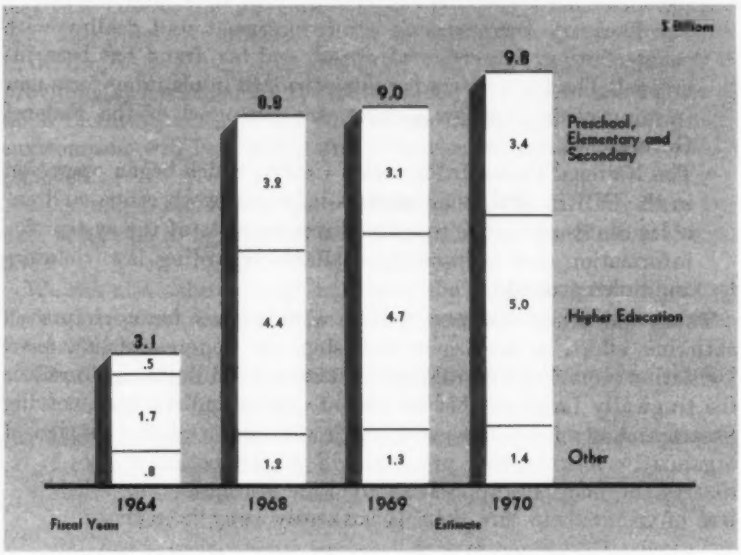
These and other advances provide a firm basis for an improved anticrime effort. As an urgent next step, the Congress should enact legislation requiring Federal gun registration and licensing, to reduce the tragically large number of violent crimes and deaths involving firearms. A stronger anti-gambling law is also needed to strike at organized crime. Further progress will require both increases in resources and bold new approaches to crime prevention and rehabilitation of criminals to turn them permanently away from crime.

Education.—This Administration has sought two goals in American education above all others:

- That every child, regardless of family income, race, or place of residence, should have an opportunity for all the education he wants and can absorb.
- That the schools and colleges should undergo continuing regeneration to improve the quality of education—through experimentation with new materials and methods, new ways of using staff, and new organizations.

The years 1964 to 1970 are witness to an unprecedented growth in Federal support for education. Total Federal outlays for education are estimated at $9.8 billion in 1970, compared with $3.1 billion in 1964. Federal funds represented about 9% of total national expenditures for schools and colleges in 1964. They now equal approximately 14% of the total—including 8% of the support for elementary and secondary education, and 23% for higher education.

Federal Outlays for Education and Related Programs



This has been a period in which 60 education measures have been enacted, including such landmarks as the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965, the Higher Education Act of 1965, the Vocational Education Amendments of 1968, and the Higher Education Amendments of 1968. These and other laws have enabled us to make major strides toward the realization of our education goals.

- We are now assisting in the education of 9 million children from low-income families under Title I of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965.
- We are providing a Head Start for 716,000 preschool children, many of whom would otherwise enter school with two strikes against them, and Follow Through for 63,500 children to preserve their gains.
- About 182,000 children who suffer mental or physical handicaps requiring special educational methods are now enrolled in classes with Federal support.

None of these programs were available in 1964.

Under the budget proposals for 1970, college students will receive a total of 2 million grants, loans, and interest subsidies for guaranteed loans, compared with 247,000 in 1964. This assistance is reaching about 1 out of every 4 students.

Between 1965 and 1970, the Federal Government will have assisted in the construction of more than $9 billion worth of college classrooms, libraries, and other facilities, providing space needed to cope with rapidly expandng enrollments. This investment is helping colleges and universities to achieve a level of construction almost double the level of the previous 5 years.

About 500,000 students will receive support for education and training in 1970 under Veterans Administration programs—principally the GI bill—compared with about 30,000 in 1964.

More than 4 million high school students and 845,000 technical students will be enrolled in federally supported vocational education programs in 1970, an increase of 200% in 5 years.

The past few years have been a period of innovation and experimentation to improve the quality of American education. They have been years of:

- The "new" physics, math, and history;
- Introduction of more effective ways to use personnel in the schools;
- Improvement in the quality of teaching through graduate fellowships and short-term refresher training which will reach about one teacher out of 11 in 1970; and
- Creation of the Teacher Corps, which in 1970 will bring 2,400 talented and concerned young people into the most demanding classes in the Nation—those in our city slums and poor rural areas.

In recent years, the Federal investment in academic research and development has continued at a high level—mainly through grants by the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, the Department of Defense, and the National Science Foundation. Federal funds represent about two-thirds of the total research and development performed by universities. They have been of mutual benefit to the institutions—by strengthening their courses of graduate study—and to the people of the Nation, whose health, security, and amenities of daily life are dependent on the results of this research.

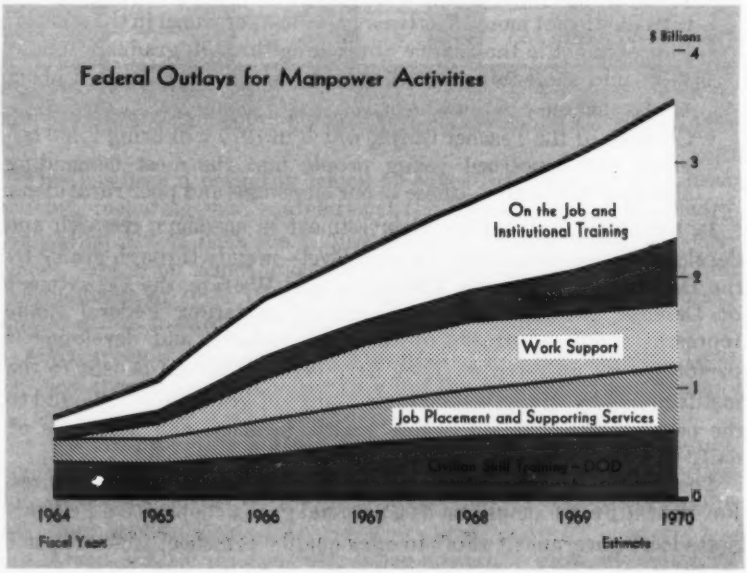
The Nation can take great pride in its recent educational advances. For the future, we should set as a national goal a cooperative Federal-State-local government effort to offer quality preschool education not only to poor children, but to all children. And we must increase our efforts to meet the growing financial needs of higher education and to remove all financial barriers which prevent some American children from attending college.

We look forward to further progress in developing a creative and revitalized educational system which draws on the growing store of new and exciting ways of fostering learning and helping every American to fulfill his potential.

Manpower.—At a time when more Americans are productively employed than ever before, millions of Americans lack the skills and opportunity to earn a decent living. To help overcome this problem, the Federal Government has significantly expanded its manpower programs.

Outlays for these programs are estimated to rise from $735 million in 1964 to $3.5 billion in 1970, about a fivefold increase. As a result, 2 million individuals will be helped to find suitable jobs, compared with 278,000 individuals in 1964.

Most in need of assistance are those who are ill-equipped for gainful employment through lack of education and job skills, or are handicapped by racial and other discrimination, physical disabilities, and deprived environments. This group has received increasing attention in the Government's manpower development efforts. In 1970, the poor will comprise over 85% of those aided.



Last year I began a new on-the-job training effort, the program for Job Opportunities in the Business Sector (JOBS), to enlist the services of private industry and labor in providing training and employment for the disadvantaged. With the able support of the National Alliance of Businessmen, JOBS has already reached its initial goal of employing 100,000 men and women in the Nation's 50 largest cities almost 6 months ahead of schedule. This budget provides funds for 140,000 additional JOBS training slots in 1970, double the

number in 1969. With the continued commitment of the private sector, the goal of 500,000 individuals in jobs by June 1971 will be attained.

In 1970, the broad range of manpower services provided our Nation's population will be expanded:

- The Job Corps will provide education and training for 70,000 young people from the poorest families, to help them become productive, self-supporting adults.
- The Neighborhood Youth Corps will provide 100,000 part-time job opportunities during the school year and nearly 300,000 such opportunities during the summer months to help needy high school students remain in school. It will also provide work and training experience for over 100,000 out-of-school youths and adults.
- The Vocational Rehabilitation program will restore 265,000 of the physically and mentally handicapped to productive lives, 145,000 more than in 1964.
- The new Work Incentive (WIN) program, started in 1969, will be operational for the full year, providing training, work experience, and placement opportunities for 175,000 welfare recipients. Care will be provided for 146,000 children of these recipients, to enable them to stay on the job.
- The Concentrated Employment Program (CEP), started in 1967, will operate in 82 urban and rural areas, providing concentrated and comprehensive manpower services to 115,000 individuals. These services range from seeking out and recruiting the hard core unemployed, to testing, counseling, and providing them with medical and educational services, through training and placement in jobs.

Other programs will train over 500,000 people in 1970, compared with about 100,000 in 1964, and will provide job placement services for over 12 million people. These programs include:

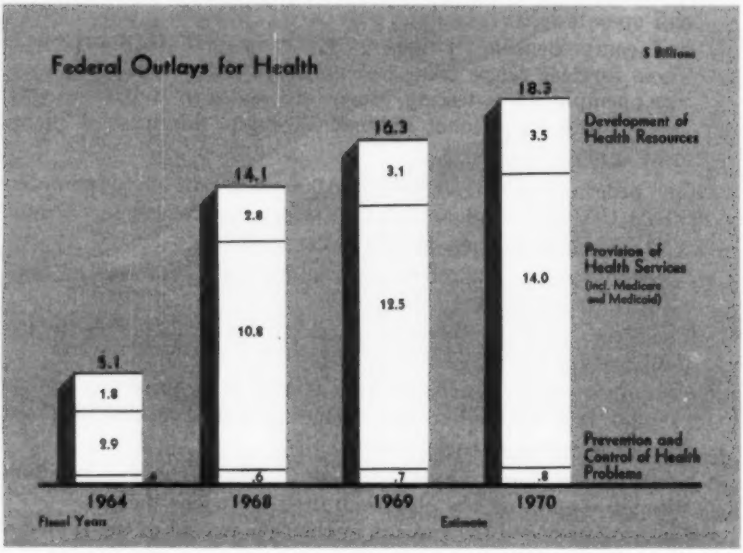
- Classroom and on-the-job training under the Manpower Development and Training Act,
- The New Careers program to open sub-professional jobs in the public sector to the disadvantaged,
- Training of servicemen by the Department of Defense which helps prepare them for civilian jobs, including special training of those from disadvantaged backgrounds,
- Veterans Assistance Centers to help newly-discharged veterans through counseling and placement in suitable jobs, and
- Training provided for Indians by the Department of the Interior.

Helping those who want to work to get a job provides benefits to the entire Nation—to the individual, self-respect; to his family, a better and more secure life; and to society as a whole, a reduced welfare burden and expanded economic activity.

Health.—A primary goal of our Nation is to provide decent medical care for every citizen. Toward this end, Federal outlays for health in 1970 will rise to an estimated $18.3 billion, an almost fourfold increase since 1964. As a proportion of the Nation's total health expenditures, Federal outlays will increase from 13% in 1964 to about 30% in 1970.

The record of the last 5 years has been truly remarkable. Over 40 health laws have been enacted, enabling more people than ever before to get adequate health care.

- Twenty million Americans over the age of 65 are being assured financial assistance for their health care needs through the Medicare program.
- The Medicaid program will help to meet the medical costs of more than 10 million men, women, and children from low-income families in 1970.
- Infant mortality has been reduced from 24.8 per 1,000 births in 1964 to a new low of 22.1 in 1967, sparing an estimated 14,000 lives.
- Over 20 million children have been innoculated with a new measles vaccine, and cases of measles have dropped from 400,000 in 1963 to an estimated 20,000 in 1968.



In recent years, major investments have been made to develop the *health resources* needed now and for the future. Outlays in 1970 for this purpose are estimated at $3.5 billion compared with $1.8 billion in 1964.

- To improve the organization and delivery of health services, regional medical programs have been inaugurated under legislation enacted in 1965, helping to disseminate the latest advances in medical knowledge and techniques across the Nation.
- Work has also been started on studies aimed at controlling the rise in medical costs. Legislation is needed to enable the Government to install new methods of payment, as they prove effective, for providing quality care at lower costs. The legislation should also establish a reasonable cost range to govern reimbursements for drugs now covered by Federal programs involving payment for health care.
- Funds invested since 1964 have built 331 community mental health centers serving areas containing 51 million people, and 240 community mental retardation centers serving 66,000 people. Such facilities were nonexistent only a few years ago.
- The Office of Economic Opportunity has supported the development of 48 neighborhood health centers to demonstrate more effective ways of providing comprehensive family health services to the poor.
- The Federal-State Partnership for Health program is moving forward in the development of comprehensive health plans on a State and area-wide basis.

Hospital and long-term care facilities have recently been constructed or renovated under the Hill-Burton program at the rate of about 25,000 beds per year. This program expires at the end of 1970, and should be revised to provide Federal loan guarantees and interest subsidies for modernizing our hospitals and building needed new facilities. Grants should also be provided to help build special innovative facilities.

To reduce the shortage of physicians, dentists, nurses, and other health workers, the Federal Government will have provided during the 1964–69 period $859 million to assist and enlarge the schools training health professionals. More than 40,000 medical and dental students and 45,000 nurse trainees will have received financial assistance over this period. Total outlays for training and education activities related to health professions will reach $932 million in 1970, compared with $298 million in 1964.

Outlays for *health services* will rise to $14.0 billion in 1970, with $9.8 billion going for the Medicare and Medicaid programs, and $3.1 billion for the health care programs of the Veterans Administration and the Department of Defense. An estimated 9.5 million aged

individuals will receive assistance in paying their hospital and doctor bills through Medicare payments. Medicaid will provide medical assistance for more than 10 million needy people. The Veterans Administration will provide hospital and nursing treatment for an estimated 865,000 patients in 1970, and the Defense Department will make medical care available to over 9 million servicemen, retired military personnel, and their dependents.

Outlays for programs directed to *preventing and controlling health problems* will rise to $804 million in 1970, compared with $393 million in 1964. Of the total, $522 million will go for disease prevention and control, $102 million for air pollution and other environmental control activities, and $180 million for consumer protection.

To provide for further improvements in health programs beyond 1970, legislation should be enacted to:

- Extend Medicare protection to the almost 2 million individuals who are totally disabled and will be receiving social security or railroad retirement cash benefits;
- Provide, for families who cannot afford it, access to health services from prenatal care for the mother to complete medical care for the child through the age of one; and
- Offer, within the next decade, protection to the families of all children against the costs of catastrophic illness or injuries.

Food assistance.—Most Americans enjoy a wholesome and adequate diet, knowing persistent hunger only as something to be imagined rather than felt. But for some Americans, hunger and malnutrition are a reality. Even where hunger and malnutrition are not obvious, a chronically poor diet can produce an insidious effect on health, intellect, and productivity. Whenever this occurs, it is a personal tragedy and an affront to our concept of the dignity of man.

We have done much in recent years to overcome the problems of hunger and malnutrition among the poor of our Nation. Federal outlays for food assistance to the poor are estimated at close to $1 billion in 1970, three and a half times the amount spent in 1964.

FEDERAL FOOD ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS FOR THE POOR

[Fiscal years. In millions]

Program	1961 actual	1964 actual	1968 actual	1969 estimate	1970 estimate
Food stamp program	$1	$30	$187	$273	$338
Direct distribution to families	143	200	146	264	385
Food assistance for children	29	39	70	128	233
Total	173	269	403	665	956

At the beginning of 1961, fewer than 4 million people were receiving surplus food items under Federal programs, and the food distributed was worth roughly $2.20 per month per person. A *food stamp program* was started in 1961 to help overcome the inadequacy of this assistance to poor families. In 1970, food stamps, on the average, will be adding $6.80 a month per person to the food purchasing power of each participating family. For the poorest families, the addition to the food budget can amount to more than $15.00 per person per month. This program alone will reach an estimated 3.9 million persons.

We have also enlarged and improved the *direct distribution program*, so that the Federal Government now makes available 22 foods which, when combined with other carefully selected and inexpensive foods, can provide needy families with an adequate diet. Commodities will be distributed to more than 4 million persons by the end of 1970.

Adequate food is especially important in the formative stages of life. Accordingly, under a program begun in 1968 the Federal Government is expanding donations of *supplementary food packages* to families in which there are infants or expectant or nursing mothers. The budget includes funds to provide about 1 million persons with supplementary food packages through this program by the end of 1970, compared with 225,000 at the end of 1969.

No American school child should have to suffer for lack of food because his family cannot afford the price. In 1964, our *food assistance for children* reached only 1.6 million of the then 9.4 million school-age children from poor families. Under the proposals in this budget, by the end of 1970, we will have the capacity to help meet the dietary needs of all the poor children in school.

The growth in food assistance programs over the last 5 years reflects the judgment of this administration that hunger and malnutrition in the United States are intolerable. We have come far in our struggle to banish these long-standing conditions, but further efforts are needed by all levels of Government—State, local, and Federal—as well as by the private sector. The Nation cannot be satisfied until no man, woman, or child in it is hungry or undernourished because of poverty beyond his control.

Income security.—The vast majority of Americans are economically independent throughout their working years, but face separation from the labor force at some point. Many other Americans, because of age, disability, family responsibilities, or other factors, are unable to earn the income needed for their minimum living requirements. To help assure *all Americans* greater financial security now and for the future, the Federal Government has developed programs to provide retirement benefits, unemployment insurance, public assistance, and

other cash payments. Many of these benefits are financed through payroll taxes.

Income security programs have been substantially improved in recent years, both through increased benefit rates and expanded coverage. As a result:

- Cash payments will rise from $29 billion in 1964 to more than $47 billion in 1970.
- Over that period, the number of people receiving payments will increase from about 35 million to an estimated 44 million, reflecting not only population growth but also the extension of eligibility to the very old, young disabled workers, and disabled widows.

These programs still face problems of gaps in coverage and inadequate payment levels. In recognition of this situation, I appointed a commission in 1968 to review the entire range of income maintenance programs. A final report is expected within the next year which should provide a basis for constructive change.

Retirement benefits.—The Social Security Act of 1935 committed the Federal Government to fostering a life of dignity and economic independence for the older American. We have made considerable progress towards this objective in the last 30 years.

The social security system now covers 90% of all working Americans. Almost all other workers are covered by Federal retirement systems providing protection for railroad workers, Federal employees, and military personnel. Combined, the Federal retirement programs will pay an estimated $23 billion in benefits in 1970 under existing laws, a 69% increase over 1964.

During my administration, three major improvements in social security benefits have been enacted. These improvements:

- Raised the average benefit to a retired worker from $74 to $98 per month.
- Raised the minimum monthly retirement benefits from $40 to $55.
- Provided special benefit payments to more than 700,000 senior citizens aged 72 and over who were not previously eligible.

To enable social security beneficiaries to share more equitably in the productivity of our Nation, I am recommending, effective January 1, 1970:

- A 13% overall increase in social security benefits including:
  - —at least a 10% increase for almost 25 million social security beneficiaries,
  - —a 45% increase to $80 in monthly benefits for the 2 million receiving minimum benefits,

—an increase from $1,680 to $1,800 a year in the amount of money which beneficiaries may earn without losing benefits, and

—a minimum benefit of $100 a month to individuals who have worked in covered employment for 20 years.

These changes will add $1.6 billion to the incomes of social security beneficiaries in fiscal year 1970.

Survivor benefits.—Special efforts have been made to improve assistance to families whose economic security is endangered by the loss of the breadwinner. These survivor benefits will total $8.4 billion in 1970.

- Average monthly social security benefits for widows have been increased from $68 in 1964 to $92 in 1970.
- The age at which widows without children can collect benefits has been lowered, while the age at which children in school can receive benefits has been raised.
- As a result of such liberalizations, and the normal growth in the number of beneficiaries, total social security payments for survivors will rise from $3.5 billion in 1964 to $6.6 billion in 1970. In the same period, the annual average payment to each survivor will rise from about $800 to $1,020.

To help the young war widow, a "widow's GI Bill" was enacted in 1968, authorizing payment of a $130 monthly allowance to a widow enrolled in an educational or training course preparing her for a good job and financial independence. Similar benefits are given to wives of veterans totally disabled in military service. In 1970, nearly 9,000 widows and wives will be enrolled at a cost of $17 million.

Disability benefits.—Federal programs assist a broad spectrum of the disabled. The largest dollar share goes to those disabled in their productive years, in the form of cash assistance and rehabilitation. For this group, the 1970 budget will finance a total of $6.0 billion in cash benefits to 5.1 million beneficiaries.

An estimated 2 million disabled veterans will receive $2.2 billion in compensation payments, and the social security system will provide 2.6 million eligible disabled persons with $2.6 billion in benefits.

As part of my proposed improvements in the social security system, I recommend that, effective July 1, 1970, the waiting period for disability benefits be reduced from 6 months to 3 months, and eligibility not be limited to disabilities lasting more than one year.

In 1970, rehabilitation training will be provided for an estimated 12,000 veterans receiving service-connected compensation pay-

ments, 32,000 persons receiving public assistance, and 2,000 social security beneficiaries. Such training, estimated to cost $60 million in 1970, has enabled many disabled persons to achieve economic independence.

To overcome the shortcomings in coverage and benefits under State workmen's compensation laws, legislation should be enacted to assure adequate benefit levels and to extend coverage to most of the 20% of the Nation's work force not now covered, so that they will be protected against the loss of income and the cost of medical care from industrial accidents and diseases.

Unemployment benefits.—A large share—about 75%—of the working force is protected against temporary periods of unemployment by the Federal-State unemployment insurance program. In 1970, benefits totaling $2.3 billion will be paid to a weekly average of 1.2 million workers. The unemployment insurance system should be improved by enactment of legislation to:

- Extend coverage,
- Raise benefit levels,
- Increase the duration of benefits and provide services to increase the employability of covered workers, and
- Correct abuses in the present system.

Income support.—In 1970, an estimated 12.4 million persons will receive $5.9 billion in payments based on their need. Public assistance grants to the States will provide income maintenance payments to 10 million needy individuals who are elderly, blind, disabled, or members of families with dependent children. The 1970 budget includes $3.7 billion for this purpose. Pension assistance totaling $2.2 billion will be provided 2.3 million veterans and their survivors.

Federal aid to the poor.—A major weapon in the fight against poverty is a growing economy, with full use of our human and physical resources. The overall economic expansion of the past 8 years has opened up countless new job opportunities for persons who would otherwise be unemployed or underemployed. And the benefits of our unparalleled levels of prosperity and productivity are widely distributed among our people.

Nevertheless, 22 million Americans still living under conditions of poverty do not enjoy the comforts and abundance most of us take for granted. There is no single cause of poverty, nor is there a single cure. Lack of education, inadequate or outmoded skills, poor

health, racial injustice, substandard housing—these are the conditions on which poverty feeds. Without a concerted national effort, these conditions are passed along from one generation to the next, in a vicious cycle of hopelessness and dependency.

In 1964, the Nation launched a war on poverty designed to strike at its causes. This has called for both better coordination of programs already in existence to aid the poor and, more importantly, a determined effort to find new means for offering disadvantaged groups in urban and rural America a chance to develop their own capacities and become productive members of our society.

The effort to eliminate poverty requires a comprehensive response to a wide range of physical and human needs. Under this approach, aid to the poor from programs of the Federal Government has risen sharply in recent years. The estimated $27.2 billion included in the 1970 budget for such aid represents an increase of $15.3 billion or 130% over 1964, and is almost three times the level of 1961. This increase reflects both the expansion of programs designed to attack poverty directly, and a greater focusing of other social programs on the problems of the poor and disadvantaged.

About three-fifths of the total aid provided currently takes the form of income and other assistance directed toward individual and family maintenance for the poor. The largest relative increases since 1964, however, are in education, job training and other employment aids, and health assistance, which promote greater self-reliance and provide the basis for material and cultural advancement. Outlays for these purposes will rise from 11% of total aid in 1964 to nearly 40% in 1970.

FEDERAL AID TO THE POOR [1]

[Fiscal years. In billions]

Category	1961 actual	1964 actual	1968 actual	1969 estimate	1970 estimate
Education	$0.1	$0.1	$2.3	$2.2	$2.4
Employment assistance	0.1	0.2	1.6	2.0	2.4
Health assistance	0.7	1.0	4.1	5.0	5.8
Maintenance of individuals and families:					
Income assistance	8.3	9.8	12.4	12.9	13.5
Other maintenance assistance	0.5	0.7	1.3	1.9	2.7
Research, demonstration, and other support	§	§	0.4	0.4	0.4
Total	9.8	11.9	22.1	24.4	27.2

§ Less than $50 million.

[1] Figures represent outlays, except for direct loan programs, in which they represent program levels.

Since 1964, about 12 million citizens have moved out of the bonds of poverty. The past few years have necessarily involved considerable experimentation. We have had many successes and some failures. We knew from the start that elimination of this long-standing problem could not be accomplished quickly. But I continue to believe that we should not falter in our commitment to the basic objective of giving every American a chance to share in the promise of America. The investment involved will return many times its cost, with benefit for all of us.

The Economic Opportunity Act has been successfully administered by the Office of Economic Opportunity, and should be extended for two more years.

ACHIEVING EFFECTIVE GOVERNMENT OPERATIONS

Good government involves more than good laws and intentions. To attain program goals effectively and provide Government services efficiently, we need:

- Proper organizational arrangements;
- Efficient and economical procedures and practices;
- Sound decisionmaking processes; and
- Well-qualified personnel.

The vast size and scope of the activities carried out by the Federal Government makes the achievement of these objectives a difficult and unending job. As added functions are assumed or existing ones changed, we must constantly strive to see that the Government's organization and procedures stay in step with the new roles involved, that wasteful methods are uncovered and eliminated, and that the Government is responsive to the needs of the people. The American taxpayer expects and must receive an alert and effective public service.

The last 5 years have been a period of extensive organizational and management improvements. The Federal Government's structure has been better adapted to increasingly complex and multipurpose activities that require closer working relationships with State and local governments. Cost-consciousness has been pressed in all the agencies of the Government. This work can never be finished, and further improvements must continue to be made.

Improved Government organization.—The continuous drive for organizational improvements has been marked by four principal approaches:

First, there has been a fundamental restructuring of organizations to provide a single focal point for leadership in broad functional areas. In 1964, the Office of Economic Opportunity was established to spearhead the planning, coordination, and operation of the national attack on poverty. Two new Cabinet agencies have also been established. In 1965, the Department of Housing and Urban Development was established to provide overall coordination of programs to improve our urban areas. In 1966, the Department of Transportation was created, bringing together a number of major transportation programs previously administered in separate agencies.

After thorough study of the Post Office Department, the Commission on Postal Organization has recommended a new corporate form of organization for the postal service under Federal ownership, providing for significant management and operating improvements. I urge enactment of legislation along the lines recommended by the Commission.

Second, program responsibilities have been realigned, relating them more closely to agency missions. For example, in 1966, the operation and coordination of efforts to secure civil rights for all our citizens was strengthened by transfer of the Community Relations Service to the Department of Justice from the Department of Commerce. Also in that year, programs to combat water pollution were brought together by moving the Federal Water Pollution Control Administration from the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare to the Department of the Interior.

In 1968, a further consolidation of transportation programs was achieved through the transfer of programs for urban mass transportation facilities from the Department of Housing and Urban Development to the Department of Transportation. This leaves the Maritime Administration as the only major transportation agency still outside of the Department of Transportation. To help facilitate attainment of an efficient national transportation system, the Maritime Administration should be transferred from the Department of Commerce to the Department of Transportation.

Third, internal organization and coordination of programs have been strengthened within a number of agencies. The Environmental Science Services Administration was established in the Department of Commerce, bringing together various related functions of that Department. A major reorganization of the customs activities of the Treasury Department has made possible better conduct of those functions. The

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welfare and health programs of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare were reorganized to achieve better coordination and supervision.

Fourth, cooperative interagency arrangements have been developed, where consolidation of related functions in a single agency has not proved practical or desirable. For example:

- Under an interagency agreement, only one preliminary application form is used for water and sewer grant and loan programs administered by several agencies.
- A special procedure at certain international airports speeds the clearance of incoming passengers through customs, immigration, health, and agricultural inspections.

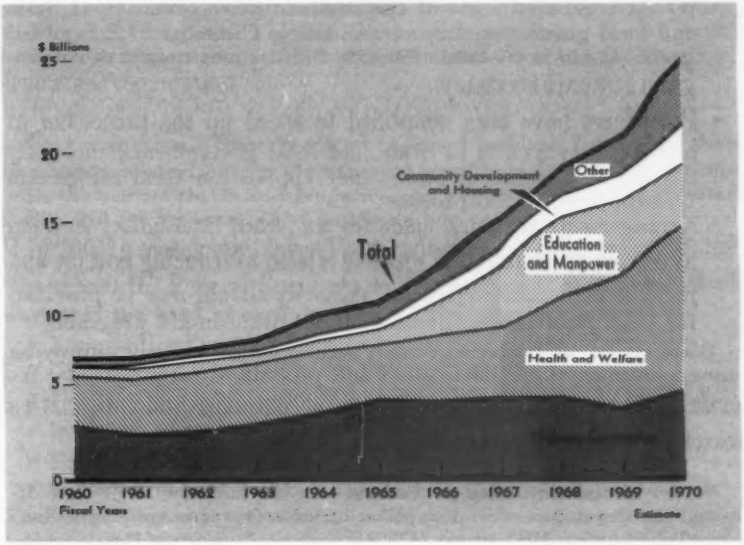
Many of the improvements in Government organization were achieved under the provisions of the reorganization statute, which authorizes the President to submit reorganization plans to the Congress. The latest extension of this authority terminated on December 31, 1968. This statute should be extended again to permit the new President to continue to make adjustments and improvements in governmental structure to meet changing requirements.

A strengthened Federal system.—In our expanded efforts to attack complex domestic social and economic problems in our society, the Federal Government has relied heavily on the talents and resources of State and local governmental units. In recent years, States and localities have administered more than two-thirds of the total expenditures by all levels of government for domestic civilian programs, and have financed over half of that total from their own funds. Reliance on a partnership between all levels of government is in keeping with time-honored traditions—forged in the early days of the Republic, and reconfirmed with the passage of time.

To help cope with the relentless rise in public service requirements facing the Nation, the Federal Government has provided large-scale financial aid to the 50 States and their 80,000 local governments. Budget outlays for Federal aid will more than triple in the course of only a decade, rising from $7 billion in 1960 to about $25 billion in 1970. The increase from 1964 alone represents a doubling in amount. Between 1964 and 1970, Federal aids will have added a cumulative total of over $110 billion to State and local funds.

Federal grants to State and local governments now make up more than one-fifth of total Federal spending for civilian domestic programs, and represent about 18% of State and local revenues.

Federal Aid to State and Local Governments



The recent rapid increase in both the number and scale of Federal grant programs has created some stress and complexity, pointing up the need for closer cooperation and coordination among the various levels of government. We have taken a number of steps in the last few years to meet this challenge.

Cooperation among the different levels of government has been facilitated by providing *clear paths of communication* between the Federal Government, State Governors, and the thousands of Mayors and other local officials. I have opened these lines of communication even further by directing that the executive branch of the Federal Government *consult with State and local chief executives* in developing rules and regulations, and on other matters that affect their governments. Through *training programs* and grants, Federal agencies have assisted States and localities in improving the caliber of their personnel in selected program areas.

The Intergovernmental Cooperation Act of 1968 augments these measures by providing more program information to Governors and State legislatures, permitting the selective waiver of grant requirements that unduly restrict State and local operations, and involving State and local governments in the development, execution, and evaluation of Federal programs and projects.

Other steps have been taken to *reform and simplify procedures.*

- We have relieved some of the administrative problems of State and local governments by consolidating a number of categorical grants-in-aid in the field of health. Similar measures in other program areas are necessary.
- Procedures have been simplified to speed up the processing of high-priority grants to State and local governments, including the use of a standard interagency application form for certain types of public works projects.
- Arrangements are being made for simplified interagency funding of certain State and local projects related to reducing poverty and juvenile delinquency. General authority should now be provided for joint funding simplification in all grant-in-aid programs.

These recent efforts have brought significant progress in improving intergovernmental communication and procedural arrangements. We must build on that progress through a continued and imaginative search for further improvements.

Better decisionmaking processes.—In the summer of 1965, I directed the development and application of a Government-wide Planning-Programing-Budgeting (PPB) system to improve the decisionmaking processes by which resources are allocated among Federal programs, and by which the annual budget is prepared. Under this system, the departments and agencies are developing information and analyses that relate program planning and performance to identified goals and objectives. These goals are reviewed, alternate means of achieving them are identified, and the effectiveness and costs of the alternatives are compared in determining which to select. This is followed by evaluation of each program at suitable intervals.

During its 3 years in operation, the PPB system has improved substantially the basis for decisionmaking within the executive branch. This year, new analyses have played a role in decisions about areas as diverse as the possible leasing of public lands for oil shale development, the choice of means to make materials in the Government's archives more widely available, and the urgency of increasing the effectiveness of family planning.

Twenty-two agencies, representing over 95% of the 1970 budget, are now operating within this system. The annual budget recommendations of these agencies are submitted for Executive consideration within a framework that permits better decisions on programs and alternatives in relation to objectives. A new Special Analysis, published this year for the first time, shows my recommendations for budget authority for selected agencies classified in terms of the program structures developed under the PPB system.

The example of the Federal Government in adopting improved procedures for reaching decisions has been followed by a number of State and local governments. This is a particularly promising development, both for the effectiveness of government at each level and for intergovernmental cooperation.

Cost reduction.—Shortly after I became President, I promised that in my administration the Government would conduct its operations with the utmost thrift and frugality, get a dollar's value for a dollar spent, and set an example of prudence and economy.

In 1965, a systematic, formal cost reduction program was initiated throughout the Federal Government. The key points of this new effort were that the head of each department and agency would:

- Assume direct supervision of a formal cost reduction program;
- Establish specific dollar cost reduction goals;
- Subject every major proposed expenditure to searching scrutiny in terms of costs and benefits;
- Employ independent means to verify savings; and
- Recommend high priority use of savings achieved.

Federal employees were asked to make cost reduction a personal goal and to redouble their efforts to achieve savings and conduct their work as efficiently as possible.

To cite only a few examples of accomplishments in the past year alone:

- The Department of Agriculture conducted a drive to reduce procurement and property management costs which produced savings of $13.4 million by using property that other agencies found to be in excess of their needs, consolidating orders, improving contract procedures, and conserving utilities.
- The National Aeronautics and Space Administration reported savings of $184 million last year under its formal contractor cost reduction program, in which 38 principal contractors actively participate.
- The Department of Defense achieved savings of $1.2 billion last year from more than 27,000 separate and validated management actions. As one example, the Air Force developed a way to repair the worn turbine shafts of jet engines, thus eliminating replacement costs of $2.4 million.

In order to broaden and strengthen the Government's drive for economy and efficiency in all its operations, I established an Advisory Council on Cost Reduction in 1967, with members selected from both Government and private life. The Council has been evaluating the cost reduction program, exploring opportunities for further savings, and consulting with leaders in business, industry, and research to draw on their experience and ideas for reducing costs.

A FAIR Selective Service System.—Over the last 10 years, the number of young men inducted into the Armed Forces from the eligible and available group has declined from 70% to 50%. This development has made it increasingly important that those called into military service are selected in an equitable manner.

It was my intention to develop a fair and impartial random system of selection (FAIR) and put it into effect by administrative action. However, in the Military Selective Service Act of 1967, the Congress prohibited such action without specific authorizing legislation. I believe that the Congress should now enact such legislation so that a FAIR selective service system can be instituted at an early date.

An improved Federal service.—Regardless of how appropriate our organization and administrative procedures are, the ultimate, effective delivery of services depends on people. The complex nature of the interagency and intergovernmental programs demands highly competent, well trained, imaginative public servants at all levels of government.

We must be in a position to recruit and retain skilled people willing to devote their careers to public service. They should not have to do this at personal sacrifice. In 1967, I therefore proposed, and the Congress enacted, legislation to increase the pay of Federal employees in several stages until it is comparable to pay for similar work in private employment. Under the law, the final step in achieving pay comparability is to occur in July 1969. This budget provides funds to fulfill that promise.

Prompt action is now needed to lessen the financial sacrifice currently required of high-ranking Federal officials—Members of the Congress, judges, and those in executive positions in all three branches of the Government. The Commission on Executive, Legislative, and Judicial Salaries, which the Congress established in 1967, has concluded that higher rates of pay are urgently needed to improve the Government's ability to attract able men and women for these offices and positions. In accordance with the requirements of law, this budget includes a supplement which contains my recommendations on increased salary levels for these Federal officials.

This budget provides an allowance of $2.8 billion to cover the costs of pay increases in fiscal year 1970 for Federal military personnel and civilian employees, and for Government officials and executives.

In addition, consideration should be given in the near future to modernizing the military pay structure by converting to a full salary system and improving the retirement system.

CONCLUSION

This Nation remains firmly committed to a world of peace and human dignity. In seeking these goals, we have achieved great military strength with the sole aim of deterring and resisting aggression. We have continued to assist other nations struggling to provide a better life for their people. We are successfully pushing forward the frontiers of knowledge to outer space and promoting scientific and technological advances of enormous potential for benefit to mankind.

In recent years, we have taken significant strides toward expanding the opportunity for each American to:

- Develop his mind, skills, and earning power to their maximum potential.
- Contribute his full share to a society which respects and values differences in race, religion, or culture.
- Escape the withering bonds of poverty, which stifle and starve the spirit.
- Live in an environment free of pollution, in a community stimulating but safe, in a neighborhood diverse but harmonious, and in a home or apartment both adequate and available at a reasonable price.

We have come far in our journey, but we are still a long way from our destination. We can be justly proud of our recent achievements, but we must look ahead to those victories yet to be won.

No course of action can have a higher purpose than that of furthering world peace and human freedom. In this budget, as in my previous budgets, I have pursued that course to the best of my ability. I have faith that America will not now fail in its resolve, nor founder in its responsibility, to press ahead for freedom and justice at home and abroad.

LYNDON B. JOHNSON.

JANUARY 15, 1969.

PART 2

RECEIPTS

RECEIPTS

This section of the budget describes the major sources of budget receipts, sets forth the economic assumptions on which the receipts estimates are based, and discusses the legislative proposals which affect Government revenues.

The unified budget concept adopted last year, and continued in the 1970 budget, makes two major changes affecting budget receipts:

First, the total of budget receipts is comprehensive, including trust funds as well as general revenues.

Second, proprietary receipts from the public, which are derived from various market-oriented activities—such as rents, royalties, and sales of Government products or property—are excluded from total budget receipts and treated as offsets to related budget authority and outlays.

Budget receipts by source are shown in table 11 in part 5. Proprietary receipts are identified in table 12 in part 5, as are transactions between Federal agencies (interfund and intragovernmental receipts). These latter transactions are omitted from receipts and deducted from budget authority and outlays to avoid double counting. Thus, they do not affect the budget surplus or deficit.

SUMMARY

Total budget receipts in fiscal year 1970 are estimated at $198.7 billion, compared with $186.1 billion in 1969, an increase of $12.6 billion.

Continued expansion in economic activity and the growth in individual incomes and business profits will provide increasing budget revenues in fiscal year 1970. Total receipts will also rise as a result of legislation proposed in this budget, and reflected in the revenue estimates, to:

- Extend to June 30, 1970, the current 10% income tax surcharge;
- Delay until January 1, 1971, the reduction to 5% in the current

7% excise tax rate on automobiles and the 10% rate on telephone services;

- Raise the taxable income base for the old-age, survivors, disability and health insurance programs from $7,800 to $9,000 and the combined tax rate on employers and employees from 9.6% to 10.4%, effective January 1, 1970;
- Adopt additional user charges for special services which benefit specific individuals or groups; and
- Provide for quarterly rather than annual collection of the Federal unemployment insurance tax.

Composition of Federal revenues.—The Federal tax system relies predominantly on income taxes:

- Income taxes paid by individuals are estimated at $90.4 billion in fiscal year 1970 and at $37.9 billion for corporations. Combined receipts from these income taxes will amount to $128.3 billion in 1970, accounting for nearly two-thirds of total budget receipts.
- Social insurance taxes and contributions will produce an estimated $45.9 billion, 23% of the total.
- Excise taxes imposed on various commodities and services are expected to provide $15.7 billion in receipts, 8% of total budget revenues.
- Other taxes and miscellaneous receipts will amount to an estimated $8.8 billion in fiscal year 1970, 4% of the total.

BUDGET RECEIPTS BY SOURCE

[In millions of dollars]

Source	1968 actual	1969 estimate	1970 estimate
Individual income taxes	68,726	84,400	90,400
Corporation income taxes	28,665	38,100	37,900
Social insurance taxes and contributions (trust funds)	34,620	40,508	45,869
Excise taxes [1]	14,079	14,800	15,700
Estate and gift taxes	3,051	3,200	3,400
Customs duties	2,038	2,300	2,300
Miscellaneous receipts [1]	2,498	2,784	3,117
Total budget receipts	153,676	186,092	198,686

[1] Includes both Federal funds and trust funds.

ECONOMIC ASSUMPTIONS FOR RECEIPTS ESTIMATES

The course of the Nation's economy exerts a significant influence on the level of Federal receipts. Rising personal incomes and larger business profits not only are reflected in higher standards of living and higher levels of production but also yield increasing amounts of tax revenues.

Over the past 8 years, the unparalleled growth in the Nation's economy has greatly expanded employment opportunities and opened up new markets for investment. Between 1960 and 1968 the annual total of personal income and corporation profits rose by more than $300 billion. During this period, annual collections of individual and corporation income taxes rose by more than $35 billion, despite lower income tax rates and liberalization of numerous tax provisions. Thus, continued economic expansion not only benefits consumers and producers, but also provides the revenues needed for public programs.

In recent years, the record of steady economic progress has been marred by rising prices and interest rates. The tax increases passed by the Congress last June and the limitations imposed on Federal outlays were designed to ameliorate these pressures. Because inflationary pressures continue and because the settlement of the Vietnam war remains uncertain, the budget program for fiscal year 1970 calls for extending the tax measures enacted last June.

The basic economic assumptions underlying the revenue estimates are summarized in the following table:

ECONOMIC ASSUMPTIONS

[Calendar years. In billions of dollars]

Description	1960 actual	1967 actual	1968 preliminary	1969 estimate
Gross national product	503.7	789.7	860.7	921
Personal income	401.0	628.8	685.8	736
Corporation profits before tax	49.7	81.6	92.3	96

Changes in Budget receipts.—The estimated changes in revenue resulting from the projected levels of income and from currently legislated or proposed changes in tax rates are shown in the following table:

CHANGES IN BUDGET RECEIPTS

[In billions of dollars]

Description	1969 estimate	1970 estimate	Change, 1969 to 1970
Revenue effect of the Revenue and Expenditure Control Act of 1968 (Public Law 90-364):			
Tax surcharge on income (expiring June 30, 1969):			
Individual	7.4	0.8	−6.6
Corporate	2.8	1.5	−1.3
Excise tax rates (declining on Jan. 1, 1970)	2.6	2.1	−0.5
Effect of delay in enactment:			
Income tax surcharge:			
Individual	1.0		−1.0
Corporate	1.0		−1.0
Acceleration of corporation income tax payments	0.7		−0.7
Excise taxes	0.2		−0.2
Acceleration of corporation income tax payments	0.3	0.3	
Total	16.0	4.7	−11.3
Increase in receipts under existing social security legislation (effective Jan. 1, 1969)	1.2	3.0	+1.8
Receipts from tax rate changes under existing legislation	17.2	7.7	−9.5
Increase in receipts under proposed legislation:			
Extension of income tax surcharge:			
Individual		7.2	+7.2
Corporate	0.5	1.8	+1.3
Extension of excise tax rates		0.5	+0.5
Increase in social security tax rate and wage base		1.7	+1.7
Quarterly collections of Federal unemployment insurance tax		0.3	+0.3
User charges [2]		0.4	+0.4
Receipts from proposed legislation	0.5	11.9	+11.4
Other changes in fiscal year 1970 receipts under present law [1]		10.7	+10.7
Total change in receipts under existing and proposed legislation	17.7	30.3	+12.6

[1] Primarily from higher individual and corporate taxable income attributable to economic growth.
[2] For details, see table on p. 66.

The Revenue and Expenditure Control Act of 1968, enacted last June, added a 10% tax surcharge until June 30, 1969, to individual income taxes, effective April 1, 1968, and to corporation income taxes, effective January 1, 1968, and deferred a scheduled reduction in automobile and telephone excise taxes until January 1, 1970. The revenue effects of the Act will produce an estimated $16.0 billion of receipts in fiscal year 1969, including $2.9 billion of 1968 tax liabilities collected in 1969 due to the delay in enactment and $0.3 billion from provisions accelerating corporation income tax payments. In fiscal year 1970, $4.7 billion in receipts will result from the tax provisions

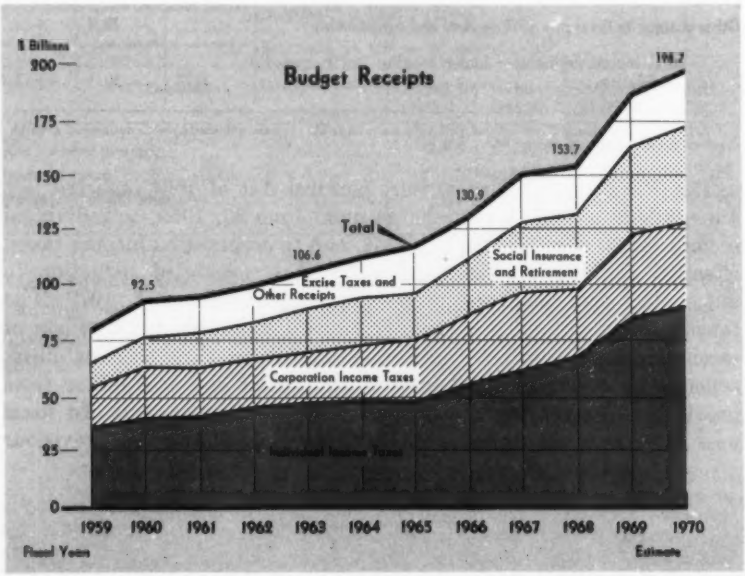
of the Revenue and Expenditure Control Act of 1968 and $9.5 billion from proposed legislation to extend these provisions for another year.

Proposed increases in social security payroll taxes and in the taxable wage base will add $1.7 billion to receipts in fiscal year 1970. These increases will finance recommended improvements in social security benefits. In addition, social security receipts in 1970 will rise by $1.8 billion as a result of a full year's collection from the higher payroll taxes which went into effect on January 1, 1969.

Legislative proposals for additional user charges, almost entirely for transportation services and aids, are estimated to yield $0.4 billion in 1970. The proposed acceleration of Federal unemployment insurance tax collections will produce an estimated $0.3 billion in 1970 receipts. The remaining $10.7 billion increase in budget receipts in 1970 results primarily from expected higher levels of income and production.

RECEIPTS BY SOURCE

Individual income taxes.—Under the Revenue and Expenditure Control Act of 1968, the 10% tax surcharge, scheduled to expire on June 30, 1969, adds 7.5% to calendar year 1968 individual income tax liabilities and 5% to liabilities in calendar year 1969. Taxpayers whose taxable income is wholly within the two lowest tax brackets are exempt from the surcharge entirely. Under the proposed extension, the surcharge would amount to 10% of calendar year 1969 tax liabilities and 5% of calendar year 1970 liabilities.



Individual income tax receipts are estimated at $90.4 billion in fiscal year 1970, $6.0 billion higher than in 1969. Receipts from the tax surcharge, scheduled to expire on June 30, 1969, amount to $8.4 billion in fiscal year 1969, including $1.0 billion of nonrecurring tax payments collected in 1969, due to the delay in enactment. There would be little change in total income tax receipts in 1970 were it not for the $7.2 billion from the proposed surcharge extension. Higher tax receipts with the expected growth in personal income would roughly offset the loss of receipts from the surcharge.

Corporation income taxes.—Assuming extension of the tax surcharge, corporation income tax receipts are estimated to be $37.9 billion in fiscal year 1970, down slightly from $38.1 billion in 1969.

The 10% surcharge on corporation income taxes enacted in June 1968 was made effective as of January 1, 1968. Certain provisions also were adopted accelerating tax payments by corporations on their estimated tax liabilities, applicable to taxable years beginning January 1, 1968. These amendments provided for: (1) an increase from 70% to 80% in the percentage which a corporation's estimated tax payments must bear to its final tax liability; and (2) the gradual elimination of the present exemption from estimated tax payment of the first $100,000 of corporate tax liability.

These provisions of the 1968 Act result in a nonrecurring concentration in fiscal year 1969 of $1.7 billion from accelerated tax payments on corporation income tax liabilities and from the delay in enacting this legislation. Therefore, although corporate profits, and hence corporation tax liabilities, are expected to rise, the gain in receipts in fiscal year 1970 will be more than offset by the absence of the unusually large nonrecurring collections that occur in fiscal year 1969.

Social insurance taxes and contributions.—Receipts from this source are expected to increase by $5.4 billion to a total of $45.9 billion in fiscal year 1970. Included in this total are social security and other payroll taxes, unemployment insurance taxes and deposits, and such items as payments by the elderly for supplementary medical insurance and Federal employee retirement contributions. The rise in collections reflects:

- An anticipated increase in the number of people and in the dollar volume of payrolls covered by the social security system and other retirement and insurance programs;
- The full year effect of the combined social security payroll tax rate on employers and employees which was increased from 8.8% to 9.6%, effective January 1, 1969;

- Proposed legislation to increase the taxable wage base from $7,800 to $9,000, and the combined employer-employee payroll tax from 9.6% to 10.4% on January 1, 1970; and
- Proposed legislation to put the collection of Federal unemployment tax receipts on a quarterly basis.

Under existing legislation, the current social security and hospital insurance payroll tax is scheduled to rise from a combined employer-employee rate of 9.6% to 10.4% on January 1, 1971. The proposed change in rates would advance by one year the date on which the higher tax rate becomes effective. The proposal raising the taxable wage base from $7,800 to $9,000 would increase the total amount of income which would be subject to the tax and thereby achieve a broadening of the taxable income base.

The Federal and State administrative costs of the employment security programs are financed by a Federal tax of 0.4% on the first $3,000 of taxable wages. This tax, assessed on employers, is received as a lump sum each February, following the calendar year in which the tax liability is incurred. This payment schedule requires that temporary advances be made from the Treasury to the Unemployment Trust Fund during the early months of each fiscal year. Under the legislation being proposed, tax payments will be collected quarterly beginning with the first quarter of calendar year 1970. This change would put Federal unemployment tax collections on a schedule comparable to the corporation income tax and would add $278 million to 1970 receipts.

Excise taxes.—Excise taxes are levied on a variety of manufactured products, activities, and services. Receipts from these taxes in 1970 are estimated to rise by $0.9 billion over 1969, to a total of $15.7 billion. Excise taxes on automobiles and on telephone services are currently scheduled to drop on January 1, 1970, from 7% and 10%, respectively, to 5%. Extending the current rates through calendar year 1970, as is recommended in this budget, would provide $500 million in excise tax collections in 1970 which would otherwise not be forthcoming if the scheduled rate reductions take place. Proposed transportation user charges, described below, account for $0.4 billion, or about 45% of the increase in excise taxes in 1970. The

remaining increase in excise taxes is largely attributable to the anticipated growth in sales of taxable products and services.

User charges.—In many areas of Government activity, where special benefits accrue to certain individuals and groups, charges are imposed on users or specific beneficiaries to provide a more equitable sharing of the cost of these Government services. Fees are collected in connection with the processing and awarding of patent and copyright privileges and for providing specific immigration, passport and consular services. Transportation user charges help to finance some of the costs of providing adequate transportation services. For example, the Federal gasoline tax provides financial assistance for the Interstate Highway System, as well as other primary and secondary highways.

Where legislative authority exists, the user charges program is being advanced by administrative action. All present charges are reexamined regularly to assure that they adequately reflect the costs incurred and benefits derived. In addition, legislation is being proposed which will extend this principle to other areas where such authority does not now exist.

The budget proposes additional user charges which will add $410 million to 1970 budget receipts, mainly in the field of transportation. For highway users, a 2-cent-per-gallon increase is recommended in the present 4-cent-per-gallon diesel fuel tax. A change is also proposed in the present fixed-use tax on heavy vehicles to a graduated tax scale based on weight.

For users of aviation services, charges are proposed effective July 1, 1969, to defray the costs of the planned major expansion of the national airways system and the proposed airport development program. Recommendations include:

- An increase in the passenger ticket tax from 5% to 7%;
- An increase from 2 to 8 cents per gallon in the tax on gasoline used in general aviation, rising to 10 cents on July 1, 1971;
- An 8-cent-per-gallon tax on the now untaxed jet fuel used in general aviation, rising to 10 cents on July 1, 1971; and
- A 3% waybill tax on air freight.

In addition, the budget recommends a charge of 2 cents per gallon, increasing to 10 cents over the next 5 years, on the now untaxed fuel used by vessels on inland waterways.

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The following table shows the revenue effect of proposed user charges:

REVENUE EFFECT OF USER CHARGE PROPOSALS[1]

[In millions of dollars]

Proposal	1970 estimate
Transportation:	
Aviation services	154
Waterways	7
Highways	241
Other	8
Total	410

[1] Excludes charges which are offset against expenditures of the programs to which they apply.

Estate and gift taxes, customs, and miscellaneous receipts are estimated to total $8.8 billion in 1970, $0.5 billion more than in 1969. Miscellaneous receipts, largely from the earnings of the Federal Reserve System, are expected to rise by $0.3 billion in 1970, while estate and gift taxes are estimated to rise by $0.2 billion, mainly because of the rising dollar volume of inheritances and gifts subject to the tax.

PART 3

FEDERAL ACTIVITIES BY FUNCTION

FEDERAL ACTIVITIES BY FUNCTION

This section of the budget describes the President's 1970 budget proposals according to the 12 major *functions* or purposes they are designed to serve. The functional classification divides total outlays into discrete categories according to their principal purpose, regardless of the agency administering the activity. This treatment differs from the separate volume of Special Analyses, in which the same activities may be classified in several different ways for analytical purposes—thus exceeding total outlays, if combined.

This is the second successive budget to be presented on the unified basis recommended by the President's Commission on Budget Concepts in October 1967. The budget is *comprehensive*, because it combines both Federal funds and trust funds, and reflects the budgetary impact of *new* proposals along with existing programs.

Several major changes were made in the functional categories this year to make them more meaningful. The most significant are:

- Initiation of a new *education and manpower* function;
- Merger of various *antipoverty programs* of the Office of Economic Opportunity with appropriate functional groupings elsewhere in the budget;
- Distribution of *Indian programs* to functions according to the major purposes of the activities involved; and
- Changes in *titles and subfunctional groupings* in "community development and housing," "health and welfare," and "natural resources."

These revisions are reflected throughout all data presented on a functional basis in this document in order to make them comparable.

Additional information may be found on tables 13 and 14 in this document—showing budget authority and outlays by function, subfunction, and agency. A detailed tabulation of budget authority and outlays is contained in Part 4, beginning on page 172.

SUMMARY

Total outlays in fiscal year 1970 are estimated to reach $195.3 billion, compared to $183.7 billion in 1969, and $178.9 billion in 1968. For 1970, overall outlays consist of $194.4 billion in expenditures, and $0.9 billion in net lending.

Major functions.—The basic elements of the 1970 budget are traced in the following distribution of total outlays:

- *National defense* programs constitute roughly 42% of outlays, or $81.5 billion. About one-third will be spent for the support of special Southeast Asia activities.

- *Veterans benefits and services* and *interest* together account for some $23.7 billion, or nearly 12% of total outlays.
- *Health and welfare* programs will make up almost 28% of 1970 outlays, or $55.0 billion. Outlays for this functional group are estimated to increase by the greatest absolute amount from 1969, rising some $6.1 billion and accounting for 53% of the increase in total outlays. The social insurance trust funds—mainly social security, unemployment insurance, and Medicare—constitute approximately four-fifths of total spending for this function.
- *Education and manpower*, and *community development and housing* are estimated to account for outlays of $10.7 billion in 1970—about 5% of the total budget.
- *All other programs* amount to $24.4 billion, or 13% of total outlays.

BUDGET SUMMARY

[In millions of dollars]

Function	Outlays			Recommended budget authority for 1970 [1]
	1968 actual	1969 estimate	1970 estimate	
National defense	80,516	80,999	81,542	82,985
Excluding special Southeast Asia	(53,969)	(52,187)	(56,145)	(59,960)
International affairs and finance	4,619	3,938	3,755	4,342
Excluding special Southeast Asia	(4,327)	(3,558)	(3,419)	(3,902)
Space research and technology	4,721	4,247	3,947	3,758
Agriculture and agricultural resources	5,944	5,448	5,181	5,721
Natural resources	1,702	1,898	1,891	1,708
Commerce and transportation	8,076	8,048	8,969	10,364
Community development and housing	4,076	2,313	2,772	3,694
Education and manpower	7,012	7,165	7,887	7,967
Health and welfare	43,508	48,839	54,966	64,813
Veterans benefits and services	6,882	7,692	7,724	7,939
Interest	13,744	15,171	15,958	15,958
General government	2,632	2,948	3,275	3,312
Allowances:				
Civilian and military pay increase	----------	----------	2,800	2,800
Contingencies	----------	100	350	500
Undistributed intragovernmental transactions:				
Government contribution for employee retirement	−1,896	−2,105	−2,187	−2,187
Interest received by trust funds	−2,674	−3,000	−3,558	−3,558
Total	**178,862**	**183,701**	**195,272**	**210,116**
Total, excluding special Southeast Asia	(152,023)	(154,509)	(169,539)	(186,651)
Expenditure account	172,830	182,315	194,356	209,583
Loan account	6,032	1,386	916	533

[1] Compares with budget authority for 1968 and 1969, as follows:
1968: Total, $190,649 million (NOA, $181,294 million; LA, $9,355 million).
1969: Total, $194,620 million (NOA, $192,844 million; LA, $1,776 million).

Allowances and adjustments.—In addition to the outlays estimated in the functional categories, the budget includes several lump-sum *allowances and adjustments*. An estimated $3.2 billion in allowances is provided for: (1) the final stage of the pay increase enacted in 1967 for military and civilian personnel, to make their pay comparable to that of private industry, (2) the proposed increases in Executive, Legislative and Judicial pay, and (3) unforeseen contingencies and the possible costs of programs on which detailed, specific proposals have not yet been completely formulated.

On the other hand, deductions are made for the contributions of the Government as an employer to retirement trust funds for Federal employees and for the interest received by trust funds on their investments. These deductions are necessary, since the transactions involved occur solely within the Government accounts and do not result in any flow of funds between the public and the Government. The same amounts are deducted from the receipts side of the budget, so that these adjustments do not affect the size of the budget surplus or deficit. Such deductions amount to an estimated $5.7 billion in 1970.

THE BUDGET IN PERSPECTIVE

The 1970 budget of $195.3 billion is roughly equivalent to spending $970 for every American now living. The forces underlying the growth in the budget during the last decade are many and complex, involving:

- Foreign policy and national security considerations;
- Economic and demographic factors; and
- Changes in technology and the Nation's aspirations.

National security requirements account for fully one-third of the total increase in outlays between 1960 and 1970. The support of Vietnam, and the presence of other international tensions, require us to maintain more than 3½ million men under arms—an increase of nearly 1 million during the period.

Economic and demographic changes create considerable budgetary pressures. For example, since 1960:

- Total population increased by more than 20 million, adding the equivalent of the entire populace of Scandinavia.
- The age groups with special public service requirements (those under 18 and 65 and over) increased by 9.2 million or 11%.
- The proportion of the population living in our densely settled metropolitan areas, where expenditures to support public services run more than one-third higher than elsewhere in the Nation, increased to nearly two-thirds.
- The surge in national production of nearly $220 billion has im-

proved our standard of living by 31%, yet still left 22 million in poverty. These added resources both exposed the plight of the poor and provided the means to do something about it.

Changes in technology and national aspirations have stimulated new and more costly public service requirements. Some needs were felt directly and immediately—as in scientific research. Other needs went unrecognized until relatively recently—as epitomized by the plight of the poor. Our determination that those who need health care will receive it without imposing crushing financial burdens on themselves or their families has resulted in additional outlays of $25.6 billion in the past 3 years. The rising need to participate in the general advance of knowledge stimulates a demand for increased college enrollments—not only for the affluent, but also for those who recognize that knowledge is the most effective escape route from the ghetto. Ten years ago, the college enrollment rate included only one-third of those in the 18–21 age group; it is more than one-half today. Meanwhile, the cost of a college education mounts an average of 5% or more each year.

Yet, despite the pressures, and the growth in absolute terms, the Federal budget has remained remarkably stable relative to the size of the economy—at roughly one-fifth the level of national production. Similarly, Federal spending for domestic civilian programs constitutes only one-third of all government expenditures. State and local governments spend more than $2 for every dollar spent by the Federal Government for domestic services.

NATIONAL DEFENSE

To secure the freedom of this Nation and its allies, we must possess the means to counter a wide range of potential military threats. Our quest is peace, but the most reliable deterrent to aggression continues to be adequate military preparedness.

In addition to the military functions of the Department of Defense, the National Defense category includes the activities of the Atomic Energy Commission, the military assistance program, and the defense preparedness activities of the civilian agencies.

Program highlights.—Since 1961, excluding forces added for Vietnam, our military strength has been augmented by increases of:

- 185% in the number of nuclear weapons in the strategic alert force,
- 140% in the total payload capability of all our fighter and attack aircraft,

- 66% in combat-ready divisions,
- 326% in our fleet of nuclear powered ships,
- 900% in the ability of our helicopters to deploy land forces.

The momentum achieved during the last 8 years will be continued through 1970. In this request we propose new measures to:

- Maintain an effective strategic deterrent through continued improvements in our Minuteman, Polaris, and Poseidon missile forces, and through further procurement of FB–111 aircraft.
- Enhance our strategic defensive forces through production and deployment of the Sentinel antiballistic missile system and modernization of our air defense system.
- Improve substantially our air, sea, and undersea antisubmarine warfare forces.
- Maintain the superiority of our tactical fighter and attack forces by procurement of new and better aircraft to modernize our air wings.
- Seek significant advances in technology and weapons systems through intensified research and development.

The Atomic Energy Commission is developing improved nuclear warheads, higher performance propulsion reactors for our naval forces, an improved nuclear power reactor and, in addition, is conducting basic research on many fronts.

Budget highlights.—Accomplishing these objectives and maintaining the overall preparedness of our defense establishment will require total outlays of $81.5 billion in 1970. This is $0.5 billion more than estimated for 1969 and $1.0 billion more than actually expended in 1968.

The military functions of the Department of Defense account for the largest part of this increase due to selective improvements in the forces not committed to the support of Southeast Asia.

Outlays by the Atomic Energy Commission for all programs are also expected to rise by $120 million. Within the total, relatively small increases are estimated for developing improved naval propulsion reactors and producing nuclear weapons.

Total outlays for defense-related preparedness programs will decrease in 1970. Selective Service System expenditures are estimated to fall slightly despite an anticipated increase in draft calls. Small increases will be required for the operation and maintenance of our strategic and critical materials stockpile and for the readiness planning activities of the Office of Emergency Preparedness. Outlays for the expansion of defense production under Defense Production Act authority and the medical readiness activities of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare are estimated to decline.

NATIONAL DEFENSE

[In millions of dollars]

Program or agency	Outlays			Recommended budget authority for 1970 [1]
	1968 actual	1969 estimate	1970 estimate	
Department of Defense—Military:				
Military personnel	21,954	23,665	24,164	24,384
Operation and maintenance	20,578	22,106	21,841	21,941
Procurement	23,283	24,337	23,435	23,241
Research, development, test, and evaluation	7,747	7,545	7,805	8,174
Military construction	1,281	1,508	1,370	1,949
Family housing	495	630	625	618
Civil defense	108	82	72	75
Revolving and management funds and other	2,091	−1,945	−690	-------
Military trust funds	-------	2	1	7
Deductions for offsetting receipts	−164	−140	−152	−152
Subtotal, military [2]	77,373	77,790	78,471	80,238
Subtotal, excluding special Southeast Asia	(50,826)	(48,978)	(53,074)	(57,212)
Military Assistance:				
Grants and credit sales [2]	601	548	551	610
Trust fund [2]	53	62	−22	−202
Subtotal, military and military assistance [2]	78,027	78,400	79,000	80,645
Subtotal, excluding special Southeast Asia	(51,480)	(49,588)	(53,603)	(57,620)
Atomic energy [2 3]	2,466	2,451	2,571	2,438
Defense-related activities:				
Stockpiling of strategic and critical materials	19	20	21	21
Expansion of defense production	51	180	69	-------
Selective Service System	57	70	70	70
Emergency preparedness activities	12	12	11	11
Deductions for offsetting receipts:				
Proprietary receipts from the public [4]	−116	−135	−200	−200
Total	80,516	80,999	81,542	82,985
Total, excluding special Southeast Asia	(53,969)	(52,187)	(56,145)	(59,960)
Expenditure account	80,526	81,002	81,543	82,986
Loan account	−10	−3	−1	−1

[1] Compares with budget authority for 1968 and 1969, as follows:
1968: Total, $79,228 million (NOA, $79,229 million; LA, −$2 million).
1969: Total, $79,523 million (NOA, $79,527 million; LA, −$4 million).
[2] Entries net of offsetting receipts.
[3] Includes both Federal funds and trust funds.
[4] Excludes offsetting receipts which have been deducted by subfunction above:
1968, $1,127 million; 1969, $1,120 million; 1970, $1,144 million.

Department of Defense—Military.—Military functions of the Department of Defense will require outlays of $78.5 billion in 1970, compared with $77.8 billion in 1969 and $77.4 billion in 1968. To support proposed programs, budget authority of $80.2 billion will be

required, compared with $76.5 billion for the current year, including $3.0 billion of supplemental requests not yet transmitted to Congress.

In recent years the largest increases for the Department have been in support of operations in Southeast Asia. In 1969, moreover, outlays for Southeast Asia support will be $3.0 billion above the original January 1968 estimate. These increases reflect additional costs associated with strengthening our own and other free world forces and replacing losses following the Tet offensive in South Vietnam. Also included in these increases are the added costs—for the personnel supporting operations in Southeast Asia—attributable to military and civilian pay raises.

As shown in the accompanying table, outlays in support of Southeast Asia are anticipated to drop for the first time in 1970—declining by $3.5 billion from 1969. This decline reflects changing patterns of combat activity and revised loss projections. Outlays for the military activities of the Department of Defense, excluding support of Southeast Asia, are expected to rise by $4.1 billion in 1970, to provide selected force improvements.

ESTIMATED SPECIAL SUPPORT FOR SOUTHEAST ASIA OPERATIONS

Fiscal year	Outlays (in millions)				Military personnel (in thousands) [1]	
	Defense—Military, excluding Southeast Asia	Special Southeast Asia			Other than in Southeast Asia	In Southeast Asia
		Defense—Military	Economic assistance [2]	Total		
1965	$46,070	$103	----------	$103	2,552	103
1966	48,597	5,812	$282	6,094	2,771	323
1967	47,333	20,133	424	20,557	2,848	529
1968	50,826	26,547	292	26,839	2,924	623
1969	48,978	28,812	380	29,192	2,853	634
1970	53,074	25,397	336	25,733	2,816	639

[1] Strengths as of end of fiscal year. On December 31, 1968, there were 634,000 military personnel in Southeast Asia and 2,793,000 elsewhere.
[2] These outlays are part of the international affairs and finance function. For a discussion, see page 86.

Actions contemplated in this budget will support our share of efforts to improve the combat effectiveness of the NATO forces and, by streamlining overhead, will reduce the costs of maintaining U.S. forces in Europe. We also plan steps to increase the proficiency of our NATO forces and to protect them more effectively against surprise attack.

The summary of active forces, which follows, shows the total strength of military personnel and selected military forces supported by the 1970 budget.

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE FORCES

Description	Actual		Estimated	
	June 30, 1961	June 30, 1968	June 30, 1969	June 30, 1970
Military personnel (in thousands):				
Army	859	1,570	1,534	1,508
Navy	627	765	771	772
Marine Corps	177	307	313	315
Air Force	821	905	869	861
Total, Department of Defense	2,484	3,547	3,487	3,455
Selected military forces:				
Strategic forces:				
Intercontinental ballistic missile squadrons:				
Minuteman	----------	20	20	20
Titan	----------	6	6	6
Atlas	5	----------	----------	----------
Polaris submarines/missiles (in commission)	5/80	41/656	41/656	41/656
Strategic bomber squadrons:				
FB-111	----------	----------	----------	5
B-52	39	34	30	24
B-58	6	6	6	6
B-47	80	----------	----------	----------
Manned fighter interceptor squadrons	42	24	19	19
Bomarc interceptor missile squadrons	7	6	6	6
Army air defense missile battalions	49½	20¼	15	14½
General purpose forces:				
Army divisions	11	18	18	18
Army maneuver battalions	124	218	217	218
Army aviation units	67	212	235	235
Army special forces groups	3	7	7	7
Warships (in commission):				
Attack carriers	15	15	15	15
Antisubmarine warfare carriers	9	8	7	6
Nuclear attack submarines	13	33	41	47
Other	328	328	299	279
Amphibious assault ships (in commission)	110	157	157	141
Carrier air wings/groups (attack and ASW)	28	23	21	20
Marine Corps divisions/aircraft wings	3/3	4/3	4/3	4/3
Air Force tactical forces squadrons	93	144	147	138
Airlift and sealift forces:				
Airlift aircraft squadrons:				
C-5A	----------	----------	----------	2
C-130 through C-141	16	44	44	41
C-118/C-124 and C-7	35	17	12	7
Troopships, cargo ships, and tankers	101	130	124	124
Addenda:				
Active aircraft inventory (all programs):				
Army	5,564	10,465	11,622	12,018
Navy	8,793	8,491	8,594	8,452
Air Force [1]	16,905	15,327	15,058	14,993
Helicopters included in service aircraft, above	4,047	10,188	11,468	12,014
Commissioned ships in fleet (all programs)	819	932	906	895

[1] Includes aircraft provided for support of allies.

It is necessary to choose from among the many alternative weapons and forces we could develop the ones best suited to meet our national security needs. To aid in such choices, forces are grouped—regardless of the branch of military service—according to the major military missions or programs to be accomplished.

The accompanying table summarizes the defense program in terms of total obligational authority—this is, the total funding which will be required to complete the programs approved or proposed for approval in each year. Total obligational authority includes new obligational authority enacted each year by the Congress, plus authority granted in earlier years which is available to finance new needs. Approximately five-eighths of all outlays in 1970 will be made from new obligational authority being sought in this budget. The rest will result from obligational authority granted in prior years.

SUMMARY OF THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE BUDGET PROGRAM

[In billions of dollars]

Major military programs	Total obligational authority			
	1962 actual	1968 actual	1969 estimate	1970 estimate
Strategic forces	11.2	7.6	9.1	9.6
General purpose forces	17.7	32.4	33.2	32.1
Intelligence and communications	3.2	5.7	6.0	6.2
Airlift and sealift	1.0	1.9	1.6	2.1
Guard and Reserve forces	1.7	3.2	2.7	2.9
Research and development	4.2	4.4	4.7	5.6
Central supply and maintenance	4.2	8.2	8.8	9.0
Training, medical, and other general personnel activities	5.1	10.0	10.3	10.7
Administration and associated activities	1.0	1.3	1.5	1.4
Support of other nations	.1	1.8	2.7	2.5
Subtotal	49.4	76.5	80.7	82.1
Adjustment for retired pay accrual	−.8	−.3	−.1	.2
Total obligational authority	**48.6**	**76.2**	**80.6**	**82.3**
Of which:				
New obligational authority	48.4	76.4	76.5	80.2
Prior year funds	1.2	−.4	3.7	1.7
Other financial adjustments	−.9	.2	.4	.3

Strategic forces.—Our strategic forces continue to reflect our long-standing policy of deterrence. We must insure that the ability of our strategic forces to retaliate decisively will be clear to any nation that might be tempted to launch a nuclear attack against the United States or its allies. While we continue to hope for productive discussions with the Soviet Union, leading toward agreement on a limitation of strategic forces, the 1970 request continues programs initiated in

previous years to insure the strength necessary for our security, including funds to:

- Convert more ballistic missile submarines from Polaris to Poseidon systems, and replace our Minuteman I with Minuteman III missiles, both with significant improvement in capability;
- Equip Poseidon and Minuteman missiles with multiple warheads able to strike separate targets and with penetration aids to overcome enemy defenses;
- Procure additional FB–111 bombers and short-range missiles for the FB–111 and the B–52;
- Continue to deploy the Sentinel missile defense system; and
- Modernize our air defense system with a new airborne warning and control system and an improved interceptor aircraft.

Total obligational authority of $9.6 billion is proposed for this program in 1970, compared with $9.1 billion in 1969. This increase is due mainly to the deployment of the Sentinel and Poseidon missile systems.

General purpose forces.—Our general purpose forces, which are tailored for a range of contingencies extending from countersubversive activity to tactical nuclear warfare, will require the greatest share of our defense resources.

The largest single 1970 increase proposed for general purpose forces is for a new ship construction program for our *naval forces* of $2.4 billion total obligational authority. This compares with an average program of $1.4 billion over the past 3 years.

Antisubmarine warfare forces will be substantially strengthened by the development and construction of: (1) three of a new class of very fast nuclear submarines; (2) the first of a new design nuclear-powered guided missile ship to escort our nuclear attack forces; (3) the first five of a new class of conventionally powered destroyers; and (4) additional procurement of the latest type of land-based antisubmarine patrol aircraft. These and other additions planned for future years should contribute significantly to our ability to locate and destroy enemy submarines.

Other naval forces will be modernized by the construction of the second nuclear-powered Nimitz class attack carrier, and additional general purpose assault ships for our amphibious forces.

Discontinuation of the bombardment of North Vietnam has resulted in lower aircraft losses and should enable us to meet requirements for our *tactical air forces* at reduced levels of procurement. The 1970 Air Force program calls for continued procurement of the advanced

variable-wing F–111 attack fighter, the close support A–7 attack aircraft, and the A–37 attack plane.

Funds are requested for the Navy to begin procuring the F–14A, a new fleet defense fighter to be equipped with the Phoenix air-to-air missile. The proposed Navy tactical aircraft procurement program for 1970 also includes attack and tanker versions of the carrier-based A–6 all-weather bomber, F–4J fighters, A–7 attack aircraft, RA–5C reconnaissance aircraft, and the first full production of the advanced EA–6B electronic warfare aircraft. Aircraft to be procured for the Marine Corps include CH–46 and CH–53 helicopters, A–4 light attack airplanes and O–2 light observation planes.

The tactical application of the helicopter in South Vietnam has enabled our *ground forces* to make quick, powerful strikes with large forces utilizing superior firepower. The continued development and procurement in fiscal year 1970 of the new Cheyenne armed helicopter will strengthen substantially our operations against enemy strongholds. Firing a variety of missiles, guns, rockets, and grenades with the aid of an extremely accurate fire control and navigation system, the Cheyenne is a formidable weapons platform. This helicopter will supplement and complement the effective Huey Cobra and Huey gunships.

The firepower and mobility of our ground forces will be further enhanced by the procurement in 1970 of a range of improved air-defense systems, antitank missiles, and ground support equipment and acquisition of such tracked vehicles as armored personnel carriers and tanks.

Airlift and sealift.—The ability to react rapidly with force to aggression in faraway places can contribute substantially to limiting the magnitude and reducing the destructiveness of conflict. Total obligational authority of $2.1 billion in 1970 will maintain the stocks of equipment pre-positioned overseas and improve the ships and aircraft which enable us to move our forces rapidly and support them in combat. The fourth squadron of giant C–5A aircraft and the first three of a projected fleet of 15 fast deployment logistic ships will be procured.

Research and development.—Total obligational authority of $5.6 billion, an increase of $850 million over 1969, will support research activities and development of new systems not yet approved for operational use. Major increases related to strategic missions include initiation of design competition for an advanced manned strategic aircraft (AMSA), pursuit of further improvements in land-based ballistic missile technology, exploration of a new under-sea long-range

missile system, and development of ballistic missile technology more advanced than the Sentinel system.

Major development will be initiated on the F–15, a new, high performance Air Force fighter, and the VSX, a carrier based antisubmarine warfare aircraft. Additional new aircraft and helicopter development projects entering the contract definition stage include a close support aircraft (AX), a heavy lift helicopter, and a utility tactical transport aircraft.

Significant increases are included for a wide range of antisubmarine warfare development, an advanced surface missile system for new Navy ships, and systems to counter antiship missile threats. Increases are also included for research and exploratory development where work critical to the technological base for future weapon systems is undertaken.

Continued emphasis will be placed on improved surface mobility, firepower, surveillance, command and control, and land combat systems for counter-insurgency. Additional funds are provided for the Defense space program, including the manned orbiting laboratory and satellite communications.

Support of other nations.—This program provides for the direct support by the Department of the allied forces in Southeast Asia, for our military assistance missions and advisory groups, and for our share of the costs of NATO and international military headquarters.

Military assistance.—Budget authority for military assistance grants will remain at the 1969 level of $375 million in 1970.

The Foreign Military Sales Act authorizes military credit sales principally to less developed countries, either by direct credits or by Department of Defense guarantees of commercial financing. In 1969, the authorized credit sales program was $296 million, and the appropriation was the same amount. In 1970, the program will increase to $350 million, consisting of $250 million direct credits and $100 million in guaranteed commercial financing. With a 25% Department of Defense reserve—or $25 million—needed to back the guarantee, the program will require $275 million in 1970 budget authority.

The foreign military sales trust fund finances on a cash basis the sale of military equipment and related services primarily to developed nations of the free world.

Atomic energy activities.—Outlays by the Atomic Energy Commission in 1970 will be $2.6 billion, $120 million higher than 1969. Increases will occur in outlays for the production of nuclear weapons, for the development of naval propulsion reactors, and for construction

of facilities for nonmilitary purposes. These increases will be offset partially by a further decline in outlays for procurement of uranium concentrates.

AEC programs and total funds available for them (mainly new obligational authority) are shown in the following table:

ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION PROGRAM

[In millions of dollars]

Program	1968 actual	1969 estimate	1970 estimate
Procurement and production of raw and special nuclear materials	486	476	428
Military applications	1,002	1,268	1,090
Space applications	129	111	94
Central station nuclear power development	167	232	177
Other civilian applications	33	29	27
Basic research in the physical and biomedical sciences	421	503	525
Nuclear science and technology support	132	172	148
General support	124	158	146
Total program funding	**2,494**	**2,949**	**2,635**
Of which:			
Carryover funds and other adjustments	−14	378	197
New obligational authority	2,508	2,571	2,438

Nuclear materials.—Expenditures for procurement of raw uranium concentrates will decline further in 1970 because of decreases in the tonnage purchased and in average unit costs. The equivalent of two of the seven operating plutonium production reactors will be shut down in the latter half of fiscal year 1969 as a result of a further reduction in requirements for plutonium and other reactor products for military uses.

Military applications.—The program to develop improved propulsion reactors for submarines and naval ships will be intensified in 1970. Particular emphasis will be given to development of reactors for higher performance submarines. New and improved models of nuclear weapons will be produced in 1970.

Central station nuclear power development.—The development of an economic fast breeder reactor, which promises to produce more fissionable material than is consumed in the process of producing power, will continue to be the main thrust of AEC's activities to develop improved designs for nuclear powerplants. Included in the AEC

program for 1970 is $4 million for the planning stage of a cooperative effort with industry to define the design characteristics and appropriate terms for subsequent construction by industry, with some Government assistance, of a demonstration fast breeder reactor powerplant.

Basic research.—AEC's extensive program of basic research in the physical and biomedical sciences will be highlighted in 1970 by intensified construction activity on two major particle accelerator projects. These are the 200 billion electron volt (Bev) proton accelerator in Batavia, Illinois, and the Meson Physics Facility in Los Alamos, New Mexico. These facilities are estimated to cost $250 million and $55 million, respectively, not counting supporting research equipment. The 200 Bev accelerator when completed will be the world's largest accelerator for research in high energy physics.

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS AND FINANCE

Through its international programs the United States seeks to promote a peaceful world community in which all nations can devote their energies to improving the lives of their citizens. Our assistance programs are undertaken cooperatively with other nations to help lessen the critical problems confronting today's world. We participate in these efforts because we cannot in good conscience enjoy freedom and economic well-being in a world of poverty, violence and despair.

Program highlights.—In 1970, our international programs will:

- Encourage developing nations to promote social progress along with economic growth, as two essential ingredients of national development.
- Concentrate more than 84% of our bilateral economic assistance in 11 nations which have demonstrated national self-reliance by taking the difficult steps necessary to sustain development.
- Support Southeast Asia's struggle to achieve political and economic stability in that strife-torn section of the globe.
- Maintain the momentum of the agricultural revolution now under way.
- Promote multilateral assistance by providing about 95% of our development lending in concert with other industrialized nations and contributing to international financial institutions where our aid will be matched in large measure by contributions of other donors.
- Assure a favorable long-range impact on our balance of payments by financing the growth of U.S. exports and by building new markets for our exports through our aid.

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INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS AND FINANCE

[In millions of dollars]

Program or agency	Outlays			Recommended budget authority for 1970 [1]
	1968 actual	1969 estimate	1970 estimate	
Conduct of foreign affairs:				
Department of State [2]	339	358	370	366
U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency	11	10	10	10
Tariff Commission	4	4	4	4
Foreign Claims Settlement Commission	1	1	1	1
Economic and financial programs:				
Agency for International Development:				
Development loans	598	620	518	720
Technical cooperation [2]	222	193	194	227
Alliance for Progress	406	448	462	606
Supporting assistance	433	543	513	515
Contingencies and other	277	290	287	282
Subtotal, Agency for International Development [3]	1,936	2,093	1,973	2,350
Subtotal, excluding special Southeast Asia	(1,644)	(1,713)	(1,637)	(1,910)
International financial institutions:				
Present programs	201	140	170	320
Proposed programs	----------	----------	46	185
Export-Import Bank	790	165	140	----------
Peace Corps [2]	111	106	110	110
Other [2]	15	22	26	14
Food for Freedom	1,204	1,037	925	1,017
Foreign information and exchange activities:				
United States Information Agency [2]	187	191	195	179
Department of State and other [2]	66	53	41	41
Deductions for offsetting receipts:				
Interfund and intragovernmental transactions	*	*	*	*
Proprietary receipts from the public	−245	−242	−256	−256
Total	**4,619**	**3,938**	**3,755**	**4,342**
Total, excluding special Southeast Asia	(4,327)	(3,558)	(3,419)	(3,902)
Expenditure account	3,712	3,647	3,507	4,342
Loan account [3]	907	291	247	----------

*Less than $500 thousand.
[1] Compares with budget authority for 1968 and 1969, as follows:
1968: Total, $4,769 million (NOA, $4,362 million; LA, $407 million).
1969: Total, $3,405 million (NOA, $2,848 million; LA, $558 million).
[2] Includes both Federal funds and trust funds.
[3] For greater detail, see table on page 88.

Budget highlights.—Outlays for international programs in 1970 are estimated at $3.8 billion, compared to $3.9 billion in 1969 and $4.6 billion in 1968. The major outlay changes between 1969 and 1970 are:

- Agency for International Development spending will decrease by $120 million to $2.0 billion, reflecting the reduced appropriations of the past 2 years;
- Food for Freedom will decrease by $112 million to $925 million as requirements for our overseas food shipments decline; and
- Contributions to international financial institutions will increase by $76 million to $216 million, principally for the International Development Association.

Budget authority of $4.3 billion is requested for international programs in 1970, compared to $3.4 billion enacted in 1969 and $4.8 billion in 1968. Last year, there were sharp cuts in appropriations for AID. Such reductions endanger the continuing effectiveness and efficiency of our efforts; they also cast doubt on the degree of our commitment.

Agency for International Development.—The Agency for International Development administers our bilateral economic assistance programs through three principal instruments:

- *Long-term development loans* provide capital assistance for projects and other types of investment needed for economic growth;
- *Technical assistance grants* contribute to the development of the human and institutional resources required for effective long-term growth; and
- *Supporting assistance loans and grants* are provided in a limited number of countries, primarily in Southeast Asia, to help maintain a stable environment in which political, economic, and social progress are possible.

To protect the U.S. balance of payments, more than 92% of AID's $2 billion of outlays in 1970 will finance exports of U.S. goods and services, and special measures will continue to be taken to insure that these exports do not replace U.S. commercial exports.

Because of the very deep reductions made by the Congress last year, new obligational authority recommended for AID in 1970 is $966 million above the 1969 appropriation, but $152 million below the 1969 request.

The following table summarizes total obligational authority.

SUMMARY OF THE AID BUDGET PROGRAM

[In millions of dollars]

Major assistance programs	Total obligational authority			
	1967 actual	1968 actual	1969 estimate	1970 estimate
East Asia (excluding Vietnam)	276	240	214	240
Vietnam	495	400	326	440
Near East and South Asia	[2] 893	533	352	679
Africa	203	157	130	185
Latin America (Alliance for Progress)	585	547	429	668
Contributions to international organizations	144	148	140	161
Contingency fund (unallocated)			22	50
General support	140	148	160	149
Total obligational authority [1]	**2,735**	**2,173**	**1,773**	**2,572**
Of which:				
New obligational authority	2,143	1,894	1,382	2,348
Prior year funds and loan repayments	592	279	391	224

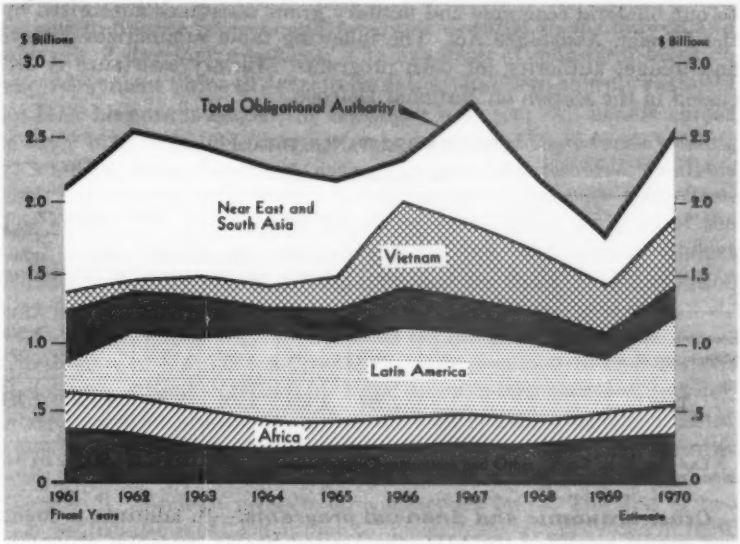
[1] Excludes trust funds.
[2] Includes $320 million of 1966 funds, which were available to support 1967 programs in India and Pakistan because aid to those countries was suspended during the Kashmir crisis.

East Asia (excluding Vietnam).—In 1970, $240 million is planned for the East Asia program, $26 million more than 1969. This assistance will help promote stability and economic development, primarily in Indonesia, Thailand, Laos, and Korea.

Vietnam.—Aid for Vietnam in 1970 is estimated at $440 million, up from $326 million in 1969. The increase will finance a more normal level of imports and projects, after the unusual reductions brought about by the Tet offensive in January 1968. The commercial import program will continue to finance imports needed to help reduce the inflationary pressures caused by the high, war-induced demand for goods.

Near East and South Asia.—The program in 1970 will increase to $679 million, nearly double the much reduced 1969 level of $352 million. More than 40% of the 1970 program will support improved agricultural practices and investments in water, seed, pesticides, and fertilizer. Substantial increases in food production have already been stimulated by our assistance. The U.S. program, along with aid from others, will help India and Pakistan expand their food production

Agency for International Development – Program Trends



still further and enable them to take advantage of the development momentum provided by the agricultural revolution.

Africa.—About 65% of our aid to Africa will provide capital and technical assistance to countries making significant progress toward economic growth. The remaining 35% will be for regional projects such as education centers to serve the manpower needs of the smaller countries and transportation facilities to assist in integrating the region. Total obligational authority in 1970 is estimated to increase to $185 million, $55 million above 1969.

Latin America.—The program of assistance for the Alliance for Progress will increase from $429 million in 1969 to $668 million in 1970. Most of the increase will be for education, agriculture, health and regional integration programs. Greater emphasis will be given to promoting social development as well as economic growth. The Alliance program is directly related to the recipients' commitments of self-help toward promoting economic and social reforms. Our assistance is closely coordinated with the growing help from other donors through the Inter-American Committee on the Alliance for Progress.

Foreign assistance.—The term "foreign assistance" generally applies to our bilateral economic and military grant assistance authorized by the Foreign Assistance Act. The following table summarizes outlays and budget authority for both programs. Military assistance is discussed in the section on National Defense.

FOREIGN ASSISTANCE TOTALS [1]

[In millions of dollars]

	Outlays			Budget authority		
	1968 actual	1969 estimate	1970 estimate	1968 actual	1969 estimate	1970 estimate
Economic assistance	1,933	2,091	1,971	1,894	1,382	2,348
Military grant assistance	619	544	481	500	375	375
Total	2,552	2,635	2,452	2,394	1,757	2,723

[1] Excludes trust funds, which do not require congressional action. Offsetting receipts are not deducted.

Other economic and financial programs.—In addition to loans and grants provided by AID, the United States promotes economic growth abroad through contributions to international financial institutions, Export-Import Bank lending activities, and the Peace Corps.

International financial institutions.—In 1970, the United States will contribute to three international financial institutions which provide economic assistance to developing nations. The table below summarizes budget authority for these institutions.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS

[In millions of dollars]

Institutions	Budget authority		
	1968 actual	1969 estimate	1970 estimate
International Development Association	104	[1] 160	[1] 160
Inter-American Development Bank:			
Fund for Special Operations	300	300	300
Ordinary capital		206	
Asian Development Bank:			
Special funds		[1] 25	[1] 25
Ordinary capital		20	20
Total	404	711	505

[1] Proposed for separate transmittal, upon enactment of recommended authorizing legislation.

The International Development Association (IDA), an affiliate of the World Bank, is a crucial part of the efforts of the industrialized nations to finance projects and programs essential to the growth and advance of developing nations. The financing of long-term loans on easy repayment terms to developing nations has been sharply curtailed by IDA because it lacked the necessary resources. All donors agreed in early 1968 to provide a 3-year replenishment of these funds totaling $1.2 billion. Other donors are acting to make these resources available now, but without U.S. action the agreement will not go into effect. The entire U.S. contribution would be $480 million, or 40% of the total. Legislation is proposed authorizing this contribution. Budget authority of $160 million is recommended for the U.S. contribution both in 1969 and in 1970.

Budget authority will be requested for the third $300 million contribution to the Fund for Special Operations of the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB). This Fund finances long-term loans at low interest rates for projects within countries or spanning regions in Latin America. The United States has also agreed to participate in a multilateral increase in the ordinary capital resources of the IDB, which finances development projects on commercial terms. The first of two U.S. contributions of $206 million to this increase was provided in 1969.

Budget authority of $20 million will be requested for the U.S. contribution to the Asian Development Bank (ADB) for its ordinary capital operations which finance development projects on commercial terms. Under proposed legislation, budget authority of $25 million is recommended in each of the years 1969 and 1970 to support with other nations the operation of ADB special funds which finance projects on favorable terms in such fields as agriculture and transportation.

Export-Import Bank.—This Government agency supports the growth of U.S. exports through its direct loan, insurance, and guarantee programs. Net lending by the Bank is expected to decrease from $291 million in 1969 to $247 million in 1970. Under the new export expansion program (Public Law 90–390) the Bank will make a greater number of loans under broader lending criteria in order to encourage exports and thereby improve our balance of payments. By the end of 1970, the Bank's insurance and guarantee programs will protect $2.9 billion of U.S. exports against both commercial and political risks.

CREDIT PROGRAMS—INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS AND FINANCE[1]

[In millions of dollars]

Program or agency	1968 actual	1969 estimate	1970 estimate
Export-Import Bank:			
Commitments	(3,752)	(4,901)	(4,945)
Disbursements	1,646	1,730	1,638
Repayments	739	1,440	1,390
Net lending	907	291	247

[1] Excluding credit programs in the expenditure account.

Expenditures of the Bank (that is, its nonlending transactions) include the costs of the guarantee and insurance programs, interest paid, and other expenses. In 1970, income of the Bank, primarily from interest received on loans, will exceed such expenditures by $107 million—$18 million less than in 1969.

Peace Corps.—The Peace Corps will continue to provide Americans with opportunities to work alongside the peoples of developing countries on a variety of projects, mainly in education, agriculture and health. In 1970, there will be 10,300 American volunteers serving in more than 60 nations. An additional 8,500 volunteers will be receiving language and skill training prior to serving abroad on 2-year tours. Outlays for the Peace Corps in 1970 will be $110 million, an increase of $4 million over 1969.

Food for Freedom.—Under the authority of the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act (Public Law 480), agricultural commodities will continue to be sold and donated abroad in order to combat hunger and malnutrition, promote economic growth in the developing nations, and develop and expand export markets for U.S. commodities. In accordance with amendments to the act adopted in 1966 and 1968:

- All sales agreements will identify self-help measures to be taken by the recipient country;
- A progressive transition from sales for local currency to sales for dollars (or for local currency convertible to dollars) will continue in order to make this transition complete by 1971;
- Food assistance and economic assistance will be closely linked to assure the most effective use of both types of resources;
- The emphasis in food donation programs will be on development purposes, primarily food for children and food in exchange for work; and

- Efforts will continue to assure that the United States obtains a fair share of expanding commercial purchases of recipient countries.

Efforts to expand food production in the developing nations are beginning to succeed. Accordingly, Food for Freedom net outlays will decline by an estimated $112 million in 1970 to a total of $925 million. About 60% of these outlays will be made under sales agreements; the rest will be for donation programs.

Foreign information and exchange activities.—The United States Information Agency and the Department of State conduct a variety of programs aimed at improving mutual understanding with other people. Outlays for these programs will total $236 million in 1970, a decrease of $8 million from 1969. In the spring of 1969, the United States Information Agency will put major radio transmitting facilities into operation in the Philippines. Construction will continue on the new facility in Greece which is scheduled for completion in the spring of 1972.

Increases in budget authority are requested to broaden further the exchange of persons with other countries beyond the traditional academic groups, to include those in business, the professions, and other segments of the society.

Conduct of foreign affairs.—As the agency responsible for the overall direction and coordination of foreign affairs, the Department of State has played a key role in reducing U.S. Government employment abroad. Between January 1, 1968 and September 30, 1969, departmental employment abroad will be reduced by 1,900—750 Americans and 1,150 foreign nationals. This reduction, along with lowered requirements for the acquisition and construction of buildings abroad, will allow the Department to meet foreign price rises and to develop further its urgently needed information-handling system, without increasing expenditures for the administration of foreign affairs in 1970. However, the U.S. share of assessed contributions to international organizations will rise by $13 million. Thus, total outlays by the Department for the conduct of foreign affairs will reach $370 million in 1970, $12 million higher than in 1969.

SPACE RESEARCH AND TECHNOLOGY

Program highlights.—Our space plans call for the first American to set foot on the moon during the period covered by this budget. This achievement will climax a great national effort of 8 years duration, and will mark the attainment of the national goal established by President Kennedy in 1961. The budget also provides for continuation of manned

space flights for exploration of the moon beyond the first manned expedition, and for manned experiments in earth orbit for prolonged periods. Significant continuing efforts in unmanned space flight and ground based research are also supported.

SPACE RESEARCH AND TECHNOLOGY

[In millions of dollars]

	Outlays			Recommended budget authority for 1970 [1]
	1968 actual	1969 estimate	1970 estimate	
Manned space flight:				
Lunar program	2,909	2,514	1,947	1,876
Extended earth orbital program	187	242	465	345
Space sciences	584	470	479	489
Space applications	116	127	149	170
Space technology	410	381	358	340
Aircraft technology	128	152	159	161
Supporting activities [2]	390	365	395	381
Proprietary receipts from the public	−3	−4	−5	−5
Total	**4,721**	**4,247**	**3,947**	**3,758**

[1] Compares with budget authority for 1968 and 1969, as follows: 1968, $4,587 million; 1969, $3,992 million.
[2] Includes both Federal funds and trust funds.

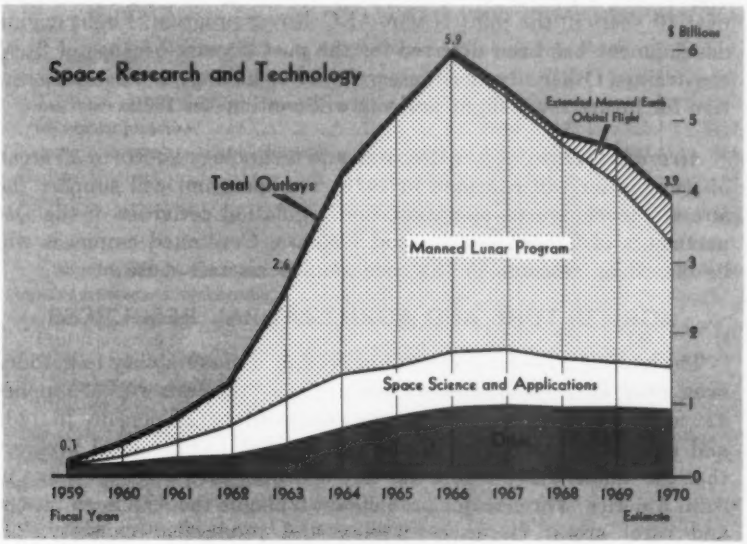
Budget highlights.—New budget authority of $3.8 billion, together with unobligated funds from prior years, will permit a program level in 1970 equal to that of the current year. However, total outlays of $3.9 billion are $300 million less than in 1969, largely because of the completion of the most expensive developmental phase of the manned lunar landing program.

Manned space flight.—The readiness of the Saturn V launch vehicle and the Apollo command and service modules for lunar flights has been demonstrated by the successful lunar orbit mission completed in December 1968. The first U.S. manned expedition to the surface of the moon is planned to occur in calendar year 1969.

This budget also provides funds to prepare for manned lunar exploration after the first manned landing. Launch vehicles and spacecraft produced for the Apollo program will be used in lunar exploration for several years to come.

Developmental work will continue in 1970 on the Apollo Applications program, which will use Saturn IB launch vehicles and spacecraft produced for the Apollo program. The Apollo Applications program will include flights for manned scientific, engineering, and

biomedical experiments for periods of up to 56 days' duration in earth orbit. Five flights will be conducted in calendar years 1971 and 1972, using an upper stage of the Saturn IB for a living compartment and laboratory.



Space sciences.—Unmanned exploration of the solar system will be augmented in 1970 by starting two new projects, a Planetary Explorer series and a Mariner Mercury mission.

The Planetary Explorers are small, relatively inexpensive spacecraft to be launched at regular intervals on flights to the near planets. The larger Mariner spacecraft, used previously for Mars and Venus flights, will be adapted for a major new mission to the vicinity of Mercury. Developmental work will begin in 1970. Launching is planned for calendar year 1973, when advantage can be taken of the relative positions of the planets to pass by Venus en route to Mercury. Several other satellites will be started in 1970 to provide for a continuing flight program in physics, bioscience, and astronomy.

Space applications.—Development of a new experimental satellite to obtain data on earth resources will begin in 1970. This experiment will test our ability to use photographs and other data collected by satellite to develop additional economic benefits in such fields as agriculture, forestry, oceanography, water management and geology. Equipment and techniques already tested in aircraft will be employed.

Development of satellite technology in support of communications, meteorology, navigation and geodesy will also continue in 1970.

Space technology.—Development of a nuclear-powered rocket engine will begin in 1970, based on technology developed over the past 10 years in the joint NASA-AEC Rover program. Flight engine development has been deferred for the past 2 years because of fiscal constraints. Other advanced research and technology work in preparation for future space flight projects will continue in 1970.

Aircraft technology.—Research and technology efforts in all areas of aeronautics will continue in 1970. This program will support the aircraft development, operation, and regulation activities of the Departments of Transportation and Defense. Continued emphasis will be placed on research in the reduction of aircraft noise.

AGRICULTURE AND AGRICULTURAL RESOURCES

The bountiful food supplies of our Nation, and our ability to produce even more, are unparalleled in history. Today, one farmworker supplies 42 persons with farm products as compared to 28 persons in 1961 and only 15 in 1950. Yet the unprecedented technological progress that has made this possible has not benefited all people who live in rural America. Three major problems still plague the American farmer and rural areas: (1) excess agricultural productive capacity, (2) inadequate income for many rural people, and (3) declining rural communities.

The adoption of improved technology has reduced manpower needs on farms and made large-scale operations more productive and profitable. Between 1950 and 1967, over 5 million farm operators and workers left farming. The better educated and trained farmers and farmworkers in this group were able to make successful transitions to other walks of life. But many of the unskilled have found limited employment opportunities in rural areas and have migrated to urban ghettos only to find poverty. This out-migration has meant that many rural communities now must attempt to provide adequate public services with declining populations and financial resources. Moreover, more than 2 million people engaged in agriculture still live in poverty and in rural communities unable to offer them sufficient job opportunities.

AGRICULTURE AND AGRICULTURAL RESOURCES

[In millions of dollars]

Program or agency	Outlays			Recommended budget authority for 1970 [1]
	1968 actual	1969 estimate	1970 estimate	
Farm income stabilization:				
Price support and related programs	3,167	3,637	3,097	3,531
Conservation reserve, cropland conversion, and cropland adjustment programs	209	193	122	117
Removal of surplus agricultural commodities	175	292	383	386
National Wool Act	72	65	59	65
Sugar Act	84	96	96	96
Other [3]	227	227	164	165
Subtotal, farm income stabilization	3,934	4,509	3,921	4,361
Financing farming and rural housing:				
Farmers Home Administration and other:				
Present programs [2]	265	−179	169	189
Proposed legislation for:				
Insured farm operating loans			−250	
Insured water and sewer loans			−42	
Farm Credit Administration	514	−156		
Financing rural electrification and rural telephones	303	352	379	267
Agricultural land and water resources:				
Soil Conservation Service—conservation operations [2]	114	119	118	119
Agricultural conservation program payments (including CCC loans)	209	203	196	100
Other	28	31	36	29
Research and other agricultural services [2]	618	655	691	692
Deductions for offsetting receipts:				
Interfund and intragovernmental transactions	−5	−6		
Proprietary receipts from the public	−37	−81	−37	−37
Total	5,944	5,448	5,181	5,721
Expenditure account	4,794	5,341	5,114	5,420
Loan account [3]	1,150	106	67	300

[1] Compares with budget authority for 1968 and 1969, as follows:
1968: Total, $8,461 million (NOA, $4,267 million; LA, $4,195 million).
1969: Total, $7,077 million (NOA, $6,690 million; LA, $387 million).
[2] Includes both Federal funds and trust funds.
[3] For greater detail, see table on page 94.

CREDIT PROGRAMS—AGRICULTURE AND AGRICULTURAL RESOURCES [1]

[In millions of dollars]

Program or agency	1968 actual	1969 estimate	1970 estimate
Farm income stabilization:			
Commodity Credit Corporation:			
Disbursements	195	257	236
Repayments	−115	−132	−225
Net lending	80	125	11
Financing rural electrification and rural telep'.ones:			
Rural Electrification Administration:			
Commitments	(470)	(470)	(470)
Disbursements	495	528	555
Repayments	−204	−190	−189
Net lending	291	338	366
Financing farming and rural housing and other:			
Farmers Home Administration and other:			
Disbursements	1,645	1,630	2,707
Repayments	−1,432	−1,948	−3,016
Net lending	213	−318	−309
Farm Credit Administration (trust funds):			
Banks for cooperatives:			
Disbursements	1,848	979	.....
Repayments	−1,687	−769	.....
Net lending	161	210	.....
Federal intermediate credit banks:			
Disbursements	7,516	3,119	.....
Repayments	−7,110	−3,369	.....
Net lending	406	−250	.....
Total, net lending	**1,150**	**106**	**67**

[1] Excluding credit programs in the expenditure account.

Program highlights.—The 1970 agricultural programs will continue to attack the problems facing rural areas. Better services will be provided for rural people and communities, while the annual com-

modity programs will be used to help control the Nation's excess agricultural productive capacity and support farm income. Major emphasis will be given to:

- The rural component of the new 10-year nationwide housing program to help low-income rural families afford better housing;
- Expansion of loan programs for farm operations, farm ownership, and nonfarm enterprises to help low-income farmers and rural people develop better opportunities for increasing their incomes;
- Upgrading rural communities by financial and technical assistance; and
- Public investments for health care, education, and training in rural communities to increase the capabilities of the rural labor force and encourage private investment and industry in rural America.

Budget highlights.—Outlays for agriculture and agricultural resources are estimated to be $5.2 billion in 1970, a decrease of $267 million from the 1969 level. Of this total, outlays of $3.1 billion will be necessary for price support and related programs. Net lending will decline to $67 million as important needs for rural people and communities are met increasingly through the insurance of private loans.

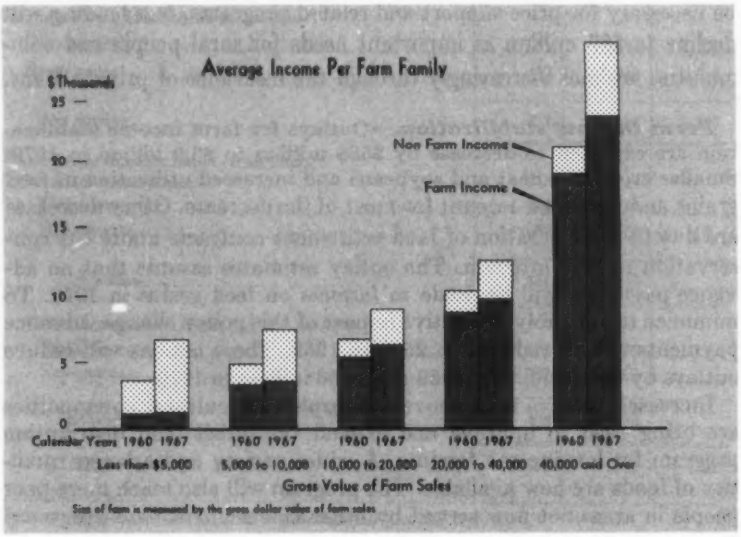
Farm income stabilization.—Outlays for farm income stabilization are expected to decrease by $588 million to $3.9 billion in 1970. Smaller crops of wheat and soybeans and increased utilization of feed grains and soybeans account for most of the decrease. Other decreases are due to the expiration of land retirement contracts under the conservation reserve program. The outlay estimates assume that no advance payments will be made to farmers on feed grains in 1970. To minimize the possibly disruptive impact of this policy change, advance payments will be reduced to 25% in 1969. These actions will reduce outlays by $168 million in 1969 and $156 million in 1970.

Increased outlays for removal of surplus agricultural commodities are being used to improve and expand the direct food distribution program for low-income families. A wider variety and a larger quantity of foods are now available. The program will also reach more poor people in areas not now served by other Government food programs. Because of the importance of adequate diets in early life, new supplementary food packages are now available for low-income families with infants or expectant mothers. Two additional activities—the food

stamp and child nutrition programs—are discussed in the section on health and welfare.

Although the annual commodity programs have helped raise net farm income from $11.7 billion in 1960 to $15 billion in 1968, they have also encouraged the shift toward larger farms. The following chart on the distribution of farm income indicates that, on the average, farm operators with $10,000 or more gross sales are able to earn reasonable incomes from farming under existing programs. Farm operators with gross sales of less than $10,000 have relied increasingly on nonfarm sources of income to earn a living. Furthermore, over half of the 3.1 million farm operators have gross sales of less than $5,000, and their share of total agricultural production has dropped from 13% in 1960 to less than 7% in 1967. Since this group produces few farm products, the commodity programs can only provide them with limited income support; by 1967 this group obtained 81% of their net income from nonfarm sources.

Distribution of Net Farm Income by Major Source and Size of Farm



The following table provides information on all Commodity Credit Corporation's domestic and foreign operations. The outlays related to the Food for Freedom program are discussed in the international affairs and finance section.

COMMODITY CREDIT CORPORATION OUTLAYS

[In millions of dollars]

Program	1968 actual	1969 estimate	1970 estimate
Agriculture and agricultural resources:			
Price support operations:			
Wheat certificates issued	726	782	818
Feed grain payments	832	1,223	1,342
Cotton payments	855	745	830
Other price support operations	3,387	4,052	3,565
Receipts and adjustments	−2,633	−3,165	−3,458
Subtotal, price support operations	3,167	3,637	3,097
Other activities	138	135	62
Subtotal	3,305	3,772	3,159
International affairs and finance:			
Food for Freedom:			
Gross outlays	1,479	1,303	1,206
Receipts and reimbursements	−275	−266	−281
Subtotal	1,204	1,037	925
Total outlays	**4,509**	**4,809**	**4,084**

Financing farming and rural housing.—To provide substantial assistance for housing, to help meet special credit needs associated with farming and rural community development, and to improve rural community services, the Farmers Home Administration will expand its loan commitments in 1970. The largest increase is for the new 10-year housing program for low-income people in rural areas. As shown in the table below, this program provides for 120,000 housing starts and acquisitions for low- and moderate-income rural families in 1970, more than double the 1969 level. The balance of the new housing program is discussed in the community development and housing section.

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LOW AND MODERATE INCOME HOUSING PROGRAMS—ADMINISTERED BY FARMERS HOME ADMINISTRATION

[Estimated units started or acquired. In thousands]

Program	1968 actual	1969 estimate	1970 estimate
New construction	22	36	80
Rehabilitation	3	3	12
Purchase and repair of existing housing	8	6	7
Rural rental housing	2	3	3
Subtotal, new or rehabilitated housing	35	47	102
New or rehabilitated housing with aid from homeownership program [1]		1	10
Subtotal, new or rehabilitated	35	48	112
Purchase of existing housing	8	6	8
Total, housing for low- and moderate-income families	**43**	**54**	**120**

[1] Funded by the Department of Housing and Urban Development and included in the community development and housing function.

Although the major new thrust in 1970 is to provide housing for low-income rural people, other expanding program areas will include credit programs to improve farm income and to provide for public facilities and business expansion in rural communities. Greater reliance will be placed on use of private funds, with the loans insured by the Government. New legislation is proposed to establish an insured farm operating loan program. Additional proposed legislation will make interest income on insured water and sewer loans subject to Federal income tax. Since these proposals represent a shift from direct loans to insured loans, there will be a drop in Farmers Home Administration outlays even though total commitments increase substantially.

The Government will provide a focus for public and private efforts to upgrade entire rural areas through multicounty area development districts. The water and sewer loan programs, along with other Federal community and resource development programs, will be planned and developed in accordance with an overall comprehensive plan for area and community development.

The Farm Credit Administration plays a major role in providing credit for the production and marketing activities of commercial agriculture. Loans are made to farmers and groups of farmers through Government-sponsored Federal land banks, Federal intermediate credit banks, and banks for cooperatives. Under recently enacted legislation, the Federal capital investment in the Federal intermediate

credit banks and the banks for cooperatives was retired. This was a major step toward completion of the long-range goal for the Farm Credit system to be fully farmer-owned and controlled. The operations of these banks were excluded from the budget when the banks became completely privately owned.

FARMERS HOME ADMINISTRATION

Direct and Insured Loan Commitments [1]

[In millions of dollars]

Program elements	1968 actual	1969 estimate	1970 estimate
Improving farm income:			
Farm operating loans	275	250	350
Farm ownership loans	205	280	330
Grazing and soil and water loans	22	41	30
Emergency loans	108	64	64
Rural cooperative loans			5
Community development services	4	3	4
Improving housing:			
Loans to individuals with above moderate incomes	50	40	100
Loans to individuals with low to moderate incomes	419	445	1,126
Farm labor housing loans	4	15	16
Rental housing loans	13	25	30
Very low income housing repair loans	5	18	25
Mutual and self-help housing loans and other		1	2
Public facilities and business expansion:			
Water and sewer loans	163	184	375
Nonfarm enterprise loans		20	35
Resource protection:			
Watershed protection loans	6	7	6
Recreation, wildlife, and natural beauty:			
Recreation loans	24	45	45
Total loan commitments	1,298	1,438	2,543
Direct	495	445	140
Insured	803	993	2,403

[1] Represents obligations of direct loans and approvals of insured loans.

Financing rural electrification and rural telephones.—The 1970 budget provides financial assistance for improving electric power distribution and telephone systems in rural areas. The estimate of Federal assistance anticipates that rural electric cooperatives will develop a supplemental source of financing. Combined private and public financial assistance should adequately meet the projected future capital requirements of rural electric systems.

Agricultural land and water resources.—Outlays in 1970 will be held to $118 million for technical assistance and other conservation activities of the Soil Conservation Service. Emphasis will be placed on assistance for low-income rural families, on areas suffering pollution, and on local governmental and private groups concerned with community development and land management. The budget will permit continued work on 51 previously authorized resource conservation and development projects and provide funds for 12 new planning starts.

As a result of the advance authorization already enacted, 1970 outlays for the agricultural conservation program will be $196 million Recommended new budget authority for 1970, which will affect 1971 outlays, is $100 million. This amount will provide the necessary assistance to farmers for high priority, long-term conservation practices needed to prevent extensive damage to the Nation's land resources.

Research and other agricultural services.—About $22 million of the $36 million increase in 1970 outlays for research and other agricultural services will be for meat and poultry inspection. The Wholesome Meat and Poultry Products Acts authorize financial and technical assistance to States so that all meat and poultry slaughtered and processed in plants in the United States can be inspected under standards at least equal to Federal standards. Currently, about 86% of the total meat supply and 87% of the poultry produced are federally inspected.

Outlays for research will place greater emphasis on consumer diets and nutrition, pollution, disease and pest control, housing, and community development. Extension Service outlays will expand in 1970 to enable increased home management assistance to low-income families in both urban and rural areas.

NATURAL RESOURCES

The Federal Government strives to insure efficient development and utilization of the Nation's resources in a socially beneficial manner. Federal natural resources programs also help assure that sufficient forethought is given to the needs of future generations and environmental problems, such as water pollution.

Program highlights.—The budget provides for several new recreational areas and expanded programs to improve water quality. Most other natural resources programs will continue at about their 1969 levels in 1970. This is in accordance with generally restrictive budget policy and Government efforts to limit its construction in order to restrain rapidly rising costs in the construction sector.

Beginning in January 1969, a higher rate of interest is being used in water resource planning and evaluation. The new rate, which is approximately equal to the average yield on long-term Government bonds, will result in more efficient and economical projects.

NATURAL RESOURCES

[In millions of dollars]

Program or agency	Outlays			Recommended budget authority for 1970 [1]
	1968 actual	1969 estimate	1970 estimate	
Water resources and power:				
Corps of Engineers [2]	1,284	1,215	1,223	1,178
Department of the Interior:				
Bureau of Reclamation [2]	293	301	308	293
Power marketing agencies [2]	173	142	139	143
Federal Water Pollution Control Administration [2]	184	238	252	306
Office of Saline Water [2]	29	37	33	27
Office of Water Resources Research and other	9	10	11	13
Tennessee Valley Authority	137	178	230	56
Soil Conservation Service—watershed projects	102	124	114	100
International Boundary and Water Commission	22	14	8	7
Federal Power Commission and other	18	21	24	24
Subtotal, water resources and power	2,251	2,279	2,341	2,147
Land management:				
Forest Service [2]	487	499	483	552
Bureau of Land Management and other [2]	151	164	162	160
Mineral resources [2]	85	87	81	83
Fish and wildlife resources [2]	156	164	164	167
Recreational resources:				
Bureau of Outdoor Recreation	103	185	229	159
National Park Service and other [2]	126	135	143	150
General resource surveys and administration	100	105	110	113
Deductions for offsetting receipts:				
Interfund and intragovernmental transactions	— *	−1	−1	−1
Proprietary receipts from the public	−1,758	−1,719	−1,822	−1,822
Total	**1,702**	**1,898**	**1,891**	**1,708**
Expenditure account	1,685	1,890	1,883	1,704
Loan account	17	9	8	4

*Less than $0.5 million.
[1] Compares with budget authority for 1968 and 1969, as follows:
1968: Total, $1,885 million (NOA, $1,871 million; LA, $14 million).
1969: Total, $1,843 million (NOA, $1,841 million; LA, $2 million).
[2] Includes both Federal funds and trust funds.

Budget highlights.—Total disbursements for natural resources programs are estimated at $3.7 billion in 1970, an increase of $95 million over 1969. Most of the increase is for water quality programs, Tennessee Valley Authority electrical generating facilities, and recreational resources programs.

Receipts from mineral leasing on the Outer Continental Shelf, power sales, timber sales, grazing fees, and other products are expected to increase by $102 million, to a total of $1.8 billion in 1970. Natural resource outlays, after taking account of deductions for these receipts, will total $1.9 billion—about the same as the 1969 level.

Water resources and power.—Water resources and power programs account for more than one-half of the outlays for natural resources in 1970. Estimated outlays of $2.3 billion, an increase of $62 million over the 1969 level, include funds for continuing construction of water resources and power projects at minimum rates and for operating and maintaining completed projects. New construction will be limited to those projects of high priority. Every effort will be made to continue some construction on all on-going projects and to start new projects proposed in the budget.

Water development programs.—Budget authority will provide for 12 new projects by the Corps of Engineers and two new projects by the Bureau of Reclamation in 1970.

The Bureau of Reclamation will start construction of one irrigation project and provide a loan for another. Advance planning will also start on three Reclamation projects in 1970, with a total Federal cost of $904 million. These include the Central Arizona project which will provide supplemental irrigation water to 1.2 million acres and a substantial quantity of water for municipal and industrial uses.

The Corps of Engineers will start construction on two navigation projects, nine flood control projects, and one hydroelectric power project in 1970. The total estimated Federal cost of these projects is $420 million. Advance planning will be started on 17 Corps projects, including six navigation projects, 10 flood control projects, and one multiple-purpose power project. The total estimated Federal cost of these projects is $1.5 billion.

Legislation is proposed to make operating and maintenance costs of Corps of Engineers recreational boat harbor projects a responsibility of local interests. Such costs are now a Federal responsibility.

Soil Conservation Service assistance for watershed protection projects will be continued at minimum levels. A total of 25 new projects are now planned to be started in 1970. In accordance with legislation passed in 1968, the Soil Conservation Service will assist local

sponsors to operate more efficiently by acting as their contracting agent upon request.

Legislation is proposed to authorize United States participation in a large-scale desalting plant to be constructed in Israel. This project will significantly advance the development of desalting technology.

Power programs.—To meet increased power demands in areas served by Federal power facilities, the budget provides for continued investment in the development of power resources.

The Bonneville Power Administration will continue construction of transmission facilities—for both public and privately generated power—to help meet the rapidly increasing demand for electrical power in the Pacific Northwest.

Activities of the Tennessee Valley Authority will require an estimated $230 million in outlays primarily for the electric power program. Budget authority for TVA will also provide for a new multipurpose project on the Upper French Broad River in North Carolina. In addition, funds are included for demonstration-scale production of a new fertilizer developed by TVA research which promises savings in production and transportation costs.

TENNESSEE VALLEY AUTHORITY

[In millions of dollars]

Program	1968 actual	1969 estimate	1970 estimate
Accrued expenditures:			
Power operations	258	281	304
Other program operations	46	45	46
Capital outlays and inventories for power supply and transmission facilities	196	274	332
Other capital outlays	47	32	32
Total accrued expenditures	547	632	714
Accrued revenue:			
Power operations	−388	−411	−460
Other receipts	−26	−24	−23
Change in receivables and liabilities	4	−19	−1
Outlays	**137**	**178**	**230**

Legislation should be enacted giving the Federal Power Commission expanded authority to bring about more effective cooperation and coordination among electrical power systems of both public and private utilities to improve the reliability of electrical power systems and to reduce the likelihood of extensive power failures.

Budget authority is provided for the Department of the Interior to initiate a research program to lower the costs of placing high voltage power transmission lines underground.

Water quality programs.—Budget authority in 1970 for the direct grant program for construction of waste treatment facilities will be at the 1969 level of $214 million. Legislation is proposed to allow the Government to meet its share of an expanded waste treatment plant construction program over a number of years. Other proposed legislative provisions would provide for control of oil spills, sewage from vessels, and thermal pollution.

The 1970 budget includes increased budget authority for grants to local bodies for the development of water pollution control plans for river basins. This effort is expected to result in more comprehensive approaches to pollution problems.

Land management.—The 1970 budget continues Bureau of Land Management and Forest Service programs without major changes.

The amount to be obligated in 1970 for forest roads and trails will be increased to $125 million. A modest increase is provided for the Forest Service timber programs to meet timber demands for increased housing construction.

The Bureau of Land Management and the Forest Service will begin in 1969 and 1970 to apply a new method of determining fees for livestock grazing on national forests and other public lands under their administration. Under the new method, fees will be raised over a 10-year period in order to achieve a return at fair-market value for use of Federal grazing lands.

Mineral resources.—Outlays for mineral resources programs are estimated at $81 million in 1970.

The research program for mineral resources will continue at about 1969 levels and give increased attention to developing:

- Economical methods of disposing of waste generated in extracting oil from shale so that unnecessary environmental pollution can be avoided; and
- More efficient ways to process and re-use materials, thereby avoiding unnecessary loss of valuable minerals in mining and industrial processing.

The special inventory of mine maps will be expanded in 1970 to collect data on the location of underground mines, in order to avoid surface development over these potentially dangerous areas.

Fish and wildlife resources.—Research programs of the Bureau of Commercial Fisheries in 1970 will continue to advance our knowledge of national fishery resources, improve the efficiency of the fisheries industry, and develop the technology to produce a low-cost fish protein concentrate for human consumption.

Budget authority is also provided in 1970 to complete the Willamette Falls fishway which will substantially increase production of salmon and steelhead in the Willamette basin.

Seven new wildlife refuges will be started with minimum staffing and operations. In addition, an inventory and classification of the Nation's estuaries is being conducted to help assess the value of such areas for fish and wildlife and other natural resource uses, and for residential, industrial, and commercial development purposes.

Recreational resources.—Total outlays for recreational resources in 1970 will be $372 million, an increase of $52 million over 1969.

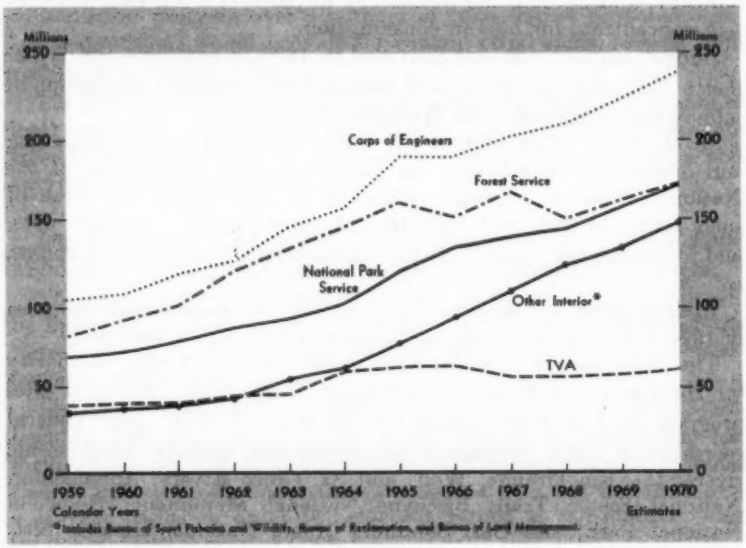
The 1970 budget provides $154 million in new budget authority for the Land and Water Conservation Fund, thus assuring a total program level of $200 million for the fund in 1970. New Federal recreational areas programed for acquisition include three scenic rivers: the Rio Grande, Wolf, and St. Croix Rivers; Appalachian National Scenic Trail; Biscayne National Monument; Redwood National Park; and Carl Sandburg Home National Historic Site. Substantial emphasis will also be placed on acquiring lands within the national park system which are still privately owned. This will assure the availability of these lands for public use and enjoyment.

Grants from the fund to States for planning, acquiring, and developing park and recreation areas will total $77 million in budget authority in 1970. Increasingly, these grants are being used to serve the recreational needs of people living in metropolitan areas.

The National Park Service will make additional outlays in 1970 to operate new parks, improve law enforcement in existing parks, and augment efforts at all levels of government to protect historic sites and properties. Work will also begin on the design of facilities for converting historic Union Station in the Nation's Capital into a

visitor center. Legislation should be enacted to authorize a Potomac National River in Maryland, Virginia and West Virginia, an Apostle Islands National Lakeshore in Wisconsin, and to establish a number of new wilderness areas under the 1964 Wilderness Act. National parks and other Federal recreation areas will serve an estimated 793 million visitors in 1970, about 56 million more than in 1969.

Visitors to Federal Recreation Areas



General resource surveys and administration.—The 1970 budget includes outlays for topographic maps which, when finished, will eliminate the backlog of quadrangles that are unmapped or for which maps are considered obsolete in cities of over 250,000 population. Current maps of the rapidly developing urban and suburban fringes surrounding major metropolitan areas are needed for metropolitan area planning.

Management of the mineral resources owned by the Federal Government must be based upon sound knowledge of their value so that the public interest can be protected. Of particular interest is the leasing of oil and gas on the Outer Continental Shelf and in Alaska—in view of the recent large oil discovery there. Efforts will be

increased in 1970 to improve the management of those resources in accord with sound business practices. Improved methods of leasing, coupled with a better understanding of the potential value of areas to be leased, will improve the efficiency of operation as well as the value of the resource to the public.

The Department of the Interior will accelerate work to design systems and procure equipment for conducting experiments to determine how earth resources data to be collected by satellite can be used to increase the economic benefits from the management of our Nation's natural resources.

Many areas of the Nation—and millions of people—are potentially subject to destructive earthquakes. The 1970 budget provides funds to develop for consideration an action program designed to reduce damage and casualties resulting from earthquakes. The program to be developed would permit existing knowledge to be utilized while research is going on to fill gaps in that knowledge.

COMMERCE AND TRANSPORTATION

A wide range of Federal programs support and enhance the contributions of business and transportation to the productivity and economic well-being of the country.

Program highlights.—Federal programs for the advancement of business deal with both external and domestic problems. Export promotion activities and efforts to increase foreign travel to the United States are helping to reduce our balance of payments problem. Domestic area and regional development programs, which have been gaining momentum over the past 2 years, are now reducing unemployment in depressed areas. More effective management and financial assistance is also being given to minority group businessmen in the inner cities and to firms in deprived areas outside of the cities.

This Nation is the most mobile in history, primarily because we devote a significant part of our considerable resources to transportation. Yet, despite continued expansion and improvement, our transportation system is exhibiting strains and shortcomings—most notably heavy congestion at our major airports and on our urban highways. Moreover, we have not resolved satisfactorily the acute problems of safety hazards, particularly on streets and highways, as well as the adverse impact of certain transportation facilities on our environment and on some segments of the population.

COMMERCE AND TRANSPORTATION

[In millions of dollars]

Program or agency	Outlays			Recommended budget authority for 1970 [1]
	1968 actual	1969 estimate	1970 estimate	
Advancement of business:				
Export and travel promotion [2]	20	23	31	34
Economic and demographic statistics [2]	42	50	169	174
Physical environment [2]	174	174	194	167
Physical standards [2]	38	38	45	40
Promotion of technology	46	53	56	57
Small business assistance	284	66	30	53
Federal Deposit Insurance Coproration (trust funds)	−260	−303	−322	----------
Other aids to business [2]	51	−26	58	66
Area and regional development:				
Economic development [2]	192	239	296	312
Appalachian regional development	114	234	287	290
Other	195	234	198	148
Air transportation:				
Federal Aviation Administration:				
Present programs	896	1,097	1,141	996
Proposed legislation	----------	----------	150	275
Civil Aeronautics Board subsidies	55	48	41	37
Water transportation:				
Maritime Administration	303	301	346	280
Coast Guard	545	574	584	570
Other	−4	10	6	1
Ground transportation:				
Highways [2]	4,286	4,140	4,869	5,854
Urban mass transportation:				
Department of Transportation	----------	150	178	202
Department of Housing and Urban Development	66	3	5	8
Federal Railroad Administration	15	34	30	23
Postal service	1,080	929	552	750
Regulation of business	98	109	120	123
Deductions for offsetting receipts:				
Interfund and intragovernmental transactions	−59	−40	−7	−7
Proprietary receipts from the public	−100	−86	−88	−88
Total	**8,076**	**8,048**	**8,969**	**10,364**
Expenditure account	7,833	8,080	8,880	10,224
Loan account [3]	243	−31	89	140

[1] Compares with budget authority for 1968 and 1969, as follows:
1968: Total, $9,317 million (NOA, $9,101 million; LA, $216 million).
1969: Total, $9,906 million (NOA, $9,807 million; LA, $99 million).
[2] Includes both Federal funds and trust funds.
[3] For greater detail, see table on page 111.

In 1970 the Department of Transportation will accelerate an extensive research program to explore new solutions to these problems. Simultaneously, ongoing programs will be strengthened.

Budget highlights.—Outlays for commerce and transportation programs will total $9.0 billion in 1970, $921 million more than in 1969. Highway program outlays will be up by $729 million. Other increases include $124 million for the Decennial Census, $58 million in programs of economic development assistance, and $54 million for Appalachian programs. These increases are partially offset by a reduction of $377 million in net postal outlays.

Advancement of business.—Outlays for advancement of business are estimated to increase from $74 million in 1969 to $261 million in 1970.

Export and travel promotion.—On December 23, 1968, an eight-point program was adopted to improve our international balance of payments. Two main features of this program are export trade promotion and promotion of travel to the United States.

Budget authority for export promotion will be increased by $8 million, a 42% increase over 1969. A significant part of this increase will be used for joint export associations, a cooperative Government-business effort to develop or expand overseas markets for U.S. firms. The rest will be devoted to expansion in various overseas sales events, including trade fairs, trade center shows, and "America Weeks" in leading overseas department stores. On the basis of current experience, these events are expected to produce sales of more than $170 million by nearly 4,000 exporters.

Promotion of travel to the United States is a key element in efforts to reduce the balance-of-payment deficit. American travelers spend $2 billion more each year overseas than visitors to the United States spend in this country. By 1975 the gap may reach $4 billion. The proposed increase of $1.5 million in budget authority for the U.S. Travel Service will promote increased travel to the United States by overseas visitors. The Travel Service will work with the domestic travel industry to accommodate the special needs of visitors and with travel agents overseas to overcome the opinion abroad that visiting the United States is unduly expensive.

Economic and demographic statistics.—In 1970, the Census Bureau will complete preparatory work and field enumeration for the 19th Decennial Census, and will begin preliminary tabulation of data. Of

the $242 million total cost of the Decennial Census, $140 million, or 58%, will be incurred in 1970.

An extensive effort has been underway for several years to improve the quality and coverage of the 1970 census. The use of mail-out-mail-back census forms to collect information on 60 to 65% of the population will enable these respondents to take the time needed to report more adequately. Three-quarters of the households will supply only limited information—age, sex, color, household relationships, and a few questions on housing. The remaining quarter will be asked, in addition, information essential for understanding the economic and demographic developments over the past decade such as educational attainment, employment, occupation, place of work, means of transportation to work, income, and housing. Special efforts will be undertaken to improve coverage in congested areas of central cities and in sparsely populated areas.

Physical environment.—The Environmental Science Services Administration (ESSA) supplies information on current conditions and forecasts of changes in the atmosphere, the oceans, and the earth. The 1970 budget for ESSA provides for a $19 million increase in outlays, or 11%, for improvements in public and aviation weather services, particularly in the dissemination of forecasts and warnings. As part of the U.S. contribution to the World Weather Program, research will be directed toward providing more reliable and longer range weather forecasts on a global basis. A new ship will be available to the ESSA operating fleet in order to improve its marine charting and exploration capability. Meteorological support units operated by ESSA will supply weather information to the National Air Pollution Control Administration so that it can make air pollution forecasts and determine appropriate corrective action.

Physical standards.—The recommended outlays of $45 million for the National Bureau of Standards will strengthen its basic measurement and data dissemination activities, and will also finance the first full year of a 3-year study of the possible consequences of U.S. conversion to the metric system. In addition, a comprehensive research and education program will be initiated to aid in fire prevention and control, and current efforts to develop standards for identifying flammable fabrics will be expanded.

Small business assistance.—The budget plan for the Small Business Administration in both 1969 and 1970 emphasizes assistance to entrepreneurs from minority groups and to firms in deprived areas.

Loan approvals to minority entrepreneurs will rise from $32 million in 1968 to $185 million in 1969, and $306 million in 1970. In addition,

new ways to improve the managerial ability of these businessmen are being developed jointly by SBA, the Office of Economic Opportunity and the Economic Development Administration. Loans to firms in deprived areas are projected to rise from $89 million in 1968 to $179 million in 1969, and $208 million in 1970.

In order to minimize the budget impact of these programs, the SBA will continue its efforts to broaden participation in its lending programs by private financial institutions.

Area and regional development.—Funds for this activity will enhance the growth potential of underdeveloped areas. The 1970 budget will permit EDA to increase its assistance in 90 development districts. The increased assistance will be primarily for loans and grants to designated centers whose economic growth is important to the districts' development. Budget authority for industrial development and public facility improvements, such as utilities for industrial parks, in the growth centers is estimated to increase by 100% over 1969.

MAJOR CREDIT PROGRAMS—COMMERCE AND TRANSPORTATION [1]

[In millions of dollars]

Agency and program	1968 actual	1969 estimate	1970 estimate
Loan approvals			
Small Business Administration:			
Minority entrepreneurship	32	185	306
Deprived areas	89	179	208
General economic growth	368	251	272
Department of Commerce:			
Area and regional development	75	77	76
Net lending			
Small Business Administration	176	−16	−46
Department of Commerce:			
Area and regional development	53	51	87
Water transportation	−12	−9	−8
Other	26	−58	55
Total, net lending	243	−31	89

[1] Excluding credit programs in the expenditure account.

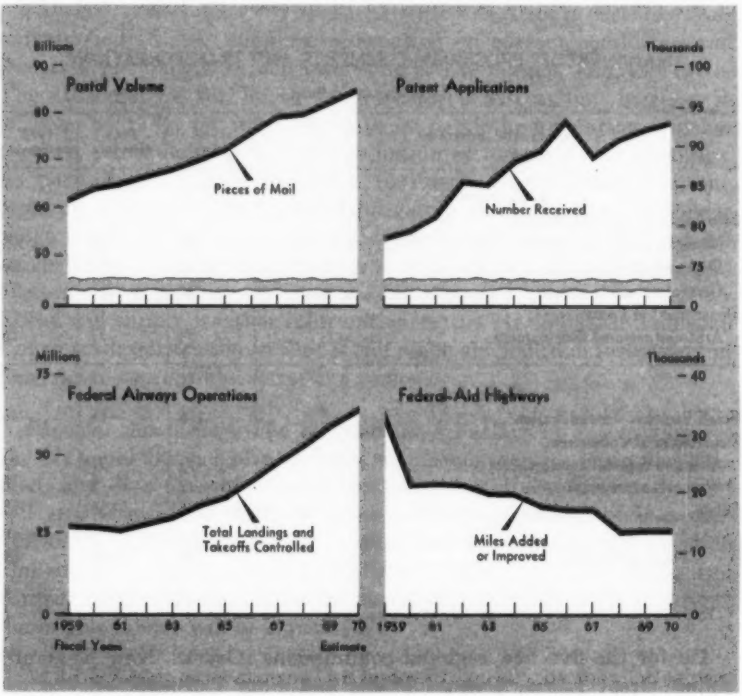
Aid for the five new regional commissions (Ozarks, New England, Upper Great Lakes, Coastal Plains and Four Corners) will be increased by 73% in 1970 over 1969. These funds will be used by the regional commissions to assist projects of special significance to the entire region and to permit existing Federal grant programs in growth centers to be integrated better with regional plans.

Authorizing legislation will be required for the supplemental grants for projects approved by regional commissions and for grants for development facilities.

Appalachian regional development.—This program establishes a framework of joint Federal-State efforts to provide the basic facilities essential to economic growth in that area. Outlays for this program under the 1970 budget will increase by $53 million or 23%. The major part of the increased funds requested will be devoted to: (a) the development highway system; (b) activities to improve health; and (c) construction grants for vocational education schools.

Authorizing legislation will be needed to extend beyond 1969 the Appalachian regional development program, except for the development highway system—which is authorized through 1971.

Commerce and Transportation – Program Trends



Transportation.—Outlays for transportation programs in 1970 are estimated at $7.3 billion, including $4.9 from the highway trust fund. This is a total increase of $993 million over 1969.

Air transportation.—Both commercial and general aviation traffic continue to grow dramatically. To discharge its responsibilities for operating and maintaining the Nation's airways system, the Federal Aviation Administration will expend $947 million in 1970, an increase of $74 million over 1969. Approximately 4,450 new positions, mainly air traffic controllers, will be added and additional semiautomated equipment will be installed to expand the en route air traffic control system. These increases, however, still will not complete elimination of traffic congestion at peak periods.

The cost of the additional personnel and equipment needed to handle the projected growth of aviation over the next decade will be high. Users of air transportation will receive substantial direct benefits from this investment; therefore, legislation is again proposed to increase user charges. Passage of this legislation will provide the revenues needed to finance the high level of airways investment which must be made in the next decade. The budget includes additional funds for airways expansion contingent upon enactment of the user charges legislation. Legislation is also being proposed for a new program of Federal assistance to help communities increase airport capacity. Over the next decade the total increase in outlays for airways expansion and for the proposed new airports assistance program should be offset by the total added user charge revenues.

Subsidy payments by the Civil Aeronautics Board to regional air carriers will continue to decline, from $47.5 million in 1969 to $41.3 million in 1970, primarily because of improved routes, cost reductions resulting from mergers of subsidized air carriers, and increased revenues from continued growth in air traffic.

The civil supersonic transport is presently being redesigned. A decision to proceed to prototype development will depend on evaluation of these redesign efforts. Additional funding requirements can only be determined after the evaluation has been completed. Accordingly, no new budget authority is being requested for 1970 for proceeding to the prototype model.

Water transportation.—The Coast Guard will continue to modernize its facilities and equipment. Estimated outlays of $584 million for 1970, an increase of $10 million over 1969, will permit construction of a high endurance cutter and a buoy tender and procurement of six medium-range helicopters, as well as developmental work on a test network of buoys to provide data on oceanographic and atmospheric conditions.

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The budget also provides for continuation of the Coast Guard military support role in Vietnam. Patrol boats and cutters are engaged in the continuing surveillance of small craft to prevent infiltration of enemy reinforcements and supplies.

Subsidies and other aids to the U.S. merchant marine provided by the Maritime Administration are estimated at $346 million in 1970. The increase of $45 million over 1969 reflects, in part, the higher costs of subsidies for the operation of vessels arising from prior year collective bargaining agreements. New budget authority, together with funds available from prior years, will permit the construction of from eight to ten new ships in 1970—the same number planned for 1969. An expanded research and development program, to be conducted in cooperation with industry, will be initiated in 1970 to improve the competitive position of the merchant marine.

Ground transportation.—Outlays by the Department of Transportation for highway programs will total $4.9 billion in 1970, an increase of $729 million over 1969. Most of these outlays are grants to States from the highway trust fund for (a) the 90% Federal share of the cost of constructing the 41,000-mile Interstate Highway System—now almost completed, and (b) the 50% Federal share for construction of primary and secondary roads, and connector roads into urban areas.

Last year the Congress enacted new authorizations for: (1) The flexible grant program for urban areas, Traffic Operations to Increase Capacity and Safety (TOPICS); (2) new authority for assistance for advance acquisition of highway rights-of-way; and (3) a landmark program of relocation assistance to persons and businesses displaced by federally aided highways.

Legislation is being proposed to finance forest and public lands highways, the highway beautification program, and the highway, motor vehicle, and motor carrier safety programs from the highway trust fund. This will place these costs on highway users rather than the general taxpayers. Legislation also will be proposed to increase the highway beautification program to a level of $85 million in 1970.

Legislation will be proposed to increase taxes on large trucks and diesel fuel in order to distribute highway costs more equitably among users. The tax legislation will add approximately $240 million in revenues per year.

Outlays to promote highway and motor vehicle safety through the development and enforcement of motor vehicle standards and State and community safety grants, are estimated to rise to $131 million. This is an increase of almost $50 million over 1969, primarily for grants to States. The reduction of the highway fatality rate from 57.3 in calendar year 1966 to 53.9 in calendar year 1967 per billion vehicle-miles gives reason to hope that continued attention to safety will yield major benefits.

A major responsibility for resolving acute urban transportation problems was placed in the Department of Transportation (DOT) with the transfer of the urban mass transportation assistance program from the Department of Housing and Urban Development in July 1968. To carry out this responsibility DOT will undertake a $20 million comprehensive urban corridor demonstration program in 1970. Using Federal highway, mass transit and local matching funds, this program will help cities improve urban travel for commuters and other urban travelers.

DOT plans expanded outlays for urban mass transportation demonstrations and technical aid to emphasize the application of new technology to the problems of urban traffic congestion. Under its complementary responsibilities, which focus on the relationship between urban development and urban transportation, the Department of Housing and Urban Development will conduct a research program, advise DOT on urban highway and mass transit plans, and make grants to local communities for specific project studies.

Postal service.—Obligations for postal services are estimated at $7.8 billion in 1970 compared to $7.3 billion in 1969. Continuing growth in mail volume and additional investments in capital items and management personnel to modernize the postal service are the primary reasons for the higher expenditure requirements.

SUMMARY OF POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT PROGRAM

[In millions of dollars]

Item	1968 actual	1969 estimate	1970 estimate
Obligations by major program:			
Direct services to mailers	1,274	1,400	1,439
Processing of mail	1,453	1,586	1,623
Delivery services	2,054	2,244	2,295
Transportation	603	630	645
Enforcing postal laws	25	28	32
Research, development, and engineering	22	34	50
Administrative postal support	441	523	576
Logistical postal support	764	899	1,096
Total obligations	**6,636**	**7,344**	**7,756**
Financing:			
Net postal revenues	5,505	6,287	6,487
Additional revenues from proposed rate adjustment in 1970			519
New obligational authority used	1,131	1,057	750
Total financing	**6,636**	**7,344**	**7,756**

Revenues will increase from $6.3 billion in 1969 to $7.0 billion in 1970, as a result of higher mail volume as well as from a proposed rate adjustment for first-class and single-piece third-class mail. This adjustment will yield an additional $519 million.

MAIL VOLUME

	1965 actual	1966 actual	1967 actual	1968 actual	1969 estimate	1970 estimate
Millions of pieces	71,873	75,607	77,858	79,800	82,266	84,798
Percent increase from previous year	3.2	5.2	3.0	2.5	3.1	3.1

After a large increase in mail volume in 1966, the increases in 1967 and 1968 dipped to more normal rates, 3.0% and 2.5% respectively. Projected mail volume for 1969 and 1970 indicates a slight rise in the rate of increase to 3.1% for each year.

With existing postal rates and pay levels, the operating loss in 1970 is estimated to be $982 million, of which $664 million is attributable to public service costs, and $318 million to deficiencies in postal rates and fees. The postal service will also incur additional costs from the third phase of the civilian pay increase enacted under Public Law 90–206 (included in a separate allowance). Legislation is being proposed to consolidate current first-class and domestic airmail into a single category of first-class mail and to increase third-class single-piece postal rates by 1 cent per piece. Present domestic airmail rates would be terminated and the rate for first-class letters and cards would be increased by 1 cent per ounce and per piece. The increased revenues derived from this change in the rate structure for first-class mail and single-piece third-class mail will cover the proposed pay increase and largely offset the remaining revenue deficiency for 1970.

The President's Commission on Postal Organization has recommended that a corporation owned entirely by the Federal Government be chartered by Congress to operate the postal service. The Commission concluded that the corporate form of organization would permit more effective and efficient operation of what has become one of the Nation's largest business activities. Legislation along the lines recommended by the Commission should be considered by the Congress. The proposed changes are not reflected in the 1970 budget, because completion of full conversion to the new form of organization can not reasonably be anticipated by the start of fiscal year 1970.

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND HOUSING

Despite the progress this country has made in the past several years, millions of Americans are still crowded into the slum areas of our cities, or live lives of quiet despair in rural shacks. Their common plight is an inability to surmount a crippling social, economic, and physical environment. Federal community development and housing programs help remove these environmental obstacles to a better life.

Program highlights.—For 1970, community development and housing programs will focus primarily on fulfilling the 10-year housing goals and on assuring the success of concentrated community development activities—now being advanced by Model Cities and Community Action programs.

The fundamental goal of the 10-year housing program is the elimination of all substandard housing in the United States. This national commitment will require the construction or rehabilitation of 26 million homes or apartments during the period 1969–78, including 6 million decent homes and apartments at prices or rents that families with low or moderate incomes can afford. In the first 2 years of this endeavor, over 700,000 housing units will be produced for families with low or moderate incomes—including 149,000 units produced by the Farmers Home Administration and described in the agriculture and agricultural resources function.

The Government's Fair Housing program helps assure that housing is equally available to all citizens.

Community Action Programs and Model Cities are pressing forward in their concentrated community development efforts. In 1970, 150 communities will be engaged in the first action year of their Model Cities program—showing how large neighborhoods can solve their social and economic problems through the locally planned concentration of Federal, State, and local resources. Some 1,000 communities will be continuing their Community Action programs, designed to improve the lot of the poor throughout the community.

Legislation is proposed to establish an Urban Development Bank to provide needed long term financing for public facilities in our rapidly growing urban areas.

Budget highlights.—Outlays for community development and housing programs are expected to increase by $459 million to a $2.8 billion level in 1970. The increase is due primarily to a larger number of housing units provided for low- and moderate-income families, progress on the Model Cities program, and payments under prior years' commitments for such purposes as urban renewal.

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND HOUSING

[In millions of dollars]

Program or agency	Outlays			Recommended budget authority for 1970 [1]
	1968 actual	1969 estimate	1970 estimate	
Low and moderate income housing:				
Low rent public housing	290	335	456	488
Rent supplement program	1	11	28	30
Housing for the elderly	76	67	39	3
Homeownership and rental housing assistance	.....	3	62	69
Special assistance functions (GNMA)	547	507	446	([3])
Rehabilitation loans and other	34	13	101	114
Maintenance of the housing market:				
Department of Housing and Urban Development:				
Mortgage insurance programs	−114	−45	−74	.....
Management and liquidating functions (GNMA)	350	103	−389	.....
Federal National Mortgage Association (Trust fund)	1,897	−16	.....	.....
Guarantees of mortgage-backed securities and other	−10	−38	4	6
Fair housing programs	.....	4	14	14
Federal property insurance programs	.....	−49	−1	2
Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation	−259	−308	−400	.....
Concentrated community development:				
Office of Economic Opportunity, Community Action Programs and other	644	656	676	760
Department of Housing and Urban Development, Model Cities programs	4	75	540	750
Community environment:				
Urban renewal programs	453	747	923	1,018
Open space land programs	33	55	60	95
New Community programs	.....	*	−1	5
Areawide development grants	.....	.....	2	10
Community facilities:				
Neighborhood facility grants	5	32	36	52
Water and sewer facility grants	44	100	130	135
Public facility loans and other	57	60	41	16
Community planning and administration:				
Comprehensive planning grants	25	40	45	65
Training and technical assistance grants	*	6	8	14
Urban and housing research and other	11	15	25	47
Deductions for offsetting receipts:				
Interfund and intragovernmental transactions	−12	−59	.....	.....
Total	**4,076**	**2,313**	**2,772**	**3,694**
Expenditure account	1,020	1,286	2,560	3,607
Loan account [2]	3,056	1,027	212	87

*Less than $500 thousand.

[1] Compares with budget authority for 1968 and 1969, as follows:
1968: Total, $4,360 million (NOA, $2,278 million; LA, $2,082 million).
1969: Total, $3,551 million (NOA, $2,953 million; LA, $598 million).

[2] For greater detail, see table on page 120.

[3] Reflects proposed legislation to defer to 1971 $500 million of budget authority not needed in 1970.

In many community development and housing programs, *outlays* occur several years after the Federal Government is committed to make them. Housing construction is begun, or projects to better the urban environment are started, on the basis of Federal *commitments*—which provide a better measure of current activity associated with these programs than the resulting outlays. These commitments include contracts for loan insurance, grants, loans, or annual payments for low- and moderate-income housing. Much of the discussion in this section is therefore based on commitment levels.

Low and moderate income housing.—Better housing for families with modest incomes is encouraged by Federal payments or by low-interest-rate loans that reduce rents or mortgage payments to levels that these families can afford. The following table shows the number of units started for low- and moderate-income housing—either through new construction or rehabilitation.

LOW AND MODERATE INCOME HOUSING

[Estimated units started. In thousands]

Program	1968 actual	1969 estimate	1970 estimate
Low rent public housing	51	75	130
Rent supplements	12	21	20
Rental assistance program		7	84
Homeownership assistance		9	93
Loans for low and moderate income housing (GNMA special assistance)	44	50	32
Housing for the elderly	7	8	7
Rehabilitation loans and grants	8	16	35
Other housing in rural communities [1]	35	47	102
Total	157	233	503

[1] Funded by the Farmers Home Administration and discussed in the agriculture and agricultural resources function.

The *low rent public housing program* is the oldest Federal program providing housing for low-income families. The Federal Government contracts to pay that part of the principal and interest on bonds issued by local housing authorities that cannot be covered from rent receipts. Contracts requiring annual payments of $108 million are expected to be signed in 1970, increasing the maximum Federal annual commitment to $474 million. In the past, local housing authorities acquired the sites, planned buildings, and contracted for their construction. Now, most additional public housing is purchased, primarily from builders who construct new units on their own sites, or is leased from private owners of existing housing.

CREDIT PROGRAMS—COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND HOUSING

[In millions of dollars]

Program or agency	1968 actual	1969 estimate	1970 estimate
Low and moderate income housing:			
Special assistance functions and housing for the elderly:			
Commitments	(991)	(695)	(135)
Disbursements	717	680	630
Repayments	64	115	155
Net lending	653	565	474
Rehabilitation loans:			
Commitments	(18)	(26)	(84)
Disbursements	16	26	74
Repayments	1	1	3
Net lending	15	25	71
Low rent public housing and other:			
Disbursements	202	220	250
Repayments	187	243	245
Net lending	15	−23	5
Maintenance of the housing market:			
Department of Housing and Urban Development:			
Mortgage insurance programs and other:			
Disbursements [1]	596	828	150
Repayments [1]	178	689	469
Net lending	418	139	−319
Federal National Mortgage Association:			
Disbursements	2,217	249	.....
Repayments	279	72	.....
Net lending	1,938	177	.....
Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation:			
Disbursements	5	32	.....
Repayments	9	16	16
Net lending	−5	15	−16
Community facilities: Public facility loans:			
Commitments	(50)	(40)	(50)
Disbursements	49	52	34
Repayments	4	5	6
Net lending	45	47	28
Other community development:			
Disbursements	310	480	609
Repayments	333	398	640
Net lending	−23	82	−31
Total net lending	**3,056**	**1,027**	**212**

*Less than $500 thousand.

[1] Disbursements and repayments exclude GNMA purchases from FHA in the following amounts: 1968, $500 million; 1969, $248 million; 1970, $58 million.

The Federal Government also makes special payments to local authorities to enable them to rent units to families who otherwise could not afford even the normal public housing rents. Special payments are made on behalf of very large families, those with exceptionally low incomes, those displaced by federally aided construction projects, and the elderly.

In 1970, under a newly authorized program, grants will be made to local housing authorities to assure that tenants receive essential social services available in the community—including counseling, job training, and day care for children of working mothers.

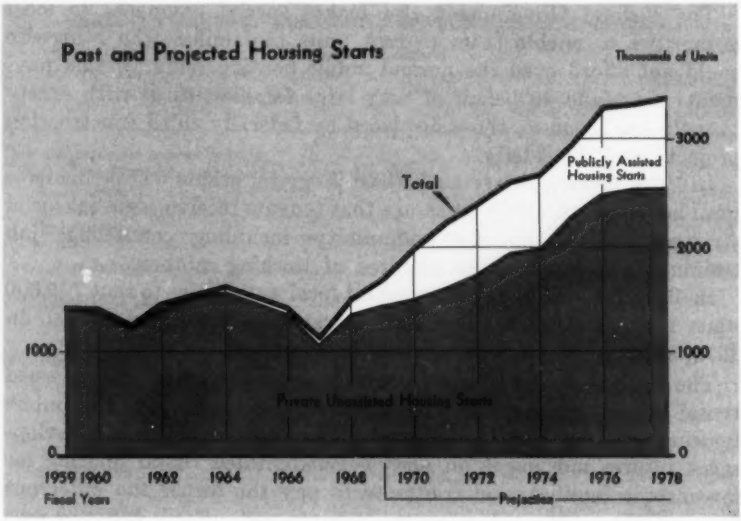
In 1968, Federal payments enabled local authorities to rent 705,000 units to low-income families with an average income of $2,800. In 1970, 880,000 units are expected to be available.

The *rent supplement program* provides assistance for privately owned rental housing for families with incomes in the same range as public housing tenants. The Department of Housing and Urban Development insures mortgages on new or rehabilitated rental housing for low-income families, and contracts to pay the owner the difference between the amount low-income tenants can afford and the rent necessary to pay operating costs and amortize the mortgage. By law, the tenant must pay a minimum of 25% of his family income. The Congress is requested to provide the authority needed in 1970 for annual contract payments of $100 million, increasing the total annual Federal commitment to $172 million. Total outlays for rent supplements in 1970 are estimated at $28 million, helping some 45,000 families to afford standard housing.

The *homeownership and rental housing assistance* programs were authorized in the Housing and Urban Development Act of 1968. Under the rental housing assistance program, the Federal Government makes payments to reduce the housing owners' interest costs to as low as 1%. Eligible tenants pay rents equal to at least 25% of their income. This program provides rent within the reach of lower income families.

Under the homeownership program, substantial numbers of lower income families will be able to own their own homes for the first time. The Government will contract to pay mortgage lenders an amount equal to the difference between payments on a mortgage at market interest rates and 20% of the homebuyer's income. However, the Government's payment cannot reduce the homebuyer's payment below that required to amortize a 1% mortgage.

To be eligible for assistance in either the rental or homeownership programs, families cannot have incomes (after certain deductions) that exceed the maximum income limits set for local public housing by more than 35%.



In a supplemental appropriation for 1969, Congress limited the maximum amount of annual payments under rental or homeownership contracts to $25 million each. These amounts are only sufficient to start the programs. They are not enough to assure attainment of the 10-year housing goals. Therefore, supplemental authorizations of $50 million for 1969 and additional authorizations of $100 million for 1970 are requested for each program. Outlays for the two programs are expected to total $62 million in 1970, benefiting some 157,000 families.

The Government National Mortgage Association, under its *special assistance* functions, purchases mortgages bearing 3% interest on rental housing for families of low or moderate incomes. In 1968, commitments were made to purchase $487 million of such mortgages. The new rental housing assistance program enacted in 1968 provides even lower rents and will gradually replace this program. Mortgage purchase commitments of $500 million are now projected for 1969, although a lower amount will be used if Congress provides additional rental assistance authority early in the spring. No net additional commitments are projected for 1970. Since the budget authority of $500 million scheduled to become available under existing law for the special assistance program in 1970 will not be needed, legislation is proposed to defer it to 1971.

Direct 3% loans for *housing for the elderly*, in which $84 million of loan commitments were made in 1968, will also be converted to

the new rental assistance program. New commitments for this purpose in 1969 are projected at $80 million, although less will be used if sufficient rental assistance authority is available soon. In addition, funds recovered by converting projects to the new program as they are completed will be available for starting new projects. Commitments from this recovered authority are estimated at $30 million in 1969 and $60 million in 1970. No net additional commitments are estimated for 1970. Loan disbursements will continue for a few years in both programs as commitments made in prior years are honored.

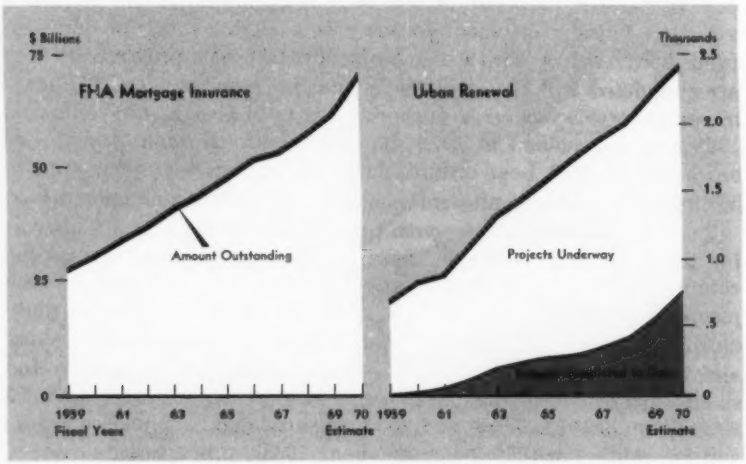
The *rehabilitation loan program* provides direct loans at 3% interest for the repair of housing in areas certified by local authorities for comprehensive improvements through public action. Loans are made primarily to homeowners living in areas which benefit from federally aided urban renewal, or from concentrated enforcement of housing and building codes. The loans are also available for apartments and small business properties. Loan commitments are expected to total $26 million in 1969 for about 4,000 residential and business properties, and $84 million in 1970, covering about 12,700 properties.

Maintenance of the housing market.—The programs providing housing for families with low and moderate incomes rely heavily on private financing. They can succeed only in a smoothly operating private housing market. The Government strives to maintain such a market through a number of programs.

Through the *mortgage insurance programs* of the Federal Housing Administration (FHA), the Department of Housing and Urban Development helps housing compete for needed funds in the capital market. This is accomplished by insuring mortgages which finance the sale of new or existing homes, as well as the construction or rehabilitation of apartment buildings. In 1970, insurance commitments are expected to cover mortgages on 1,308,000 homes and apartments, in addition to commitments made for assisted housing units described in the previous section. This total compares with commitments for 1,052,000 units expected in 1969. Net receipts of $74 million are estimated for 1970, primarily from insurance premiums, fees, and the sale of acquired property.

The Government National Mortgage Association (GNMA), in its *management and liquidating functions*, facilitates the sales of homes which FHA acquires by buying mortgages when private financing cannot be obtained. Net receipts for these functions are expected to be $389 million in 1970, compared to $103 million of net outlays in 1969, as more FHA sales are financed privately, and $300 million is received from the sale of mortgages previously made.

Community Development and Housing – Program Trends



The Secondary Market Operations of the Federal National Mortgage Association were transferred to completely private ownership in September 1968, by the retirement of all capital stock formerly owned by the Government. Transactions after that time are not reflected in the budget. The transfer would normally be treated as a sale of assets, correspondingly reducing budget outlays. However, credit has been taken only for $218 million of the $6 billion transaction, representing the actual cash received by the Treasury for repayment of the Government's equity.

The Government National Mortgage Association recently has been authorized to *guarantee mortgage-backed securities* issued by private financial institutions. This authority will enable private lenders (including the newly private Federal National Mortgage Association) to pool mortgages backed by the Federal Government and issue securities against them. These securities, tailored to the investment desires of a broad segment of the financial market, should attract a larger share of funds from that market to housing investment. In 1970, it is expected that guarantees will be issued on $2.5 billion of securities, compared to $500 million in 1969, with no significant impact on budget outlays.

The *Fair Housing* title of the Civil Rights Act of 1968 will help assure that all Americans will be able to buy or rent housing without regard to race, color, religion, or national origin. The Department of Housing and Urban Development will carry out educational ac-

tivities to acquaint all citizens with the purposes and requirements of the act, provide technical assistance to public and private bodies with programs to end discrimination in housing, and investigate complaints from aggrieved persons to try to obtain voluntary compliance. Since enactment, the act has applied to all rental housing assisted by the Federal Government after November 10, 1962, and to all other rental housing since December 31, 1968. It will apply to all single family homes sold or rented through brokers after December 31, 1969. The Congress appropriated $2 million to carry out the act in 1969. An additional $2 million is needed in 1969, and an appropriation of $14 million is requested for 1970.

Two new *Federal property insurance programs* were authorized last year to help provide protection against property damage caused by civil disorders or floods. The Government will reinsure private insurance companies against excessive losses from civil disorders in States that have agreed to share some of the excess losses and have developed plans to assure that residents of all areas, especially those subject to civil disorder, have fair access to property insurance.

Flood reinsurance will be provided in areas where necessary surveys have been conducted to assess flood probabilities and likely damages, and where States take action to discourage unwise use of flood-prone areas. The Government will subsidize premiums for property already located in flood-threatened areas. However, the full actuarial premium will be charged for property built after flood insurance is available.

The *Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation* helps assure the availability of mortgage funds by insuring accounts in savings and loan associations—which invest most of their assets in mortgages. Premium receipts continue to exceed costs, payments of insurance claims, and disbursements made to prevent defaults of savings associations. Net receipts of $400 million are estimated in 1970, $91 million more than in 1969.

Concentrated community development.—The Federal Government helps local communities which plan and implement locally designed programs for a comprehensive, coordinated attack on the problems caused by poverty and blight. The Community Action programs of the Office of Economic Opportunity (OEO), and the Model Cities program of the Department of Housing and Urban Development constitute major tools to help the poor improve their lot in life and to reverse the process of decline and decay which threatens many American communities. Total outlays for concentrated community development will rise $485 million to $1.2 billion in 1970.

Community Action programs.—In order to assist rural and urban communities with large concentrations of poor people to solve problems of poverty, OEO aided in establishing almost 1,000 Community Action Agencies (CAA's) throughout the country. The programs and policies of these CAA's are directed by boards with equal representation afforded the major groups of the community: one-third from the poor, one-third public officials, and one-third from private organizations and other interested groups.

The 1970 budget provides an estimated $760 million in budget authority for community action and related activities, a rise of $85 million. Increases will be channeled primarily into expanded neighborhood service systems—particularly in Model Cities and in rural areas. Additional funds will also permit the growth of new programs, such as housing development corporations, and enlarged research and demonstration programs—including health centers, in order to develop new approaches to solving the problems of poverty. The increase will also support improvement in existing programs, such as strengthening legal services for the poor. Spending for manpower training and major education programs, like Head Start, is discussed in the education and manpower function and is excluded from the amounts mentioned here.

In addition to community action activities, OEO carries out still other programs to assist in urban and rural community development. The most noteworthy are: (1) the VISTA program—which will expand the number of volunteers serving in poor communities—both the indigenous poor and specialized professionals; and (2) the Special Impact/Community Economic Development program—a new venture which stresses participation by the disadvantaged in the planning, operation, and ownership of urban businesses. Outlays for all OEO community development efforts will increase by $20 million to a total of $676 million in 1970.

The authority to continue these, and other essential OEO efforts, should be extended for an additional 2 years.

Model Cities.—In the 150 communities, large and small, selected in the Model Cities program, plans and actions are being undertaken to demonstrate how the complex social and economic problems of large neighborhoods can be overcome through the concerted use of Federal, State, local, and private resources in programs developed jointly by the city government and neighborhood residents.

The 75 cities selected in the fall of 1967 have proceeded to the point of diagnosing neighborhood problems, designing a broad 5-year strategy to attack the symptoms uncovered, and devising detailed specifications for the first-year's action programs to achieve their goals. Some cities have already started to carry out their first-year action programs; others are expected to reach this stage shortly.

Another 75 cities were selected recently and are now establishing machinery for joint government-resident planning.

The various agencies of the Federal Government which have programs assisting communities have joined with the Department of Housing and Urban Development in reviewing the community plans. They are now providing technical assistance to help translate program ideas into acceptable applications for Federal aid, and will provide financial assistance from their regular assistance programs.

For those portions of the community plans that cannot be carried out with other Federal, State, or local resources, supplementary grants will be made available. The Congress provided $312 million for supplementary grants for 1969 and $750 million is requested for 1970 to assist the increased number of cities entering the action phase of the program. To assure the communities that aid will be available for future years in carrying out their long-term strategy, an advance appropriation of $1.25 billion is requested now for use in 1971.

Community environment.—Several Federal programs assist community efforts to improve physical surroundings through the rational use of urban land.

The *urban renewal* program helps localities convert land encumbered by slums and blight into healthy, productive neighborhoods. Previously, the program emphasized replacing dilapidated structures with entirely new, completely rebuilt areas. Now, much of the program is devoted to encouraging the rehabilitation of existing structures and providing the essential public facilities to keep the area from deteriorating once again. Priority in the program is given to projects that assist in supplying housing for low- and moderate-income families or in generating permanent jobs for the unemployed.

Cities conventionally have carried out urban renewal by selecting a project area, and designing a complete plan of the desired postrenewal status of the area prior to beginning actual work on the project. These steps completed, the city then obtains a contract for the Federal share of the entire project cost.

Last year the Congress authorized a new method of assisting cities to accomplish their renewal objectives. Now, cities will be able to designate slum and blighted areas throughout the city for appropriate treatment; start action immediately in conformance with a general overall plan, which is updated annually; and obtain Federal-aid contracts as needed to carry out annual programs under the plan. The new approach will be employed by an estimated 75 cities in 1969 and an additional 75 in 1970. Since Federal funds will not be tied up in long-term contracts, more current renewal activity can be started within a given initial appropriation than is possible under the conventional approach. In 1970, it is expected that 162,000 acres of land in 866

cities will be receiving or have completed renewal treatment, compared to 142,000 acres in 792 cities in 1969 and 124,000 acres in 728 cities in 1968.

Under *open space land* programs, communities are aided in meeting their needs for recreation or other open space in a variety of ways. Priority is given to those projects which will serve new or rehabilitated housing for low- and moderate-income families or complement the efforts of a Model Cities program. Commitments of $95 million in 1970 will help preserve or create 42,140 acres of open space and help 145 cities in their beautification programs.

The *new community assistance* programs will help meet the problems of increasing urbanization by encouraging the development of complete new communities through guaranteed private loans to developers, and provision of supplementary grants to local governments of up to an additional 20% of the cost of federally aided open space projects and water and sewer facilities. By the end of 1970, at least five new communities are expected to be receiving the benefits of these programs.

To encourage local governments to join together in planning and implementing activities which affect the physical development of an entire area, *area-wide development grants* are authorized to pay up to an additional 20% of the cost of development projects receiving Federal aid under 10 other programs. An appropriation of $10 million is requested for 1970 to start this program.

Community facilities.—Legislation is proposed to establish an *Urban Development Bank* to provide substantial amounts of long term financing for public facilities in the Nation's communities—with little direct cost to the Federal Government. The Bank will combine the resources of State and local governments, private enterprise, and the Federal Government. Funds will be raised primarily by issuing federally guaranteed bonds to the public. The difference between the interest received from borrowers and that paid by the Urban Development Bank will be met by special payments by the Federal Government. In addition to financial aid, the Bank will provide technical assistance on financial and other matters.

Grants for *neighborhood facilities* defray two-thirds of the cost of constructing buildings to house, in a convenient location, a variety of public and private social services for low- and moderate-income neighborhoods. In 1970, commitments of $52 million will aid the construction of 144 facilities.

The priority system is being changed for *water and sewer facility grants* to assure that preference is given to those communities which will build the facilities to serve sites for low- and moderate-income housing. Commitments of $150 million in 1970, partly funded from unobligated balances from the 1969 appropriation, will aid in the construction of water and sewer projects in 290 communities.

Public facility loans are made to smaller communities which have difficulty obtaining private financing at reasonable interest rates. Loan commitments of $50 million are estimated for 1970.

Community planning and administration.—These programs are designed to improve the capability of local, State, and Federal governments to plan and carry out programs of community development and housing.

Comprehensive planning grants are made to States, localities, and multijurisdictional areas to cover two-thirds of the cost of efforts to integrate various government programs. In addition to supporting public programs, all planning activities assisted will include an assessment of community housing needs and methods of meeting those needs. This will aid local public and private bodies to plan their contributions to the 10-year housing goal. Commitments for planning grants are expected to total $65 million in 1970, compared to $44 million in 1969.

Training and technical assistance grants are made to States to help them carry out programs to improve the capability of local government employees engaged in community development activities, and to provide technical services and urban development information to smaller communities in the State. Commitments totaling $13 million in these two programs are expected to assist 50 States in 1970, compared to $3 million of commitments for 44 States in 1969.

Increased *urban and housing research* is essential to enable Federal, State, and local officials, and private enterprise to (1) understand the developments which precede and lead to housing and community development problems, (2) design effective programs to counter those problems, and (3) evaluate the effectiveness of the programs employed. An appropriation of $25 million for urban research and technology is requested for 1970 for this vital activity, compared to the $11 million provided for 1969.

EDUCATION AND MANPOWER

Education and manpower programs develop the intellectual and occupational skills of our people, open opportunities for full participation in community life, and help ensure the social and economic progress of the Nation.

Program highlights.—The 1970 budget reflects the central concerns of the Federal Government in recent years—greater education and employment opportunities for the disadvantaged, and the improvement of program performance and results through fostering innovation, experimentation, and change in traditional methods of conducting education and manpower activities.

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The Government's education and manpower programs in 1970 emphasize:

- Providing a better education for students from low-income families, those from non-English-speaking homes, and the handicapped.
- Targeting manpower training and related social services to meet the needs of disadvantaged unemployed and underemployed individuals, by preparing them for employment and finding them useful, productive jobs.
- Undertaking model projects to discover, test, and demonstrate more effective ways to stimulate learning, and to train teachers in the use of these new techniques.
- Providing support for academic research, construction, and other investments which help colleges and universities to sustain a high level of quality and provide continued leadership for meeting complex national problems.

Budget highlights.—Outlays for education and manpower programs in 1970 are estimated at $7.9 billion, an increase of $722 million over 1969, and a fourfold increase in Federal outlays for these purposes since 1964.

Education.—Total outlays for education programs will increase about 9% in 1970, but more importantly, there will be a significant shift in the allocation of new budget authority. High-priority programs enacted in recent years will be expanded, especially those for the disadvantaged and those which foster more effective ways of increasing student interest and achievement. Program reductions are proposed in those activities which are inefficient in dealing with the critical problems of educating the poor, especially assistance to schools in areas affected by Federal activities and grants for school and college equipment. Greater reliance on private financing will diminish the amount of direct Federal assistance needed for college facilities, while permitting the same level of assistance to institutions as in 1969.

Manpower training.—Manpower training programs of the Federal Government provide services to people unable to find and hold a job without special assistance. Typically, these people are poor, unemployed, members of minority groups, youths, inadequately educated, or physically handicapped. During 1970 the resources of the private sector of the economy will be more fully mobilized, mainly through the Job Opportunities in the Business Sector (JOBS) program, to improve the ability of these individuals to find and hold jobs. Geographic areas suffering high levels of unemployment are the target of the comprehensive manpower services provided under the Con-

EDUCATION AND MANPOWER

[In millions of dollars]

Program or agency	Outlays			Recommended budget authority for 1970 [1]
	1968 actual	1969 estimate	1970 estimate	
Elementary and secondary education:				
Children from low-income families	1,049	1,022	1,108	1,226
Head Start and Follow Through (OEO)	380	316	349	398
Other education of the disadvantaged	57	81	112	151
Formula grants to States	337	327	313	257
Assistance to schools in federally impacted areas	506	406	456	315
Other	101	30	35	24
Higher education:				
Student assistance	425	506	583	612
Construction of academic facilities	465	389	434	176
Construction of college housing (Department of Housing and Urban Development)	289	287	226	65
Other	213	186	123	194
Vocational education	265	252	266	303
Science education and basic research:				
National Science Foundation [2]	449	480	500	500
Other education aids:				
Teacher training		35	94	105
Educational research and development	67	73	102	90
Grants for libraries and community services	131	124	160	156
Indian education services	143	152	184	165
Library of Congress and Smithsonian Institution [2]	79	103	98	89
Other:				
Present programs [2]	58	75	140	68
Proposed legislation for public broadcasting			20	20
Subtotal, education	5,014	4,844	5,303	4,914
Manpower training:				
Employment and training in the private sector	77	203	323	511
Employment and training in the public sector	394	396	373	386
Occupational training	572	545	543	519
Special targeting	169	300	356	408
Program direction and research	51	67	90	96
Other manpower aids:				
Federal-State employment security program: [2]				
Present program	572	627	650	650
Proposed legislation			37	278
Other manpower programs [2]	177	197	230	224
Subtotal, manpower	2,012	2,335	2,602	3,072
Deductions for offsetting receipts:				
Proprietary receipts from the public	−16	−14	−18	−18
Total	7,012	7,165	7,887	7,967
Expenditure account	6,613	6,880	7,632	7,964
Loan account	398	285	255	3

[1] Compares with budget authority for 1968 and 1969, as follows:
1968: Total, $9,136 million (NOA, $7,133 million; LA, $2,003 million).
1969: Total, $7,352 million (NOA, $6,950 million; LA, $402 million).

[2] Includes both Federal funds and trust funds.

centrated Employment Program (CEP). The Work Incentive (WIN) program is designed to reduce dependency on public assistance by providing welfare recipients with job training.

Elementary and secondary education.—Two-thirds of outlays estimated at $2.4 billion in 1970 will support programs which assist the disadvantaged.

Children from low-income families.—Nearly one-half of total outlays, $1.1 billion in 1970, will finance grants under Title I of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965. Federal grants are used to improve the academic achievement of children in schools serving large numbers of students from low-income families through a wide range of activities—including changes in curriculum, improved organization and staffing, increased parental involvement, and remedial and health services.

More than half of the increased funds over 1969 will go to schools in the 100 largest cities of the Nation. These densely populated urban centers must educate a disproportionate share of children suffering educational deficiencies. New York City public schools, for example, have about 24% of the State's elementary and secondary pupils but over 47% of the students in the lowest achievement level. To give local schools adequate time for planning, this budget provides an advance appropriation for 1971, and authorizing legislation for the extension of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act will be proposed.

Head Start and Follow Through.—Outlays for Head Start and Follow Through programs, financed under the Office of Economic Opportunity (OEO), will increase by $33 million in 1970, to $349 million. These activities are designed to stimulate academic achievement and provide comprehensive health and social services for young children whose learning has been impeded by living in city ghettos or impoverished rural areas. These programs will serve 780,000 children in 1970.

Other education of the disadvantaged.—Outlays of $112 million are estimated in 1970 for other experimental programs to discover, design, and evaluate new approaches to learning for the disadvantaged. The dropout prevention program will help keep potential dropouts in school and improve their performance as students. Children from non-English-speaking homes will participate in bilingual education programs where classes are taught in both English and their native tongue. Grants will be made for preschool experimental projects and for research on educating the mentally and physically handicapped. In addition, the Teacher Corps will provide opportunities for 2,400

ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY EDUCATION PROGRAMS FOR DISADVANTAGED

Program indicator	1968 actual	1969 estimate	1970 estimate
Education of children from low-income families:			
Obligations (millions)	$1,187	$1,123	$1,226
Number of children participating (thousands)	9,000	9,000	9,000
Preschool and school classes for the handicapped:			
Obligations (millions)	$14	$29	$29
Number of children participating (thousands)	24	182	182
Special bilingual and dropout prevention projects:			
Obligations (millions)		$12	$34
Number of children participating (thousands)		10	35
Head Start and Follow Through:			
Obligations (millions)	$336	$348	$398
Number of children in Head Start programs (thousands):			
Full year classes	218	218	235
Summer classes	477	477	477
Parent and Child Centers	4	4	4
Number of children in Follow Through classes (thousands)	15	31	64

teachers to receive on-the-job experience and special training in the education of students from low-income areas.

Formula grants to States.—The budget also provides $313 million in outlays in 1970 for formula grants to States—including supplementary services, library books, guidance counseling, and aid to State departments of education. No new budget authority is earmarked for equipment grants, leaving to the States and local schools the choice as to the best combination of staff, equipment, and other resources for meeting their own particular needs by using more flexible funds from Title I and other programs.

Assistance to schools in federally impacted areas.—Outlays of $456 million will be provided for school operation and construction in districts with concentrations of children of Federal employees. These funds are sufficient to meet the full requirements of proposed legislation which would make the program more consistent with the actual burdens imposed on local schools by virtue of Federal activities. The school districts most affected by the new legislation will be those which now receive a subsidy for students whose parents work outside the district—where even private property could not be taxed by the school district. Funding for school districts with children living on Federal property will be largely unaffected.

Higher education.—Federal higher education programs provide assistance for student aid, construction of facilities, and other higher education needs.

Student assistance.—Outlays of $583 million, an increase of $77 million over 1969, are estimated for student aid programs administered by the Office of Education. Educational opportunity grants, work-study opportunities, and direct loans all assist low-income students to obtain sufficient funds for a higher education. Insured loans are available for students from all income levels. Federal subsidies reduce the interest cost while students are enrolled in college. Over 2 million grants and loans will be made under these programs in 1970.

Disadvantaged students will be encouraged to enter and remain in institutions of higher education through three programs:

- *Upward Bound* (to be transferred from the Office of Economic Opportunity to the Office of Education in 1970), which provides intensive tutorial programs for high school students with college potential;
- *Talent Search*, which seeks to alert students of high intellectual ability to the advantages of a college education and how they might finance it; and
- *Special services* for college students, a new program which will provide tutorial and remedial aid to students already enrolled in college, in an effort to ease their adjustment to a new intellectual and cultural environment.

AID FOR COLLEGE STUDENTS

Program	1968 actual	1969 estimate	1970 estimate
Aid provided or guaranteed (obligations or commitments in millions)	$833	$1,114	$1,286
Number of grants and loans (thousands):			
Educational opportunity grants	293	259	309
National Defense Education Act loans	429	442	398
Work-study grants	375	375	370
Insured private loans	515	750	924
Total number of grants and loans awarded (thousands)	1,612	1,826	2,001
Estimate of students aided (thousands) [1]	1,300	1,500	1,700

[1] Corrected for duplication which results from some students receiving aid under more than one program.

Construction of facilities.—In 1970, the total level of activity in academic facilities construction will remain unchanged, but a new program of interest-subsidy grants will allow private loans to replace a portion of direct Federal grants and loans. The interest-subsidy grants will reduce the interest rates paid by colleges on construction loans from the private market. Similarly, the college housing program

of the Department of Housing and Urban Development will support some 50,000 student units in 1970, with new commitments of $300 million, using private financing and the interest subsidy approach.

HIGHER EDUCATION FACILITIES—PROGRAM ACTIVITY [1]

[Dollars in millions]

Program	1968 actual	1969 estimate	1970 estimate
Academic facilities:			
Grants (obligations)	307	242	150
Loans (commitments)	146	5	----------
Subtotal, Federal activity	453	247	150
Private loans with interest subsidies	----------	145	250
Total, program activity	453	392	400
College housing:			
Federal loan commitments	(200)	(100)	(100)
Total, program activity	200	300	300

[1] Total funds available for obligation or commitment.

Other higher education.—The budget provides new budget authority of $35 million to strengthen small colleges with meager resources and $71 million for fellowships and institutes to train college and university personnel.

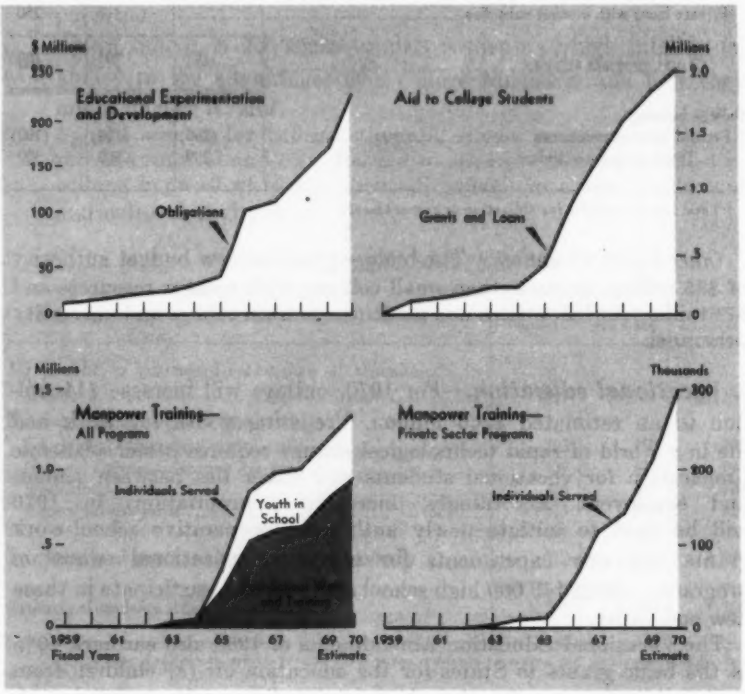
Vocational education.—For 1970, outlays will increase $14 million to an estimated $266 million. Preparing youth for work and life in a world of rapid technological change requires better academic preparation for vocational students and closer ties between schools and employers. Accordingly, increased appropriations in 1970 will be used to initiate newly authorized cooperative school-work grants and new experiments for upgrading vocational education programs. About 143,000 high school students will participate in these new endeavors.

The Vocational Education Amendments of 1968 also earmark 40% of the basic grants to States for the education of: (a) children from impoverished areas, (b) the physically and mentally handicapped, and (c) post-secondary vocational students. These basic grants will continue to supplement State and local expenditures for teacher salaries, counselors, teacher training, administrative personnel, construction, and equipment.

Science education and basic research.—Outlays for the National Science Foundation will increase from $480 million in 1969 to $500 million in 1970, principally for university based research activities. Emphasis will be given to studies of the environment under the International Biological Program and on interdisciplinary applied research. Stress on these new areas will encourage closer ties between basic science and research related to national problems.

The Foundation will continue to support improvements in science education at the high school and college levels, including a variety of programs to provide supplementary training for high school and college science teachers.

Education and Manpower — Program Trends



Manpower training.—Manpower training services are focused particularly on disadvantaged groups and are financed by the Office of Economic Opportunity, and the Departments of Labor and Health, Education, and Welfare.

Employment and training in the private sector.—In recent years, increasing efforts have been made to enlist the private sector in finding jobs for the Nation's "hard core" unemployed. In 1968 the National Alliance of Businessmen (NAB) was created to encourage private industry in the 50 largest cities to place 500,000 disadvantaged people in jobs by June 30, 1971. The Federal Government, through the Job Opportunities in the Business Sector (JOBS) program, reimburses employers for the added costs of hiring and training the disadvantaged. JOBS is currently placing people in private industry for training and employment at the rate of 20,000 per month, and has reached its interim goal of 100,000 months ahead of schedule. In 1970, the Federal contribution to the JOBS program will be double that of 1969, with $420 million in budget authority to underwrite 140,000 training opportunities.

Other manpower programs conducted jointly with the private sector are the industry incentive portion of OEO's Special Impact program and the Labor Department's on-the-job training program. Under the experimental Special Impact program, monetary incentives are provided to industry to locate new facilities in economically depressed urban areas, and to hire and train the disadvantaged. As a result of these efforts, 18 business firms will locate facilities in core city areas during 1970, 12 more than in 1969. In addition to the JOBS program, more than 130,000 persons will receive on-the-job training in 1970, matching last year's program.

Total outlays for these programs of employment and training in the private sector will reach an estimated $323 million in 1970, an increase of $120 million over 1969.

Employment and training in the public sector.—A number of programs within the public sector provide jobs and training for youths and adults. The New Careers program opens a wide range of positions at the subprofessional level through work and training in such fields as health, recreation, and other community services—areas in which there are critical labor shortages. The Neighborhood Youth Corps, through work experience provided while in school and during the summer, will help 375,000 disadvantaged youths earn needed income while continuing their education. In the central cities and in economically depressed rural areas, 130,000 youths and older workers will be provided meaningful work opportunities in their own communities. Total outlays for these programs in 1970 will be an estimated $373 million.

Occupational training.—Classroom training and enhanced employment opportunities are offered by the Job Corps and the Manpower Development and Training Act (MDTA) programs—which prepare

persons for jobs in both the public and private sectors. In 1970, $280 million in budget authority is provided for the Job Corps, the same amount as in 1969. MDTA will provide about 160,000 classroom training opportunities, with special emphasis on serving the disadvantaged.

Special targeting.—The incidence of unemployment in some urban and rural "pockets" remains extraordinarily high. Moreover, many people lack job skills or face limited opportunities to work—thus becoming dependent upon public assistance. Therefore, special programs to concentrate Federal manpower efforts on these stubborn social problems have received heavy emphasis in this year's budget.

The Concentrated Employment Program (CEP) will deliver the entire range of manpower services to specific geographic areas suffering high unemployment. This centralized delivery technique will enable neighborhood residents to obtain a complete package of services, ranging from job counseling through remedial education and placement services. CEP's will reach 115,000 persons in 1970 with outlays of $193 million.

SELECTED MANPOWER TRAINING PROGRAMS

Program indicator	1968 actual	1969 estimate	1970 estimate
Job Opportunities in the Business Sector (JOBS):			
Outlays (millions)	$4	$121	$239
Total individuals served (thousands)	33	167	220
Individuals aided with Federal funds (thousands) [1]	16	80	160
Percent less than high school graduates	90	92	95
Percent male	60	75	80
Work Incentive (WIN) program:			
Outlays (millions)		$90	$163
Number of States participating		38	50
Individuals served (thousands) [1]		130	175
Percent female		80	80
Children receiving child care (thousands)		50	146
Job Corps:			
Outlays (millions)	$318	$277	$283
Number of centers	108	113	113
Individuals served (thousands) [1]	65	70	70
Percent less than high school graduates	88	90	92
Concentrated Employment Program (CEP):			
Outlays (millions)	$71	$163	$193
Areas served	62	82	82
Individuals served (thousands) [1]	54	105	115
Percent male	48	55	65
Percent less than high school graduates	78	78	78

[1] The number of individuals served is greater than the number of "slots" or "job opportunities" because several individuals may receive training through a single federally funded position.

The effort to reduce welfare dependency through manpower training, begun under OEO's work experience and training activities, is now being carried on by the Work Incentive (WIN) program. Under the auspices of WIN, State welfare agencies will refer 175,000 persons now receiving public assistance to the Employment Service for counseling, remedial education, job training, and eventual placement. Related child care services will be provided for the working mothers of 146,000 children.

Program direction and research.—In 1970, a heavy emphasis will be placed on improved coordination and planning. The Cooperative Area Manpower Planning System (CAMPS) will provide areawide planning to meet manpower needs at the State and local level. In addition, under the new authority of the 1968 MDTA amendments, $28 million will be provided to increase information on the labor market and to provide technical assistance to States and community manpower agencies.

Other education and manpower aids.—Outlays for other education and manpower aids will increase to a total of $1.7 billion in 1970, compared with $1.4 billion for 1969. These activities cover a variety of essential support functions, educational research, adult education, and manpower services.

In 1970, $687 million in outlays is provided for administration of the Federal-State employment security program. The increase over 1969 will permit expanded employment service activities in rural areas and the establishment of experimental Job Banks in 25 major cities. These automated Banks will provide job orders from which community agencies may make referrals and placements on a centralized, citywide basis. An experimental effort will also be initiated to provide immediate and more intensive job counseling for claimants of unemployment insurance in order to hasten their return to gainful employment. Legislation will be proposed to accelerate the collection of Federal unemployment taxes to make them more current with actual liabilities, and to provide more adequate financial support to the employment security system.

Estimated outlays of $94 million for 1970 will improve training of teachers and other personnel for elementary and secondary school systems. Grants will be concentrated on areas of special need, such as training educational administrators in new management techniques, recruiting teacher aides from the poor and training them for jobs with greater opportunities for advancement, and increasing the number and quality of teachers of the disadvantaged.

Outlays for education and employment assistance programs for Indians will increase from $176 million in 1969 to $228 million in 1970.

The number of Indian children in Federal schools and students receiving college grants will rise from 60,613 in 1969 to 63,557 in 1970. More funds are provided for special employment assistance programs which create jobs on the reservations, and assist Indians who choose to move from their reservations to develop the skills needed to work and live in their new homes in cities and towns.

Budget authority for educational research and development will total $90 million in 1970. The budget provides additional funds for the experimental community school in the District of Columbia—designed as a model for the Nation. The budget contains $20 million in budget authority for the Corporation for Public Broadcasting under proposed legislation, while efforts are continued to develop the needed long-term financing.

The 1970 budget provides for a number of legislative proposals to enhance the well-being of working Americans:

- A comprehensive program of occupational safety and health for employees involved in intrastate or interstate commerce.
- Improvements in the level of benefits paid for disabilities covered under the Longshoremen's and Harbor Workers' Compensation Act.
- The proposed Federal Coal Mine Health and Safety Act will extend greater protection to workers against hazardous working conditions.

HEALTH AND WELFARE

Federal efforts to attack want and disease have grown impressively in recent years.

Program highlights.—Progress toward basic economic security and good health has accelerated rapidly during the last 6 years. Health insurance for 20 million aged, financial aid to meet the health needs of 10 million disadvantaged, higher benefits for those retiring under social security and for the disabled—these are but a few of the hallmarks of a period marked by unprecedented achievements in social legislation.

The pace of important health and welfare programs will be accelerated in 1970 by increasing our efforts to:

- Improve the likelihood of a healthy, productive life for all of America's children;
- Increase social security benefits and extend the coverage of Medicare to the totally disabled;
- Enlarge the supply of health manpower; and
- Reduce air pollution.

Budget highlights.—Outlays for health and welfare programs are estimated at $55 billion in 1970, which is 28% of Federal outlays

HEALTH AND WELFARE

[In millions of dollars]

Program or agency	Outlays			Recommended budget authority for 1970 [1]
	1968 actual	1969 estimate	1970 estimate	
Health services and research: [2]				
Medical research	1,145	1,008	1,137	1,145
Health facilities	278	265	330	325
Health manpower	409	516	617	704
Organization and delivery of health services	57	101	161	191
Direct health care	170	201	210	205
Medicare	5,332	6,222	6,851	7,331
Medicaid and other financing [3]	1,985	2,592	3,204	3,310
Disease prevention and control	237	318	311	296
Environmental control and consumer protection	83	99	123	125
Other	34	25	25	27
Income security programs: [2]				
Retirement and social insurance:				
Old-age, survivors, and disability insurance:				
Present programs	23,214	26,760	27,922	34,525
Proposed legislation			1,600	1,700
Unemployment insurance	2,143	2,418	2,499	3,265
Civil service retirement and disability	2,619	1,753	2,574	3,991
Railroad retirement:				
Present programs	1,338	1,492	1,568	1,614
Proposed legislation			19	23
Other	−47	−130	−128	17
Welfare:				
Public assistance:				
Present programs	3,513	3,910	4,448	4,450
Proposed legislation			−81	−81
Other	55	69	84	88
Social and individual services: [2]				
Vocational rehabilitation	336	429	570	628
Food and nutrition	505	623	720	707
Mental retardation		6	22	34
Aging	12	19	28	30
Child welfare and juvenile delinquency [3]	59	58	54	72
Other	81	89	100	96
Deductions for offsetting receipts: [4]				
Proprietary receipts from the public	−18	−2	−2	−2
Total	**43,508**	**48,839**	**54,966**	**64,813**
Expenditure account	43,405	49,480	54,961	64,802
Loan account	103	−641	5	12

[1] Compares with budget authority for 1968 and 1969, as follows:
1968: Total, $49,223 million (NOA, $49,120 million; LA, $103 million).
1969: Total, $57,354 million (NOA, $57,995 million; LA, −$641 million).

[2] Entries net of offsetting receipts.

[3] Child welfare outlays in 1968 and 1969 are shown in child welfare and juvenile delinquency to accord with the 1970 classification.

[4] Excludes offsetting receipts which have been deducted by subfunction above: 1968, $1,489 million; 1969, $2,684 million; 1970, $2,553 million.

for all purposes. This represents an increase of $6.1 billion over the 1969 level and is more than double the level prevailing in 1964. Outlays from self-financed trust funds for retirement and social insurance and Medicare will account for $42.9 billion of the outlays in 1970. The 1970 increase for health and welfare programs will provide an additional $4.2 billion in income security outlays for a growing number of retirement, social insurance, and welfare beneficiaries and $1.6 billion for increased health services and research.

Health services and research.—Outlays for Federal health programs will reach an estimated $13 billion in 1970—a sevenfold increase over the 1964 level. Of the $1.6 billion increase over 1969, $1.2 billion will go for health care financed by Medicare and Medicaid. To avoid losing momentum in health programs, a number of authorizations for their continuation should receive early attention—including those for the Partnership for Health, clean air, mental health, and mental retardation programs.

Medical research.—Support of medical research will continue at a high level in 1970. Outlays of $1.1 billion in 1970 will support an estimated 12,800 new and continuing research projects. Special emphasis will be given to research in eye diseases, family planning, and air pollution and other environmental factors affecting man's health. Continuing emphasis will be placed on those research projects which promise near-term results for practical application.

Health facilities.—Since 1946, Federal funds have assisted in the construction or modernization of 441,000 hospital and long-term care beds and, since 1964, 331 community mental health centers. The Nation's supply of health facilities will be further upgraded in 1970 through outlays estimated at $330 million. These funds will provide assistance for construction and modernization of hospital and diagnostic facilities, resulting in an estimated 24,000 beds for patients requiring intensive and extended care. In addition, 225 more community mental health centers will come into being. There is a declining need for direct Federal support for additional general hospital beds and the 1970 budget reflects the reduced requirement. An advisory commission report, completed in December 1968, analyzed the type of health facilities required in the future and suggested the need to alter the emphasis in Federal program support to achieve an integrated system for provision of comprehensive health services. To build upon the solid achievements of the Hill-Burton program, legislation will be proposed to provide a loan guarantee and interest subsidy program to modernize our hospital system and build needed new facilities. The legislation will also employ project grants for facilities emphasizing improved and innovative methods of providing health care.

Health manpower.—The foundation of the Nation's health care system is manpower for health services and research. The cornerstone of that system is composed of the institutions which train the men and women who provide health care and search for solutions to our health problems. Federal outlays to increase the supply of health manpower will total $617 million in 1970, an increase of $101 million over 1969. About one-third of outlays in 1970 will go to provide financial assistance to an estimated 28,700 research trainees to assure an adequate supply of new, highly qualified health research personnel. Funds in 1970 will support an estimated 47,500 loans and 31,000 scholarships to medical, dental, nursing and other students in the health professions and aid medical institutions in improving the quality of their training. Special emphasis will also be placed on assisting these institutions to increase their enrollments. Outlays of $120 million for construction grants in 1970 will add an estimated 1,300 first-year training places to our medical, dental, nursing and other health professional schools.

Organization and delivery of health services.—Increasing demand rising prices, and swiftly advancing technology are problems facing the entire health care industry. Improved organization and greater efficiency in the delivery of health services are two important ways in which these multiple problems can be resolved.

The Regional Medical Program was inaugurated in 1966 to provide a unifying focus for an attack on the major causes of death—heart disease, cancer, stroke, and related diseases. The program will approach full operational status in 1970. Estimated outlays of $89 million in 1970 will support 54 regional programs, covering the entire population of the United States. An estimated 50,000 medical professionals will receive advanced education and training in 1970.

In 1970, the Partnership for Health program will provide an estimated $21 million for grants to all 50 States and over 100 areawide planning agencies to assist in the development of comprehensive health plans. Further expansion of this activity will be stimulated by the additional funds stemming from the new requirement in 1970 that States finance 25% of the planning effort.

The National Center for Health Services Research and Development will enter its second full year of operation in 1970 with outlays estimated at $42 million. In addition to developing more effective methods of delivering health care, the program emphasis in 1970 will focus on the study of: (1) factors that generate increases in costs and prices in providing medical care, (2) tools to forecast the consequences of removing economic barriers to full utilization of health services, and

HEALTH RESOURCES

[Dollars in millions]

Program indicator	1960 actual	1964 actual	1968 actual	1969 estimate	1970 estimate
General hospitals:					
Cumulative number of beds meeting construction standards at end of year	(1)	(1)	535,000	560,000	580,000
Total number of beds constructed or modernized during year	(1)	(1)	28,000	30,000	28,000
Number of beds aided by Hill-Burton program during year	14,057	14,834	15,708	17,000	15,000
Outlays	$149	$142	$134	$159	$160
Long-term care facilities:					
Cumulative number of beds meeting construction standards at end of year	(1)	(1)	480,000	510,000	535,000
Total number of beds constructed or modernized during year	(1)	(1)	56,000	55,000	54,000
Number of beds aided by Hill-Burton program during year	4,412	8,106	8,495	10,000	9,000
Outlays	$18	$35	$57	$49	$49
Community mental health centers:					
Federally aided centers (cumulative)			331	443	556
Outlays for:					
Construction aid			$12	$25	$44
Staffing support			$24	$17	$38
Population served (millions)			51	69	86
Medical and osteopathy schools:					
Number in the Nation	91	92	100	104	106
Number federally aided (construction)			10	9	15
Federal outlays for construction			$41	$61	$85
Physicians and osteopaths:					
Total number of students enrolled	31,984	33,901	36,438	36,900	37,900
Number graduated	7,508	7,690	8,395	8,301	8,500
Number of students receiving Federal scholarships or loans	1,500	3,263	15,582	16,276	16,688
Outlays for scholarships and loans	$0.9	$2	$19	$19	$19
Nurses:					
Total number of students enrolled	115,057	124,744	141,948	146,000	150,000
Number of students graduated	30,113	35,259	40,000	38,700	39,200
Number of students receiving Federal scholarships or loans	(1)	(1)	24,532	27,000	29,000
Outlays for scholarships and loans	(1)	(1)	$18	$20	$24

[1] Comparable data not available.

(3) the effects of changing the amounts of insurance deductibles for health service and the extent of overlapping in insurance benefits.

The Medicare program is also participating in this effort by experimenting with different systems of reimbursement, aimed at reducing

the cost of hospital services. Additional experiments will be initiated in the near future, including some using incentive reimbursements to reduce the costs of physicians' services. Legislation will be proposed to authorize the utilization of new methods of payment for hospital and physician costs in Federal programs as experimentation demonstrates their effectiveness in lowering medical costs while maintaining quality care.

Direct health care.—Direct Federal health services for American Indians, merchant seamen, and other eligible beneficiaries will be financed by estimated outlays of $210 million in 1970. Of the total estimated outlays for direct care in 1970, $120 million will be spent to improve further the health conditions of the Indian population. Sanitation facilities for approximately 7,100 additional Indian homes will be provided in 1970, double the number provided in 1969. The innovative program to train members of Indian tribes as community health workers will be expanded in 1970, with an estimated 475 individuals receiving training.

Medicare, Medicaid, and other financing programs.—Medicare has removed the burden of financially disastrous medical bills from the aged and their families, while Medicaid is assuring that more of the poor receive the medical services they need. Outlays for these two programs are estimated to be $9.8 billion in 1970, a $1.2 billion increase over 1969.

The hospital insurance program under Medicare is expected to pay for services to 4.2 million people in 1970, an increase of 100,000 over 1969. Benefit payments for hospital insurance are estimated at $4.9 billion, $570 million more than 1969. In addition to the rising numbers of persons benefited, the increase results from greater frequency of hospitalization and increasing hospital charges.

The supplementary medical insurance portion of the Medicare program will pay for services for an estimated 8.5 million aged persons, representing an increase over 1969 of 300,000. A total of $1.6 billion will be expended by the program for physician charges and other outpatient costs, an increase of only $30 million over 1969—reflecting steps being taken by the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare to contain increases in medical fees.

The disabled, like the aged, have low incomes and high medical costs. Accordingly, legislation will be proposed, to be effective in 1971, to extend Medicare protection to almost 2 million persons who are totally disabled and who will be receiving cash benefits from the social security and railroad retirement systems.

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SELECTED FEDERAL HEALTH CARE PROGRAMS

[Dollars in millions]

Program indicator	1960 actual	1964 actual	1968 actual	1969 estimate	1970 estimate
Medicare (millions):					
Number of aged individuals			19.8	20.1	20.5
Covered by hospital insurance			19.6	19.8	20.1
Using insurance during the year			3.9	4.1	4.2
Covered by insurance for doctor bills			18.2	18.8	19.1
Using insurance during the year			7.7	8.2	8.5
Outlays (trust funds)			$5,332	$6,222	$6,851
Medicaid: [1]					
Number of States and jurisdictions participating			42	47	54
Number of individuals served (millions)	2.6	4.1	8.6	9.5	10.2
Total Federal, State, and local payments	$420	$1,144	$3,686	$4,612	$5,797
Federal outlays	$197	$538	$1,806	$2,384	$2,971
Maternal and child health:					
Crippled children served (thousands)	372	423	485	500	500
Number of maternity centers			53	53	54
Admissions to maternity centers (thousands)			162	187	190
Number of youth care centers			58	58	59
Number served at youth care centers (thousands)			220	285	400
Number of federally aided family planning participants (thousands)			420	850	1,325
Outlays	$38	$58	$164	$193	$216
Indians:					
Number eligible (thousands)	362	380	390	404	408
Admissions to hospitals (thousands)	77	90	92	95	96
Outpatient visits to hospitals and field clinics (thousands)	1,130	1,294	1,575	1,660	1,775
Outlays	$54	$66	$84	$105	$110
Other beneficiaries:					
Number eligible (thousands)	379	399	404	414	418
Admissions to hospitals (thousands)	52	51	50	50	50
Outpatient visits to hospitals and field clinics (millions)	1.2	1.4	1.7	1.8	1.9
Outlays	$50	$53	$75	$82	$80

[1] Numbers prior to 1968 refer to medical assistance for the aged and general medical assistance provided under public assistance programs.

Federal Medicaid outlays are expected to increase by $587 million in 1970 to $3.0 billion—a 25% increment over 1969. These are the amounts estimated by the States. Four factors account for most

of the increase in 1970: rising medical prices, an increasing number of persons served, greater utilization of medical services by the poor, and payments to physicians and hospitals based on standard charges rather than charity rates. The number of persons served by the program is expected to rise from 9.5 million in 1969 to 10.2 million in 1970. In part, the increase in persons served results from the fact that all 50 States and 4 other jurisdictions are expected to be participating in the program by the end of 1970, compared to 47 in 1969. In addition, the anticipated 800,000 additional people eligible for payments under the cash assistance program for aid to families with dependent children will cause a substantial increase in the numbers also eligible for Medicaid in 1970.

Although the 1967 Social Security Amendments—which apply more restrictive eligibility requirements for the medically needy—will be fully effective in 1970, the resulting reduction in Medicaid payments will be more than offset by the increases noted above.

The major thrusts of the *maternal and child health* program in 1970 will be to reduce infant and maternal deaths and birth defects still further, and to provide family planning services to about 1.3 million needy women who want and need such services. Of the $23 million increase in outlays for this program from 1969 to 1970, about $13 million is for family planning. Additional maternal and child health centers will be developed in Model Cities and in rural areas to meet the health needs of low-income mothers and their children. The remainder of the 1970 increase will be used mainly to expand early care for handicapped children and to continue the 111 mother and child health centers in poverty areas. These centers have helped in bringing about the 10% reduction in infant mortality which occurred between calendar years 1965 and 1967—from a rate of 24.7 per thousand live births to a rate of 22.1 in the latter year.

To insure continued progress in improving child health care, legislation should be enacted to provide access to health services for families unable to afford it from prenatal care for the mother through the child's first year. Other proposed legislation would eventually provide protection to the families of all children against the cost of catastrophic illnesses.

Disease prevention and control.—Outlays of $311 million in 1970 will support programs to prevent illnesses. A supplemental appropriation of $10 million in 1969 and estimated outlays of $19 million in 1970 will inaugurate a new immunization program against German measles that will protect 70 million children over the next 5 years. The goal of the program is eradication of an illness which causes thousands

of birth defects. Other project grants under the Partnership for Health program will support rat control and other special projects, as well as programs at 25 Neighborhood Health Centers with outlays estimated at $57 million. Formula grant outlays to States, estimated at $70 million, will continue essential public health programs according to priorities set by the States themselves.

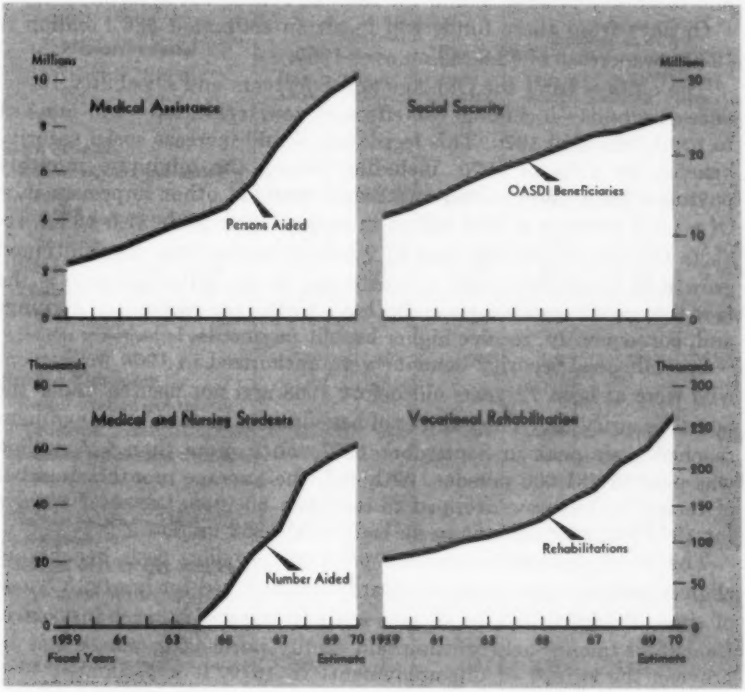
Outlays of $75 million in 1970 will provide for staffing and treatment at community mental health centers. New funds authorized by Congress last year will make it possible to bring the concepts and experience of these centers to bear on two of our most serious contemporary social problems—narcotic addiction and alcoholism. Research efforts will explore new approaches to the prevention and rehabilitation of narcotic addicts and chronic alcoholics. Additional outlays of $17 million will support efforts to prevent chronic illnesses, particularly those related to smoking and malnutrition.

Environmental control.—Efforts to prevent illness by controlling health hazards in our environment have increased dramatically during the past 3 years. Federal outlays for environmental control will rise to $72 million in 1970—an increase of 83% over 1968. These funds support efforts to deal with air pollution, solid wastes, radiation dangers, occupational health hazards, and contamination of public water supplies.

Air pollution control outlays will increase by 13% in 1970 to $37 million. The primary emphasis will be on overseeing the establishment of State standards in 70 Air Quality Control Regions throughout the country, containing 75% of the urban population. The enforcement of these standards will result in a significant reduction in the estimated $10 billion worth of damage which air pollution produces each year. In 1970, a number of processes to control emissions of one of the most important pollutants—sulfur oxides—will be evaluated in prototype prior to being recommended for use in private industry. Outlays for research on air pollution and other environmental health hazards are included under medical research and will increase to $78 million in 1970.

Consumer protection.—Outlays to protect the consumer from illnesses resulting from hazardous foods, drugs, pecticides, and household products will reach an estimated $51 million in 1970. Special emphasis will be placed on the safety of oral contraceptives, the therapeutic equivalency of similar drugs, better surveillance of the manufacturing of drugs, and the efficacy of drugs already on the market.

Health and Welfare – Program Trends



Income security payments.—A number of Federal programs provide payments to individuals to help them improve the adequacy of their living standards. Retirement and social insurance programs base an individual's benefit payment primarily on earnings during some prior period. Welfare programs, on the other hand, make payments on the basis of individual need as determined by State welfare agencies.

Retirement and social insurance.—These programs help people who suffer a loss of income due to the retirement, disability, unemployment, or death of the family wage earner. Eligibility for benefits is dependent upon some minimum prior participation in the labor force. Retirement and social insurance programs are funded, for the most part, by contributions or taxes. In most programs the cost is shared by wage earners and employers. The largest fund is that for social security;

others include unemployment insurance, the civil service retirement and disability programs, and the railroad retirement system.

Outlays from these funds will reach an estimated $36.1 billion in 1970, an increase of $3.8 billion over 1969.

The outlays from the Old-Age and Survivors and Disability Insurance programs—including the effect of new legislation—will amount to $29.5 billion in 1970. This legislation would increase social security benefits by 13% in 1970, including raising the minimum monthly payment from $55 to $80, and would provide other improvements. Of a total increase of $2.8 billion in outlays over 1969, $1.6 billion reflects the new legislation, and $1.2 billion results from the continued growth in beneficiary rolls. Contributing to the latter increase is the fact that recent retirees generally have higher pre-retirement earnings and, consequently, receive higher benefit payments.

Special social security benefits were authorized in 1966 for persons who were at least 72 years old before 1968 and not insured under the Social Security Act. The number of beneficiaries under this amendment reached their peak in September 1967, when more than $25 million was paid to 731,000 persons. Although the average monthly number of recipients has now dropped to less than 600,000, the total outlays for 1970 will still amount to an estimated $282 million.

The unemployment insurance program provides cash benefits to eligible workers who are involuntarily unemployed for limited periods of time. Roughly 75% of all jobs are now covered by such insurance. Benefit payments help to maintain family purchasing power and to prevent the spread of unemployment. In 1970, it is estimated that weekly insured unemployment will average 1.2 million (2.3% of eligible workers), and total outlays are estimated at $2.3 billion.

Welfare.—The principal method for providing welfare assistance is the federally aided public assistance program, which operates through State and local welfare agencies to help needy families and individuals who are without other resources. In 1970, financial assistance and social services will be provided to a monthly average of 10 million indigent people, or almost half of the Nation's estimated poor population of 22 million. The number of old-age assistance recipients is expected to decline because more elderly people are being covered, with higher benefits, under the social security program. Under proposed legislation to increase social security benefits, the number will be reduced further. However, a continued increase in caseloads is expected for the disabled primarily because of State liberalization of the programs, and for dependent children due to an increased awareness of available benefits on the part of eligible beneficiaries.

The States have estimated welfare costs which will require budget authority of $3.7 billion, the amount recommended in 1970 for Federal

SOCIAL INSURANCE

Program indicator	Number of beneficiaries (thousands)			Payments [1] (millions of dollars)		
	1968 actual	1969 estimate	1970 estimate	1968 actual	1969 estimate	1970 estimate
Social Security:						
Retired workers and their dependents	15,085	15,526	15,951	14,837	16,996	17,715
Disabled workers and their dependents	2,141	2,366	2,524	2,088	2,521	2,658
Survivors of deceased workers	5,535	5,853	6,185	5,423	6,191	6,430
Disabled children of retired and deceased workers	219	232	247	160	194	209
Benefits to noninsured persons age 72 and over	729	679	598	318	329	282
Railroad Retirement:						
Retired workers and their dependents	542	542	541	849	914	922
Disabled workers and their dependents	99	99	99	179	192	194
Survivors of deceased workers	315	320	325	326	362	370
Supplemental annuities	34	49	62	25	38	45
Civil Service:						
Retired workers and their dependents	432	451	470	1,285	1,418	1,566
Disabled workers and their dependents	174	182	190	380	419	463
Survivors of deceased workers	260	271	283	291	321	355
Unemployment Insurance:						
Workers receiving compensation:						
Unemployed workers insured under State accounts	4,336	5,000	5,000	2,074	2,210	2,290
Unemployed railroad workers	296	174	170	76	96	93
Unemployed Federal civil servants	71	71	71	47	49	51
Unemployed ex-servicemen	148	149	149	58	62	64

[1] Does not include increases of $1.6 billion in social security benefits and $19 million in railroad retirement benefits which will result from proposed legislation.

grants for public assistance. The Federal grants, when matched with State and local funds, will provide cash aid totaling $7.0 billion to our poorest citizens.

Legislation was passed in 1967 to limit the number of people receiving Federal support in the largest public assistance category, Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC). The limitation, effective July 1, 1969, freezes Federal matching for welfare payments at the same percentage of total children in the State who, because of the absence of a parent or because of illegitimacy, were dependent on

welfare as of January 1, 1968. Therefore, the estimated increase in caseload of 800,000 must be financed, for the most part, by State funds only.

A companion provision of the freeze authorized the Work Incentive Program (WIN), a new manpower training effort exclusively for AFDC recipients. Effective on an optional basis July 1, 1968, and mandatory one year later, State welfare agencies will refer appropriate indi-

PUBLIC ASSISTANCE

[Dollars in millions]

Program indicator	1968 actual	1969 [1] estimate	1970 [1] estimate
Old age assistance:			
Average number of recipients (thousands)	2,055	2,099	2,084
Payments to recipients:			
Total, Federal, State, and local	$1,700	$1,833	$2,030
Federal share	$1,137	$1,204	$1,308
Aid to the blind:			
Average number of recipients (thousands)	82	83	84
Payments to recipients:			
Total, Federal, State, and local	$89	$92	$99
Federal share	$52	$54	$5
Aid to the permanently and totally disabled:			
Average number of recipients (thousands)	646	715	785
Payments to recipients:			
Total, Federal, State, and local	$620	$726	$850
Federal share	$367	$434	$499
Aid to families with dependent children: [2]			
Average number of recipients (thousands):			
Families	1,308	1,504	1,702
Children	4,013	4,594	5,196
Recipients: Children and adults	5,349	6,146	6,956
Payments to recipients:			
Total, Federal, State, and local	$2,536	$3,232	$3,944
Federal share	$1,395	$1,731	$1,847
Emergency assistance:			
Average number of recipients (thousands)		15	37
Payments to recipients:			
Total, Federal, State, and local		$11	$32
Federal share		$6	$16
Total: [3]			
Average number of recipients (thousands)	8,132	9,058	9,955
Payments to recipients:			
Total, Federal, State, and local	$4,945	$5,894	$6,955
Federal share	$2,950	$3,428	$3,730

[1] Includes Federal payments for intermediate care which will amount to $33 million in 1969 and $82 million in 1970. Total Federal, State, and local payments will amount to $61 million in 1969 and $149 million in 1970.

[2] Freeze on AFDC caseload assumed in effect as of July 1, 1969.

[3] Excludes a reduction of $81 million in outlays which will result from proposed legislation increasing social security benefits.

viduals to the Employment Service for training and employment after assuring the availability of child care where needed. (The WIN program is included in the education and manpower function and is also discussed in that section.)

Other significant provisions of the 1967 legislation permit (1) the participation of the Federal Government in a new program of Emergency Assistance, which provides short-run minimum maintenance needs in crisis situations, and (2) a program of intermediate care for aged, blind, or disabled welfare recipients who are in need of care but do not require the extensive services of a skilled nursing home.

Much remains to be done to create a more just, equitable, and socially constructive welfare system. To meet this need, a Presidential Commission on Income Maintenance Programs is now reviewing all aspects of existing income security and related programs and will make recommendations in 1970.

Social and individual services.—The Federal Government supports a wide variety of services to individuals and families designed primarily for the elimination, alleviation, or avoidance of economic dependency. Some services, such as family counseling and consumer education, are valuable adjuncts to income security programs. Others substitute benefits-in-kind (such as food stamp and school lunch activities) for cash assistance. Outlays for social services will total $1.5 billion in 1970, mostly for vocational rehabilitation and food programs.

Vocational rehabilitation.—Rehabilitation of the disabled under the Federal-State vocational rehabilitation program yields a high social and economic return on public investment. Studies have indicated that vocational rehabilitation services increase the lifetime earnings of rehabilitated persons by more than 10 times the cost of the program. Moreover, the increase in the taxes they pay, when cumulated over their earning years, is several times the rehabilitation cost.

In 1970 more than 1 million disabled individuals will receive services and about 265,000 will be restored to productive employment, an increase of about 15% over 1969. Outlays will increase $140 million for grants for rehabilitation services and facilities, with total program outlays rising to $570 million in 1970. Including State matching funds, $655 million will be available for State vocational rehabilitation services in 1970. An increase of $12 million is planned for grants to initiate work adjustment and job evaluation services for the disadvantaged, and for project grants to expand program coverage to the disabled living in disadvantaged areas.

Food and nutrition.—The food stamp program of the Department of Agriculture increases the food purchasing power of poor families. Out-

lays for the food stamp program will increase by $65 million to $338 million in 1970. The increase will be used to carry out the program expansion and benefit improvements initiated this year and to provide for some additional expansion in 1970. Program participation should reach 3.6 million persons by the end of 1969 and 3.9 million by the end of 1970.

An increase of $121 million in outlays for child nutrition programs will be used largely to provide lunch and breakfast free or at reduced prices for needy children in schools and day-care centers. In addition, the increase includes funds for an accelerated program to assist schools in low-income communities to purchase kitchen and lunch room equipment.

The budget contemplates phasing the special milk program benefits into the better balanced child nutrition and special food assistance programs. Under this recommendation, schools beginning regular school lunch programs will have funds available to pay for free milk for needy children. Milk will also be served in the breakfast program, in the regular school lunch program, and in day-care centers and summer camps for needy children. The increased milk consumption resulting from these and other food assistance programs will substantially offset the decline in consumption resulting from the shift away from the special milk program.

The expanded direct food distribution program of the Department of Agriculture is discussed in the agriculture and agricultural resources function.

Other social services.—Budget authority of $34 million for mental retardation programs in 1970 includes nearly $5 million for service projects benefiting the mentally retarded for whom gainful employment is not feasible, and another $12 million for initial staffing grants for community services. Thus, the budget for 1970 represents a major reorientation of the Government's mental retardation efforts, shifting the focus from construction to an emphasis on supportive services. To prevent and control juvenile delinquency, $15 million in budget authority will be provided in 1970. Budget authority of $30 million for the Administration on Aging includes $9.5 million for the Foster Grandparents program, which was previously funded by the Office of Economic Opportunity.

VETERANS BENEFITS AND SERVICES

Veterans benefits and services are designed to help veterans or their families in times of critical need—in illness requiring hospital care; when loss of income is threatened due to death or disability; in buying a home; or in launching a civilian career. The Veterans Administration (VA) will provide benefits and services to 27 million veterans, dependents, and survivors in 1970, out of an estimated 88 million potential beneficiaries.

Program highlights.—Based upon recommendations of the Veterans Advisory Commission and studies by the VA, the Congress recently enacted legislation liberalizing income, educational, and medical benefits. The 1970 budget provides for the first full year of these increased benefits, together with continuing special efforts to contact and serve the more than 800,000 servicemen who return to civilian life each year. In addition to compensation, pensions, and life insurance, VA programs in 1970 will finance:

- Education and training for an average of 488,000 veterans;
- Hospital and nursing care for 865,000 veterans; and
- Home-buying assistance for 287,000 veterans.

Budget highlights.—Despite increases for most veterans programs, total outlays in 1970 are estimated to rise only slightly from the $7.7 billion level of 1969, mainly reflecting private financing of VA property sales and the sale of VA loans to private investors.

VETERANS BENEFITS AND SERVICES

[In millions of dollars]

Program or Agency	Outlays			Recommended budget authority for 1970 [1]
	1968 actual	1969 estimate	1970 estimate	
Service-connected compensation [2]	2,466	2,600	2,685	2,695
Non-service-connected pensions [2]	2,048	2,127	2,183	2,191
Readjustment benefits:				
Education and training	447	614	721	724
Housing	210	252	−86	6
Other	15	16	18	19
Hospital and Medical care:				
Medical care and hospital services	1,361	1,458	1,525	1,542
Construction of hospital and nursing home facilities	50	59	88	101
Medical administration, research, and other	59	66	78	78
Other veterans benefits and services:				
Life insurance benefits [3]	407	652	695	766
Veterans Administration administrative expenses	188	207	223	223
Other [2] [3]	123	131	80	79
Deductions for offsetting receipts:				
Interfund and intragovernmental transactions	−5	−6	−6	−6
Proprietary receipts from the public	−487	−484	−480	−480
Total [3]	6,882	7,692	7,724	7,939
Expenditure account	6,741	7,393	7,758	8,051
Loan account [4]	141	299	−34	−112

[1] Compares with budget authority for 1968 and 1969, as follows:
1968: Total, $7,840 million (NOA, $7,580 million; LA, $260 million).
1969: Total, $7,516 million (NOA, $7,242 million; LA, $274 million).

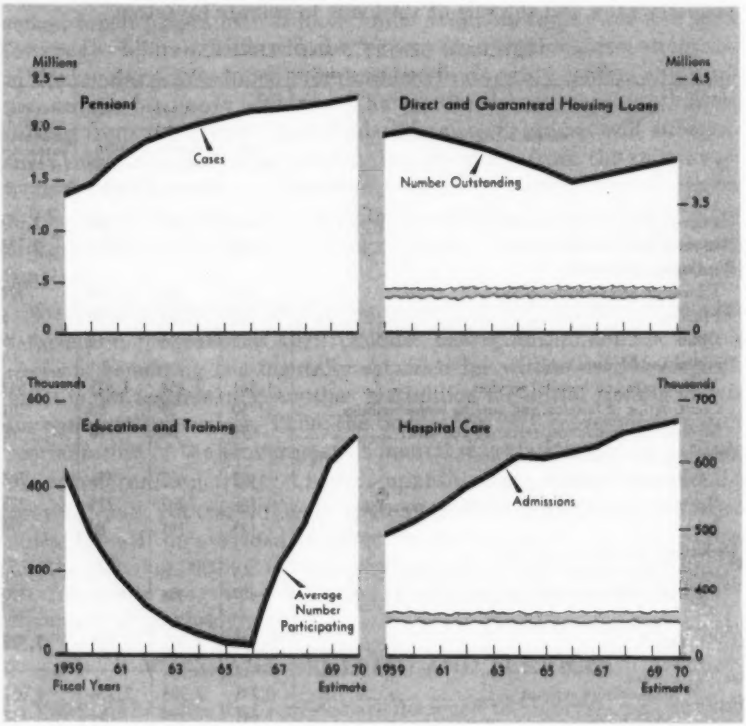
[2] Reflects proposed legislation in 1970 providing $1 million for housing for paraplegic veterans and a reduction of $106 million for elimination of outmoded or duplicate benefits.

[3] Includes both Federal and trust funds.

[4] For greater detail, see table on page 160.

About three-fourths of total outlays provides income assistance in the form of compensation, pensions, and life insurance payments. Income assistance will rise from $5.4 billion in 1969 to an estimated $5.6 billion in 1970. To help accommodate these increases, legislation will be proposed to terminate certain outmoded and duplicative income benefits. Outlays for education and training will rise to an estimated $721 million in 1970, which is $107 million over the 1969 level. This growth reflects a 16% increase in training opportunities for veterans, and the recently-enacted education benefits for war widows. Outlays for medical programs are estimated to increase by $108 million to a level of $1.7 billion in 1970. These funds will support several major hospital projects, and improvements in medical services, medical education, and research.

Veterans Benefits and Services – Program Trends



Service-connected compensation.—Monthly compensation is paid to veterans for disability incurred or aggravated by military service. The amount depends on the severity of disability and average

impairment of estimated earning power. Compensation also is paid to survivors of servicemen who died as a result of military service.

An estimated 37,000 Vietnam veterans or survivors are expected to be added to the compensation rolls in 1970. This increase will be partially offset by a decline in beneficiaries from prior conflicts.

The following table shows the distribution of compensation payments and the effect of recent legislation liberalizing rates:

SERVICE-CONNECTED COMPENSATION

Program indicator	1968 actual	1969 estimate	1970 estimate
Veterans:			
Disability 30% or less:			
Average number of beneficiaries (thousands)	1,437	1,441	1,438
Total payments (millions)	$606	$624	$641
Average annual payment	$422	$433	$446
Disability 40%–100%:			
Average number of beneficiaries (thousands)	566	574	582
Total payments (millions)	$1,348	$1,460	$1,568
Average annual payment	$2,382	$2,544	$2,694
Survivors:			
Average number of beneficiaries (thousands)	365	369	373
Total payments (millions)	$517	$526	$532
Average annual payment	$1,416	$1,425	$1,426

Non-service-connected pensions.—Veterans may qualify for monthly pensions on the basis of financial need and total disability. Pensions also are paid to widows and surviving children if their income is below levels specified by law. Under legislation enacted last year and effective January 1, 1969, the pension schedule was re-

NON-SERVICE-CONNECTED PENSIONS

Program indicator	1968 actual	1969 estimate	1970 estimate
Veterans:			
Average number of beneficiaries (thousands)	1,170	1,146	1,143
Total payments (millions)	$1,272	$1,286	$1,293
Percent for pensioners with $1,000 or less outside income	43.5	43.8	44.2
Average annual payment	$1,088	$1,123	$1,131
Survivors:			
Average number of beneficiaries (thousands)	1,049	1,106	1,170
Total payments (millions)	$779	$850	$905
Percent for pensioners with $1,000 or less outside income	60.9	61.0	61.1
Average annual payment	$743	$769	$773

vised to match pension payments more closely to the recipients' income needs. As a result, average pension payments in 1970 will rise about 4% above the 1968 level and lower-income pensioners will receive a larger share of each pension dollar. The revision is estimated to cost $59 million in 1969, and approximately $124 million in 1970—the first full year of operation.

Life insurance.—The Veterans Administration and the Department of Defense cooperate to provide Servicemen's Group Life Insurance to protect the families of men now serving in the Armed Forces. Life insurance policies are issued in standard amounts of up to $10,000 per serviceman. The insurance is jointly administered and underwritten by the Veterans Administration and 569 private insurance companies. Programs discussed in the national defense function finance the payment of claims in excess of mortality rates considered normal for civilian policyholders. Over 98% of all servicemen on active duty have taken insurance coverage under this program. Veterans can continue their coverage with the private companies after returning to civilian life.

The Veterans Administration directly operates insurance programs for veterans of prior conflicts. Trust fund financing covers the largest two programs, U.S. Government Life Insurance and National Service Life Insurance—primarily for veterans of World War I and World War II, respectively.

The following table shows the number of families protected under the major life insurance programs for veterans, the dollar amount of protection, and the gross volume of payments to policyholders and beneficiaries:

LIFE INSURANCE

Program indicator	1968 actual	1969 estimate	1970 estimate
Veterans life insurance trust funds:			
Number of policies (thousands)	4,814	4,745	4,664
Insurance in force (billions)	$31.2	$30.7	$29.9
Payments to policyholders and beneficiaries (millions)	$846.1	$903.1	$942.3
Veterans life insurance revolving funds:			
Number of policies (thousands)	899	895	888
Insurance in force (billions)	$7.5	$7.5	$7.5
Payments to policyholders and beneficiaries (millions)	$37.9	$46.1	$53.3
Servicemen's group life insurance: [1]			
Number of policies (thousands)	3,800	3,800	3,800
Insurance in force (billions)	$37.8	$37.8	$37.8
Payments to policyholders and beneficiaries (millions)	$202.9	$217.0	$186.0

[1] Funded under the Department of Defense, in the national defense function.

Readjustment benefits.—The Government helps returning veterans readjust to civilian life by offering assistance programs for education, housing, and vocational rehabilitation. An increase of $107 million in outlays for education and vocational training in 1970 will be more than offset by net receipts from the growing private financing of housing programs. As a result, total outlays for readjustment benefits will decline from $882 million in 1969 to $653 million in 1970.

Education and training.—In 1970, an average of 488,000 veterans will further their education or receive job training under the GI bill requiring outlays of $707 million. Educational opportunities are also available to survivors or dependents of those who died or were totally disabled as a result of military service. Outlays of $55 million in 1970 will open such opportunities to an average of 17,800 war orphans and dependent children and, under recent legislation, an average of 8,700 widows and wives.

Recent legislation has diversified the types and increased the duration of training programs for veterans. Under this authority, the Veterans Administration is affording new opportunities for on-the-job training in public service occupations. Other new programs financed in 1969 and 1970 include part-time vocational training for veterans who were disabled while in military service, and liberalized on-the-farm training. The following table summarizes the activity in each of the major VA educational and training programs:

EDUCATION AND TRAINING

Program indicator	1968 actual	1969 estimate	1970 estimate
Veterans education and training (GI Bill):			
Higher education:			
Average number of trainees (thousands)	169	244	289
Payments (millions)	$335	$466	$513
Below college level:			
Average number of trainees (thousands)	135	177	199
Payments (millions)	$93	$120	$156
Vocational rehabilitation for disabled veterans:			
Average number of trainees (thousands)	7	10	12
Payments (millions) [1]	$23	$31	$38
Children of deceased or totally disabled veterans:			
Average number of trainees (thousands)	17	18	18
Payments (millions)	$38	$38	$38
Widows of deceased or totally disabled veterans:			
Average number of trainees (thousands)	----------	1	9
Payments (millions)	----------	$1	$17

[1] Includes subsistence payments classified under other veterans benefits and services.

Housing and other credit assistance.—The Veterans Administration assists eligible veterans in purchasing homes by guaranteeing privately-financed mortgages and, in those small towns and rural areas where credit is not generally available, by making direct loans. Activity in both programs is expected to rise in 1970, as the construction of housing expands and the number of eligible veterans increases. The number of loans guaranteed is expected to increase 15%, from 237,000 in 1969 to 273,000 in 1970. New direct loans will rise from 14,000 in 1969 to 14,400 in 1970.

Net lending for the direct loan program will increase from $75 million in 1969 to $78 million in 1970. However, net lending for the housing loan guarantee program and other activities will decline sharply from $175 million in 1969 to net receipts of $166 million in 1970. Major efforts are being made to obtain private financing for the sale of homes which VA acquired in paying claims on guaranteed loans. Increased efforts will also be made to sell to private investors mortgages previously accepted by VA as payment in the sale of such homes.

CREDIT PROGRAMS—VETERANS BENEFITS AND SERVICES

[In millions of dollars]

Program	1968 actual	1969 estimate	1970 estimate
Readjustment benefits:			
Direct housing loans:			
Approvals	(156)	(193)	(197)
Disbursements	148	177	185
Repayments	95	102	107
Net lending	53	75	78
Housing loan guarantee program and other:			
Disbursements	258	283	−48
Repayments	60	108	118
Net lending	198	175	−166
Other veterans benefits and services:			
Insurance policy loans:			
Disbursements	181	133	135
Repayments	291	84	81
Net lending	−110	48	55
Total, net lending	**141**	**299**	**−34**

Hospital and medical care.—Providing high quality medical care for veterans will require outlays of $1.7 billion in 1970, $108 million higher than in 1969. Greater outlays will support increases for patient treatment, new medical services, expanded medical research and education, and construction of new facilities.

Medical care and services.—Medical care is available to veterans in over 200 VA hospitals and clinics across the country. By law, all veterans with service-connected disabilities are assured of such care. To the extent that available facilities and staff are not fully utilized by these veterans, hospital care is provided for veterans with disabilities unrelated to service who are unable to pay for care in other hospitals.

A record 865,000 veterans will be treated as patients at VA expense in 1970, an increase of 9,000 over 1969. This amounts to a daily average of 124,000 veterans receiving care in VA-financed hospitals, or domiciliary and nursing homes. In addition, an estimated 6.1 million outpatient visits will be made to VA clinics and another 1.3 million visits will be made to private physicians and dentists at Federal expense.

Services, research, and administration.—An estimated increase of $79 million in outlays in 1970 will help finance continuing improvements in the quality of medical care, including activation of new hospitals. These additional funds will provide for a 20% increase in education and training programs for medical personnel, a 25% expansion in medical research, and the introduction of new medical services—primarily specialized units for the intensive care of heart disease, pulmonary emphysema, severe kidney ailments, and organ transplants. These increases will make available to VA hospitals a greater range of medical specialties, and, through strengthened cooperation with medical schools, will attract and hold top-flight talent.

In addition to these improvements in quality, VA will continue to improve its matching of patients with the most appropriate and beneficial mode of care, accelerating the outplacement of hospital patients into nursing homes, domiciliaries, and to their own homes on an outpatient status. These efforts also shorten the length of hospitalization and keep cost increases in VA hospitals to a minimum. Compared to civilian hospitals, which had annual increases in per diem costs of 14% for 1967 and 1968, annual cost increases in VA hospitals averaged only 10% over this 2-year span. As shown in the table below, increases in per diem costs in VA hospitals are estimated to be roughly 10% again in 1969 but drop off to 7% in 1970, reflecting further substitution of low-cost care (in nursing homes and outpatient treatment) for high-cost care (hospitalization).

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VA HOSPITAL SERVICES

Program indicator	General hospitals				Psychiatric hospitals			
	1968 actual	1969 estimate	1970 estimate	Percent change, 1970 over 1969	1968 actual	1969 estimate	1970 estimate	Percent change, 1970 over 1969
Number of patients treated (thousands)	643	652	665	1.9	119	115	110	−4.1
Average daily patient load (thousands)	54	52	52	−.8	44	42	40	−4.1
Estimated length of stay (days)	31	29	28	−2.7	134	132	132	.....
Average cost per day of care (dollars)	39	43	46	7.1	20	22	24	7.0
Cost per patient treated (dollars)	1,198	1,267	1,320	4.1	2,634	2,918	3,122	7.0
Total cost (millions of dollars)	770	827	878	6.2	314	335	343	2.6

Construction of hospital facilities.—The 1970 budget provides a substantial increase in budget authority for construction of new hospitals, modernization of older hospitals, and additional space for research and training. New budget authority will total $101 million in 1970, compared with only $12 million in 1969. These funds will provide for the construction of three new hospitals located in: San Antonio, Tex.; Phoenix, Ariz.; and Indianapolis, Ind. In addition, a new nursing home will be constructed in Miami, Fla.; and modernization projects will be commenced in a number of areas. Activation of the hospital in San Juan, P.R., will be completed and activation commenced at Columbia, Mo.

Other veterans benefits and services.—The cost of providing services for a steadily rising number of eligible veterans will cause VA administrative costs to increase from $207 million in 1969 to $223 million in 1970. One important element of these costs is veteran contact activity to inform and assist veterans in using their educational, employment, and other benefits. The activity has been redesigned recently to reach Vietnam veterans from disadvantaged backgrounds who need to overcome educational handicaps and get a new start in civilian employment.

The 1970 budget provides for continuing improvements in VA counseling and assistance while servicemen are still in the war zone, in military hospitals, and in separation centers. In addition, the budget will finance 71 veterans assistance centers and other VA-supported contact activities, supplementing job counseling and employment

activities funded by the Departments of Defense and Labor. In their first half year of operation in 1968, veterans assistance centers interviewed 40,000 veterans, of whom 12,000 had less than a high school education. It is expected that approximately 200,000 veterans will be interviewed in both 1969 and 1970.

INTEREST

Interest payments, mainly on the public debt, will rise by $1.4 billion in 1969, and by another $0.8 billion in 1970.

INTEREST [1]

[In millions of dollars]

Program or agency	Outlays			Recommended budget authority for 1970
	1968 actual	1969 estimate	1970 estimate	
Interest on public debt	14,573	16,000	16,800	16,800
Interest on refunds of receipts	120	126	137	137
Interest on uninvested funds	10	11	11	11
Subtotal	14,703	16,137	16,948	16,948
Deductions for offsetting receipts:				
Interest collected by the Treasury:				
From the public	−313	−250	−296	−296
From other Government accounts	−646	−716	−694	−694
Total	**13,744**	**15,171**	**15,958**	**15,958**

[1] Excludes interest on debt issued by various agencies, which is included in the expenditures of the function served.

The unusually large increase in 1969 payments results from an increase this year of approximately $18 billion in the average level of the interest-bearing public debt and from a substantial rise over last year in interest rates payable on the debt.

The prospective increase in interest outlays in 1970 is less, mainly because the enactment last June of the income tax surcharge and the establishment of tight controls over outlays in 1969 will mean a much smaller rise in the average public debt outstanding. Even without a budget deficit, however, the surplus receipts of the trust funds must be invested in Government securities, and sizable special issues will be necessary, adding to interest payment requirements. Moreover, assuming continuance of present market rates of interest, refunding of maturing obligations bearing lower rates will cause further significant rises in interest payments.

Almost $1 billion of the estimated outlays for interest each year will be offset by collections of interest by the Treasury Department.

These collections come mainly from interest on loans made to other Federal departments and agencies to finance their lending and other business-type operations, and secondarily from interest collected directly from the public, including interest on loans to foreign governments.

Of the estimated net interest outlays of $16 billion in 1970, over $3.5 billion will be paid to trust funds and other Government investment accounts on Government securities owned by them. Another $2.9 billion of the interest paid on obligations held by the Federal Reserve banks will be returned to the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts through the deposit of excess earnings by such banks. Hence, the net impact on the 1970 budget of the interest paid on the Federal debt will be less than $10 billion.

GENERAL GOVERNMENT

General government activities play an integral part in keeping the machinery and processes of the Nation functioning. They must be responsive, orderly, effective, and equitable to all.

Program highlights.—New programs for law enforcement and crime prevention respond to the Nation's concern for the safety of our city streets. Expanded programs to secure the civil rights of individuals and minority groups will speed efforts to eliminate social injustice. Plans for developing a regional rapid transit system for the National Capital Region will help alleviate traffic congestion in the Nation's Capital, and enhance the development of the area. The program to maintain the attractiveness of Federal employment by making the wages and benefits of the Federal employee comparable with those in the private sector is continuing. Finally, this budget seeks to strengthen our national tax administration system.

Budget highlights.—Budget outlays in 1970 for general government activities will total $3.3 billion, $327 million more than in 1969. Nearly $247 million of this increase is for: (1) law enforcement and crime prevention activities primarily of the Departments of Justice and Treasury; and (2) improvements in tax collection and administration by the Internal Revenue Service.

Legislative and judicial functions.—Outlays in 1970 for the legislative functions of the Government are expected to remain at the 1969 level.

Outlays for judicial functions will rise by $12 million in 1970 to a total of $117 million, primarily due to a 40% increase in jury fees and allowances. A substantial increase is also provided for the Federal Judicial Center, which was established a year ago to focus attention

GENERAL GOVERNMENT

[In millions of dollars]

Program or agency	Outlays			Recommended budget authority for 1970 [1]
	1968 actual	1969 estimate	1970 estimate	
Legislative functions	180	199	200	207
Judicial functions	94	105	117	118
Executive direction and management	27	33	35	35
Central fiscal operations:				
Treasury Department:				
Internal Revenue Service	696	759	806	814
Other	270	284	301	296
Other agencies [2]	58	66	69	70
General property and records management:				
General Services Administration:				
Public Buildings Service:				
Construction, sites, and planning	135	114	110	24
Operation, maintenance, and other [2]	357	383	414	396
Other [2]	77	126	113	102
Central personnel management:				
Civil Service Commission	149	151	156	156
Department of Labor and other [2]	62	58	55	55
Law enforcement and Justice:				
Department of Justice	427	513	710	820
Other agencies	26	27	33	33
National Capital Region:				
District of Columbia	100	132	172	205
Rapid transit:				
Present programs	4	16	53	43
Proposed legislation			6	6
Other	*	2	3	2
Other general government:				
Territories and possessions	184	210	213	208
Treasury claims	58	61	7	7
Other [2]	*	5	7	18
Deductions for offsetting receipts:				
Interfund and intragovernmental transactions	−87	−95	−100	−100
Proprietary receipts from the public	−185	−201	−205	−205
Total	2,632	2,948	3,275	3,312
Expenditure account	2,606	2,901	3,207	3,212
Loan account	26	47	68	100

*Less than $0.5 million.

[1] Compares with budget authority for 1968 and 1969, as follows:
1968: Total, $2,670 million (NOA, $2,592 million; LA, $78 million).
1969: Total, $2,886 million (NOA, $2,783 million; LA, $102 million).

[2] Includes both Federal funds and trust funds.

on ways to improve the Federal judicial system. The Center will train court personnel, undertake legal research, and recommend more expeditious and effective court procedures.

Central fiscal operations.—Outlays for the Internal Revenue Service in 1970 are estimated at $806 million, an increase of $47 million over 1969. With this amount, IRS plans to process an expected 112.8 million tax returns, 2.5 million more than in 1969. To augment the effectiveness of our present tax administration system, the percentage of returns audited will increase by 9%. This step is expected to yield an additional $150 million in tax revenues. Direct filing of tax returns at regional service centers will be completed in 1970. This shift from filing at district offices will speed processing and save an estimated $4 million per year. Under recently enacted legislation IRS will assume greatly expanded responsibility for licensing firearms manufacturers, dealers, and importers and regulating the interstate mailing of guns.

The transition to a largely nonsilver coin system is near completion. The new Philadelphia Mint, expected to become fully operational in 1970, will contribute greatly toward meeting the coinage demands of a growing economy. The new mint will begin to manufacture metal alloy used in producing clad dimes and quarters. When fully implemented, this process is expected to reduce metal alloy production costs by 60%.

To accommodate successfully the tremendous growth in people and cargo arriving from abroad, outlays of the Bureau of Customs are expected to total $108 million in 1970, an increase of $9 million over 1969. In cooperation with other Federal inspection agencies,

TREASURY PROGRAMS

[Budget authority in millions]

Program indicator	1968 actual	1969 estimate	1970 estimate
Collection of internal revenue and customs duties	$747.8	$815.8	$867.5
Number of returns processed by Internal Revenue (millions)	107.6	110.3	112.8
Number of returns examined and disposed of (millions)	2.9	2.7	3.0
Number of formal import entries filed (millions)	2.3	2.4	2.6
Number of persons arriving in United States (millions)	213.8	225.0	238.0
Administration of Government finances	$98.6	$107.0	$110.4
Number of savings-type securities issued (millions)	130.1	144.1	148.2
Number of savings-type securities retired (millions)	112.7	116.8	126.4
Number of checks issued (millions)	440.4	459.9	472.1
Manufacture and distribution of coins, currency, and other financial instruments	$14.2	$15.2	$19.4
Currency produced and shipped (billions of pieces)	2.1	2.4	2.6
Coins produced (billions of pieces)	5.9	5.6	7.5
Special law enforcement	$63.5	$73.1	$86.4
Number of investigations and cases completed (thousands)	149.5	150.0	171.6

experiments will be continued to improve existing inspection procedures and facilities. The accelerated inspection system, being tried at several U.S. airports, is one example of this combined Federal effort to improve service to international passengers.

General property and records management.—The restrictive policy of recent years toward the construction of public buildings will be continued in 1970. Only the most urgently needed projects will be initiated. Outlays by the General Services Administration for construction will decrease to $110 million in 1970, $4 million less than in 1969. The anticipated total construction cost of new projects started in 1970 will be $57 million, $26 million less than in 1969.

Outlays for the operation, maintenance, repair, and improvement of Government building space—mainly offices and warehouses—will increase by $31 million to $414 million in 1970. Outlays for other activities will decrease by $13 million.

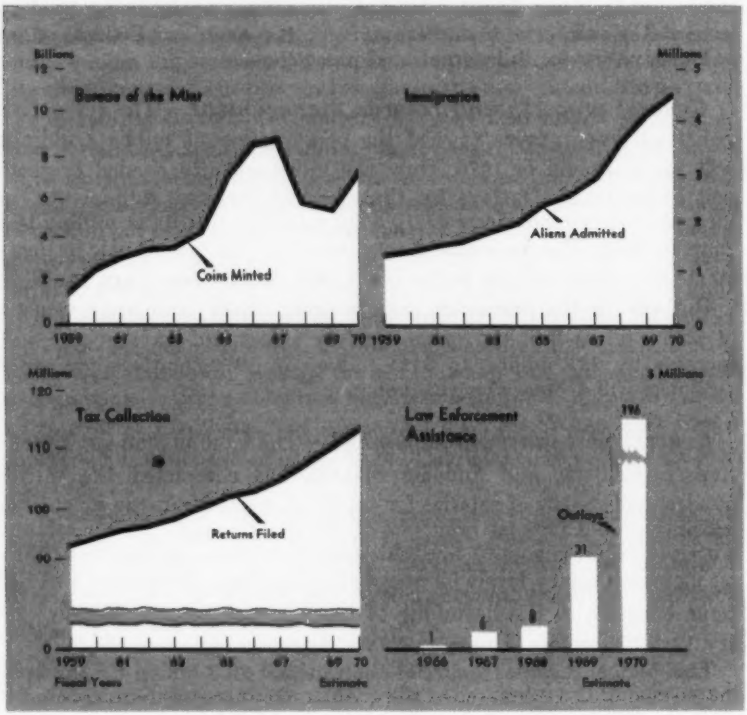
Central personnel management.—The Commission on Executive, Legislative, and Judicial Salaries has completed the initial quadrennial review of salaries for top-level positions in the executive, legislative, and judicial branches of the Government. In accordance with the requirements of law, this budget includes recommendations on increased salary levels for these officials. The new salaries will become effective at the beginning of the first pay period after February 12, 1969, unless Congress acts to the contrary.

This budget includes a special allowance of $2.8 billion for the estimated cost of the third step of the civilian pay increase, required under the provisions of the Federal Salary Act of 1967, for the associated increase in military pay and for the top-level executive, legislative, and judicial raises. All employees under the statutory salary system at each level will receive a pay increase sufficient to realize the objective of making Federal salary rates comparable to private enterprise rates by July 1, 1969.

A significant step in providing advanced training for the Federal Government's top-level officials was made in October 1968 with the opening of the Federal Executive Institute at Charlottesville, Va. In 1970, the Center's first full year of operation, 300 of the Government's top career officials will complete training to assist them in carrying out their assignments more effectively.

Through training programs and grants, Federal agencies have assisted States and local governments in improving the caliber of their personnel. A proposed Intergovernmental Manpower Act will provide additional assistance to States and localities in meeting their manpower needs in all program areas.

General Government – Program Trends



Law enforcement and justice.—Outlays for law enforcement and justice programs, excluding civil rights activities, will total $715 million in 1970, an increase of $200 million over 1969. This increase will expand significantly the criminal justice and law enforcement programs of the Departments of Justice and Treasury. A new special analysis, in the separate volume of *Special Analyses*, provides information on other important Federal programs contributing to the reduction of crime.

Law enforcement assistance.—Federal outlays supporting State and local government efforts to improve their law enforcement and criminal justice systems will increase by $165 million in 1970. The Justice Department's Law Enforcement Assistance Administration will provide $20 million in new budget authority to enable State agencies to plan, evaluate, and coordinate programs for upgrading local law enforcement activities. In addition, action grants for States and localities amounting to $230 million in new budget authority in 1970 will provide for (1) improved law enforcement training, (2) efforts to control civil disorders, (3) heightened attack on organized

crime, (4) public education on crime prevention, and (5) other forms of public protection.

Over 30,000 law enforcement officials and persons preparing for law enforcement careers will receive grants and loans for college studies. An additional $18 million of new budget authority is being requested for the new National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice for research and the collection and dissemination of data through a national statistics center. These activities will enlist science and technology in contributing to the understanding of crime problems and the development of strategies needed to solve them.

Criminal law enforcement.—The Bureau of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs expects to complete 6,600 narcotic and drug investigations and make 4,500 arrests leading to 1,960 convictions in 1969. In 1970 these accomplishments are expected to increase by 10% over the 1969 level. The FBI expects to handle 840,000 investigative matters in 1970, increase its central searches for names and fingerprints, and further expand the National Crime Information Center—which is a computerized index of information on criminals and stolen property. The Center enables States and cities to query the system directly for information that is instantly available. To combat the mounting toll of counterfeiting and forgery schemes throughout the Nation, the Secret Service expects to complete action on 102,600 cases in 1970.

Outlays will be increased for the Immigration and Naturalization Service, which expects to detain a daily average of 2,200 illegal aliens, and expel a total of 225,000 in 1970.

To insure the highest quality of Federal investigations and law enforcement, $1.2 million in new budget authority will be provided in 1970 for initial design and planning for a consolidated Federal Law Enforcement Training Center. The center will provide the most modern facilities for both basic and advanced law enforcement training for 13 participating Federal investigative and police agencies.

Organized crime.—The Federal drive against organized crime will require outlays of $36 million in 1970. This drive netted more than 520 convictions in 1968, up 30% over the previous year. In 1970, both the FBI and the Criminal Division of the Justice Department will intensify their efforts. Special "strike forces" consisting of teams of attorneys and investigators from key Federal agencies will move against organized crime in nine American cities in 1969 and in 13 cities in 1970.

Corrections.—The supervision and operation of Federal correctional institutions will require outlays of over $70 million in 1970. Increased emphasis will be given to rehabilitating Federal prisoners and parolees through programs of education, vocational training, work release and treatment in a community environment.

Over $2 million will be spent in 1970 for the treatment of prisoners and parolees who are narcotic addicts.

The Government will give increased emphasis to research and development of alternative correctional techniques and attempt to assess their relative effectiveness. In order to share existing techniques and methods with other correctional systems and to improve the training and development of correctional manpower, a program of technical assistance to State and local governments will be undertaken.

Law reform.—The budget provides funds for the National Commission on Reform of Federal Criminal Laws. The Commission will propose a revision of our Federal Criminal Code, designed to make the code easier to understand and more equitable in its application. Criminal law reforms at the State level are equally important. An estimated $2 million in budget authority will be available to States under the Law Enforcement Assistance program for this purpose.

Civil rights.—In 1970, the Department of Justice, the Commission on Civil Rights, and other Federal agencies will spend an estimated $110 million, an increase of $24 million over 1969, to secure the basic rights of individuals and minority groups, by:

- Placing greater emphasis on enforcement of non-discrimination laws in employment and public education, particularly in the major Northern urban centers;
- Providing for continued progress in Negro voter registration in five Southern States where Negro registration has increased by more than 500,000 (or 75%), since passage of the 1965 Voting Rights Act;
- Permitting the Community Relations Service in the Justice Department to double its field service to 35 major urban centers in its efforts to ease racial tensions;
- Enabling the Commission on Civil Rights to seek and recommend new solutions for eliminating discrimination;
- Strengthening enforcement of Title VI of the 1964 Civil Rights Act, which seeks to assure nondiscrimination by recipients of Federal financial assistance; and
- Providing for enforcement of the fair housing provisions of the 1968 Civil Rights Act, including the criminal penalty provisions of this Act.

Legislation will again be proposed to accelerate the attack on employment discrimination by providing cease and desist powers to the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission.

National Capital region.—This year, the recently reorganized Government of the Nation's Capital moved ahead on a variety of

fronts in its task of bringing more responsive government to the citizens of the District of Columbia. The 1970 budget proposes that authorization for the annual Federal payment to the District be made on a formula basis—equivalent to 30% of the District's own general fund revenues.

Planning for a rapid transit system to meet the National Capital Region's overburdened traffic system has been underway since 1960. Legislation will be proposed to authorize construction of additional segments of the 97-mile rail rapid transit system, and to authorize Federal payments sufficient to cover two-thirds of the net project cost.

The fiscal and program needs of the city are set forth in more detail in the separate District of Columbia budget.

Other general government.—The budget proposes 1970 outlays of $41 million for the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands. Increased emphasis will be placed on education, water and sewer systems, and improved communications and transportation. Included in the recommendation is $1.7 million in budget authority to return former inhabitants of Bikini to that island. Net lending of $4 million is estimated for fiscal year 1970 to finance capital improvements in Guam.

Legal authority for the National Council on Marine Resources and Engineering Development expires on June 30, 1969. Oversight and coordination of Federal marine sciences activities may be accomplished by temporary continuation of the National Council beyond its June 1969 termination date, or by assigning essential responsibilities to other elements of the Executive Branch.

PART 4

THE FEDERAL PROGRAM BY AGENCY

EXPLANATION OF MEANS OF FUNDING AGENCY ACTIVITIES

TYPES OF FUNDS

Agency activities are financed through Federal (Government-owned) funds and through trust funds.

The *Federal* funds are of four types. The *general* fund is credited with receipts not earmarked by law, and is charged with payments from such revenues and from general borrowing. *Special* funds account for Federal receipts earmarked for specific purposes, other than carrying out a cycle of operations. *Public enterprise* (revolving) funds finance a cycle of operations in which expenditures generate receipts primarily from the public. *Intragovernmental revolving and management* funds facilitate financing operations within and between Government agencies.

Trust funds are established to account for receipts which are held in a fiduciary capacity by the Government for use in carrying out specific purposes and programs. Within the category of trust funds there is a special subcategory of *trust revolving* funds which carry on a cycle of business-type operations.

BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OBLIGATIONS

Budget authority.—Government agencies are permitted to enter into obligations, requiring either immediate or future payment of money, only when they have been granted authority to do so by law. The amounts thus authorized by Congress are called *budget authority*. Such authority is related to the *obligations* expected to be incurred during the year for most accounts. In some cases, especially construction, research, and procurement, budget authority is requested and granted to finance the full cost of each project at the time it is started, regardless of the expected time of completion.

Budget authority is divided administratively between *new obligational authority* (NOA), which pertains to the expenditure account, and *loan authority* (LA), which pertains to the loan account (see pp. 482 and 483 for the distinction between the loan and expenditure accounts).

Budget authority usually takes the form of *appropriations* which permit obligations to be incurred and payments to be made. Some is in the form of *contract authorizations* which permit obligations, but require an appropriation "to liquidate" in order to permit payment of the obligations. There are also *authorizations to spend debt receipts;*

such budget authority permits the use of borrowed money to incur obligations and make payments. Where such authority pertains to use of Treasury borrowing, it is an authorization to spend from *public* debt receipts; authority to borrow directly from private enterprise or from a trust fund is called an authorization to spend from *agency* debt receipts. When budget authority (NOA or LA) is made available by Congress for a specific period of time, any part which is not used for obligations during that period expires, and thus cannot be used later. However, *reappropriations* and *reauthorizations* are congressional actions to continue availability of unused balances which would otherwise expire.

Most authority to obligate funds is granted year by year (*current authorizations*). Under certain laws, some budget authority in Federal funds and most budget authority in the trust funds becomes available from time to time without further action by Congress (*permanent authorizations*).

The amount of budget authority is usually named specifically in the act of Congress which makes it available (*definite authorizations*). In a few cases the amount is left indefinite to be determined by subsequent circumstances (*indefinite authorizations*); an example is the appropriation for interest on the public debt.

Most appropriations for current operations are made available for obligation only within the year (*1-year appropriations*). Some are for a specified longer period (*multiple-year appropriations*). Others, including most of those for construction, some for research, and nearly all trust fund appropriations are made available by Congress until expended (*no-year appropriations*), and remain available for obligation until the objectives have been completed.

Obligations incurred.—Following the enactment of NOA or LA, obligations are incurred by Government agencies. Such obligations include the currently accruing liabilities for salaries and wages, certain contractual services, and interest; entering into contracts for equipment, construction, and land; entering into contracts to make loans; and other commitments requiring the payment of money.

Obligations incurred, net.—Obligations incurred are summarized in Part 5 on a net basis; that is, total obligations incurred less recoveries of prior obligations, receipts of revolving and management funds, and reimbursements to appropriations.

OUTLAYS AND BALANCES

Outlays.—Obligations generally are liquidated by the issuance of checks or the disbursement of cash. In some cases, in lieu of issuing checks, obligations are liquidated by the maturing of interest coupons in the case of some bonds, or by the issuance of bonds or notes (or

increases in the redemption value of bonds outstanding). Retirement of debt and purchase by the Government of its own securities are not counted as outlays (or as obligations incurred).

Outlays during any fiscal year may be payments of obligations incurred in prior years or in the same year. Such outlays therefore flow in part from balances of prior year budget authority and in part from authority provided for the year in which the money is spent.

For three types of funds—public enterprise, intragovernmental, and trust revolving funds—outlays are stated net of *receipts*. Some incidental sums received are accounted for as *reimbursements* to appropriations, and netted against outlays. Moneys received from the issuance of debt instruments or the sale of the Government's own securities are not counted as receipts or netted against outlays.

Budget outlays in the loan account, net of writeoffs and after offsets for repayments, are defined as *net lending* (NL). All remaining budget outlays, which relate to the expenditure account, are called *expenditures* (Exp.).

Balances.—Not all of the obligational authority enacted for a fiscal year is paid out in the same year. In the case of salaries and wages, only 1 to 3 weeks elapse between the time of obligation and the time of payment. On the other hand, in the case of major procurement and construction, up to several years may elapse. Amounts which have been obligated are always carried forward until the subsequent payment of such obligations. Such amounts are known as *obligated balances*.

In addition, amounts may also be carried forward in multiple-year or no-year accounts which are still available for obligation. These are *unobligated balances*. Therefore, a change in the amount of budget authority for a given year does not necessarily change either the obligations incurred or the budget outlays in that same year by an equal amount. A change in budget authority in any one year may have an effect on obligations over 2 or more years, and may affect budget outlays for even a longer period.

SUPPLEMENTAL ESTIMATES FOR 1969 AND 1970

Data for 1969.—Congress has already acted on appropriations and other budget authority for fiscal year 1969, but additional supplemental amounts are estimated to be required in certain cases. Where the word "enacted" is used in the budget in reference to 1969, as in Tables 4 and 5, the amounts represent budget authority already voted by Congress. These include amounts likely to be available in the case of indefinite appropriations. Where the word "estimate" is used, the amounts include needed supplementals as well as budget authority

which has been enacted. Certain standard footnotes are used in the following tabulation to distinguish the status of proposed items for 1969 in this part of the budget. NOA and LA are separately identified for each supplemental item. Expenditures and net lending are shown separately for each supplemental item except those for military and civilian (including wage board) pay increases. Pay increase expenditures are identified in a memorandum entry pertaining to the agency totals, but are merged with expenditures from amounts already enacted in the individual lines.

Data for 1970.—This budget is complete as to the estimates for 1970. The Appendix generally includes the proposed appropriation language for the various items identified in the budget. However, in some instances—mainly in cases of proposed new legislation—estimates are included in the budget, but formal transmittal of the proposed text of the appropriation language (or other proposal) will be made separately. In certain tables, these items for separate transmittal and related expenditures (or net lending) are identified in separate columns, or by special footnotes, as in the following table. Where there is no separate identification, the estimate for 1970 includes both the amounts proposed herein and the amounts proposed for separate transmittal.

Special allowances.—Lump-sum allowances are included in the following table and in the totals of the Budget Summary (Table 1) to cover possible additional supplemental proposals which may be required for 1969 and 1970. The need for such supplementals may arise from requirements not now foreseen for existing programs, or from the enactment of legislation not specifically provided for in the budgets of the agencies concerned. A lump-sum allowance is also included to cover the estimated cost of statutory pay increases to become effective in July 1969 under provisions of Section 212 of Public Law 90–206. These increases cannot be reflected in the various account schedules since the applicable rates have not been determined. In establishing these rates, the law requires that consideration be given to the Bureau of Labor Statistics survey of compensation practices in private enterprise in 1968, the results of which had not yet been fully appraised when the budget went to press.

SPECIAL DEDUCTIONS

Special deductions are made from agency and functional totals, as explained on pages 483 and 484, for interfund and intragovernmental receipts, and for proprietary receipts from the public.

340–000 O—69——12

ANALYSIS OF BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAYS BY AGENCY (in thousands of dollars)

This tabulation shows, for each appropriation and fund account, information on new obligational authority (NOA), loan authority (LA), expenditures (Exp.), and net lending (NL). Explanatory sentences relate primarily to NOA or LA, and usually to increases or decreases for 1970. Functional code numbers are cross referenced to the lines in tables 13 and 14 (pp. 502, 513) where the figures are summarized. The NOA in this tabulation takes account of certain transfers between appropriations. Congressional action in the appropriation process occasionally is in the form of a limitation on the use of a trust fund or other fund, or an appropriation to liquidate contract authorizations; such items which do not involve NOA or LA are included here in parentheses, but not added into the totals. NOA and LA items are current authorizations except where otherwise indicated. Types of funds are explained on page 174; the deduct entries at the end of each chapter of this table are explained on pages 483–484.

Account and functional code		1968 enacted	1969 estimate	1970 estimate	Increase or decrease (−)	Explanation
LEGISLATIVE BRANCH						
SENATE						
Federal Funds						
General and special funds:						
Compensation of the Vice President and Senators.....901	NOA	3,301	3,304	3,304	.....	(For the legislative branch, explanations are shown only for those items for which supporting data was submitted to the Bureau of the Budget.)
	Exp.	3,295				
Mileage of President of the Senate and of Senators.....901	NOA	58	58	58	.....	
	Exp.	50				
Expense allowances of the Vice President and majority and minority leaders.....901	NOA	16	16	16	.....	
	Exp.	16				
Salaries, officers and employees 901	NOA	30,049	31,747 ▫ 1,852	33,604	5	
	Exp.	27,899				
Office of the Legislative Counsel of the Senate.....901	NOA	339	342 ▫ 17	359	.....	
	Exp.	324				

Contingent expenses of the Senate:					
Senate policy committees...901	NOA	436	480 ▷ 24	465	−39
	Exp.	287			
Automobiles and maintenance 901	NOA	46	49 ▷ 2	51	----------
	Exp.	43			
Furniture.....901	NOA	31	31	31	----------
	Exp.	27			
Inquiries and investigations.901	NOA	6,163	6,222 ▷ 343	6,565	----------
	Exp.	6,200			
Folding documents.....901	NOA	51	44 ▷ 3	46	−1
	Exp.	47			
Mail transportation.....901	NOA	17	17	17	----------
	Exp.	14			
Miscellaneous items.....901	NOA	4,127	4,360 ▷ 187	4,666	119
	Exp.	3,910			
Postage stamps.....901	NOA	100	109	109	----------
	Exp.	97			
Stationery (revolving fund).901	NOA	316	316	316	----------
	Exp.	310			
Communications.....901	NOA	15	15	15	----------
	Exp.	11			
Payments to estates and widows of deceased Members of the Senate.....901	NOA	30	----------	----------	----------

▷ Proposed for separate transmittal, civilian pay act supplemental.

ANALYSIS OF BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAYS BY AGENCY (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code		1968 enacted	1969 estimate	1970 estimate	Increase or decrease (−)	Explanation
LEGISLATIVE BRANCH—Continued						
SENATE—Continued						
***Federal Funds*—Continued**						
General and special funds—Continued						
Senate restaurant fund.....901	Exp.	39				
Recording studio revolving fund 901	Exp.	−128				
Total Federal funds Senate..	NOA	45,094	49,538	49,622	84	
	Exp.	42,441	47,060	47,141	81	
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES						
Federal Funds						
General and special funds:						
Compensation of Members...901	NOA	14,161	14,161	14,182	21	
	Exp.	14,087				
Mileage of Members and expense allowance of the Speaker...901	NOA	200	200	180	−20	
	Exp.	176				
Salaries, officers and employees 901	NOA	13,287	14,219	16,212	899	
			▫ 1,094			
	Exp.	12,861				
Members' clerk hire.....901	NOA	39,260	38,143	43,000	1,957	
			▫ 2,900			
	Exp.	37,413				

Contingent expenses of the House:					
Furniture 901	NOA	250	----------	240	240
	Exp.	199			
Miscellaneous items 901	NOA	7,190	8,000	4,960	−3,040
	Exp.	7,342			
Government contributions 901	NOA	----------	----------	3,240	3,240
	Exp.	----------			
Reporting hearings 901	NOA	223	368	325	−43
	Exp.	250			
Special and select committees 901	NOA	4,757	4,821 [p] 129	4,950	----------
	Exp.	4,428			
Office of the Coordinator of Information 901	NOA	35	----------	----------	----------
	Exp.	34			
Telegraph and telephone 901	NOA	2,355	3,500	3,750	250
	Exp.	2,805			
Stationery (revolving fund) 901	NOA	1,311	1,308	1,308	----------
	Exp.	1,389			
Postage stamps 901	NOA	320	320	320	----------
	Exp.	275			
Revision of laws 901	NOA	29	29 [p] 1	30	----------
	Exp.	27			
Speaker's automobile 901	NOA	13	14 [p] 1	14	−1
	Exp.	13			

[p] Proposed for separate transmittal, civilian pay act supplemental.

ANALYSIS OF BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAYS BY AGENCY (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code		1968 enacted	1969 estimate	1970 estimate	Increase or decrease (−)	Explanation
LEGISLATIVE BRANCH—Continued						
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES—Con.						
***Federal Funds*—Continued**						
General and special funds—Continued						
Contingent expenses of the House—Con.						
Majority leader's automobile 901	NOA	13	14 D 1	14	−1	
	Exp.	13				
Minority leader's automobile 901	NOA	13	14 D 1	14	−1	
	Exp.	13				
New edition of the United States Code 901	NOA	----------	----------	150	150	
	Exp.	77				
New edition of the District of Columbia Code 901	NOA	----------	75	----------	−75	
	Exp.	53				
Payments to widows and heirs of deceased Members of Congress 901	NOA	30	60	----------	−60	
	Exp.	30				
House of Representatives restaurant fund 901	Exp.	96				
Recording studio revolving fund 901	Exp.	244				

Advances and reimbursements.901	Exp.	9			
Total Federal funds House of Representatives.	NOA	83,448	89,373	92,889	3,516
	Exp.	81,833	84,902	88,245	3,343
JOINT ITEMS					
Federal Funds					
General and special funds:					
Joint Committee on Inaugural Ceremonies of 1969.....901	NOA	----------	400	----------	−400
	Exp.	----------			
Joint Committee on Reduction of Federal Expenditures.....901	NOA	39	55 [p] 3	90	32
	Exp.	32			
Joint Economic Committee...901	NOA	413	417 [p] 21	438	----------
	Exp.	369			
Joint Committee on Atomic Energy.....901	NOA	377	381 [p] 17	398	----------
	Exp.	312			
Joint Committee on Printing..901	NOA	196	198 [p] 11	210	1
	Exp.	189			
Joint Committee on Internal Revenue Taxation.....901	NOA	496	532 [p] 23	555	----------
	Exp.	461			
Joint Committee on Defense Production.....901	NOA	90	100 [p] 8	108	----------
	Exp.	85			

[p] Proposed for separate transmittal, civilian pay act supplemental.

ANALYSIS OF BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAYS BY AGENCY (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code		1968 enacted	1969 estimate	1970 estimate	Increase or decrease (−)	Explanation
LEGISLATIVE BRANCH—Continued						
JOINT ITEMS—Continued						
***Federal Funds*—Continued**						
General and special funds—Continued						
Office of the Attending Physician 901	NOA	130	56	62	6	
	Exp.	46				
Capitol Police:						
General expenses 901	NOA	97	134	125	−9	
	Exp.	120				
Capitol Police Board 901	NOA	881	900	910	10	
	Exp.	616				
Education of pages 901	NOA	94	113	112	−1	
	Exp.	94				
Official mail costs 901	NOA	8,534	9,473	9,485	12	
	Exp.	8,534				
Statements of appropriations 901	NOA	13	13	13	----------	
	Exp.	13				
Total Federal funds joint items.	NOA	11,360	12,855	12,506	−349	
	Exp.	10,871	12,213	11,880	−333	

ARCHITECT OF THE CAPITOL

Federal Funds

General and special funds:						
Salaries	901 NOA	698	739 [D] 36	834	59	Increase covers 6 additional positions and salary increases.
	Exp.	687	772	832	60	
Contingent expenses	901 NOA	50	50	50	----------	This item is for unforeseen expenses.
	Exp.	22	58	50	−8	
Capitol buildings and grounds:						
Capitol buildings	901 NOA	1,700	2,010 [C] 50 [D] 25	2,021	−64	
	Exp.	1,731	2,140	2,090	−50	
Extension of the Capitol	901 NOA	135	----------	----------	----------	
	Exp.	82	158	----------	−158	
Capitol grounds	901 NOA	740	767 [C] 26	837	44	Increase provides for nonrecurring items of sidewalk replacements, resurfacing 2 streets, and replacement of dump truck.
Reappropriation	NOA	35				
	Exp.	741	816	839	23	
Senate office buildings	901 NOA	3,436	2,879 [C] 164 [D] 10	3,169	116	Increase results from wage-board and classification act changes.
	Exp.	2,909	3,580	3,341	−239	
Extension of additional Senate office building site	901 NOA	----------	----------	1,250	1,250	Increase provides for acquisition of property and related expenses.
	Exp.	----------	----------	1,250	1,250	
Senate garage	901 NOA	61	62 [C] 6	75	7	Estimate provides for maintenance, repairs, personnel, and all other necessary expenses.
	Exp.	61	69	75	6	

[C] Proposed for separate transmittal, wage-board supplemental.
[D] Proposed for separate transmittal, civilian pay act supplemental.

ANALYSIS OF BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAYS BY AGENCY (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code		1968 enacted	1969 estimate	1970 estimate	Increase or decrease (−)	Explanation
LEGISLATIVE BRANCH—Continued						
ARCHITECT OF THE CAPITOL—Con.						
***Federal Funds*—Continued**						
General and special funds—Continued						
House office buildings.....901	NOA	4,481	4,846 c 320	5,453	287	Increase results from wage-board and classification act changes.
	Exp.	4,411	5,211	5,473	262	
Acquisition of property, construction, and equipment, additional House Office Building:						
Contract authorization (permanent, indefinite).....901	NOA	783	1,250	.....	−1,250	
Liquidation of contract authorization.		.....	(527)	(1,398)	(871)	
	Exp.	4,508	2,640	1,582	−1,058	
Capitol Power Plant.....901	NOA	2,852	2,927 c 28	3,458	503	Increase mainly to cover higher electrical energy and fuel costs, and for nonrecurring renovation and repairs to structures and modifications and repairs to steam distribution system.
	Exp.	2,651	3,040	3,461	421	
Expansion of facilities, Capitol Power Plant:						
Liquidation of contract authorization.....901		(115)	.....	(300)	(300)	
	Exp.	612	435	400	−35	
Additional office building for the United States Senate.....901	Exp.	6	15	.....	−15	
Furniture and furnishings, additional Senate office building.901	Exp.	7	10	.....	−10	

Changes and improvements, Capitol Power Plant.....901	Exp.	6	9	.....	−9	
Planning for restoration of Old Senate Chamber and Old Supreme Court Chamber in the Capitol.....901	Exp.	.....	1	.....	−1	
Library buildings and grounds:						
Structural and mechanical care 901	NOA	1,019	985	1,022	−318	Decrease due to omission of nonrecurring items.
			c 28			
Reappropriation.....	NOA	.....	327			
	Exp.	1,796	1,720	1,499	−221	
Furniture and furnishings...901	NOA	350	350	378	28	
	Exp.	300	406	378	−28	
Library of Congress James Madison Memorial Building.....901	NOA	.....	.....	2,800	2,800	
	Exp.	124	41	977	936	
Total Federal funds Architect of the Capitol.	NOA	16,339	17,884	21,346	3,462	
	Exp.	20,654	21,121	22,247	1,126	
BOTANIC GARDEN						
Federal Funds						
General and special funds:						
Salaries and expenses.....901	NOA	598	565	594	17	Increase results from wage-board and classification act changes.
			c 12			
	Exp.	554	616	590	−26	
Total Federal funds Botanic Garden.	NOA	598	577	594	17	
	Exp.	554	616	590	−26	

c Proposed for separate transmittal, wage-board supplemental.

ANALYSIS OF BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAYS BY AGENCY (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code		1968 enacted	1969 estimate	1970 estimate	Increase or decrease (−)	Explanation
LEGISLATIVE BRANCH—Continued						
LIBRARY OF CONGRESS						
Federal Funds						
General and special funds:						
Salaries and expenses 609	NOA	15,580	17,440 c 87 D 660	19,336	1,149	Provides for increased activity in the organization of collections, and in reader and reference services.
	Exp.	14,939	18,125	19,067	942	
Copyright Office: Salaries and expenses 609	NOA	2,533	2,878 D 122	3,140	140	Provides for increased registrations and for increased cost of printing.
	Exp.	2,546	2,918	3,112	194	
Legislative Reference Service: Salaries and expenses 609	NOA	3,349	3,650 D 212	4,172	310	Provides for workload increases in research and analysis, preparation of indexes and digests, and other reader and reference services.
	Exp.	3,337	3,840	4,129	289	
Distribution of catalog cards: Salaries and expenses 609	NOA	6,423	7,300 D 150	7,728	278	Continued increase in sales activity is expected. Costs are generally recovered from sales income.
	Exp.	5,803	7,347	7,647	300	
Books for the general collections 609	NOA	590	665	840	175	Covers increase in purchase of books.
	Exp.	685	700	840	140	
Books for the law library 609	NOA	125	125	140	15	Increase is due to higher costs of publications.
	Exp.	136	134	140	6	
Books for the blind and physically handicapped: Salaries and expenses 609	NOA	5,968	6,668 D 23	7,015	324	Provides for increases of braille titles and talking books for the blind and the physically handicapped.
	Exp.	4,080	8,788	6,932	−1,856	

Organizing and microfilming the papers of the Presidents: Salaries and expenses 609	NOA	113	113 D 6	119	----------	The program to arrange, index, and microfilm presidential papers in the Library's collection will continue in 1970 at the same level as in 1969.
	Exp.	115	120	119	−1	
Preservation of motion pictures: Salaries and expenses 609	Exp.	31	8	----------	−8	(Activities previously carried out under this title have been transferred to Salaries and expenses, Library of Congress.)
Collection and distribution of library materials (special foreign currency program) 609	NOA	2,229	2,000 D 11	2,120	109	Program utilizes excess foreign currencies to acquire and distribute foreign library material.
	Exp.	1,940	2,345	2,120	−225	
Indexing and microfilming the Russian Orthodox Greek Catholic Church records in Alaska 609	Exp.	----------	10	----------	−10	
Oliver Wendell Holmes devise fund (permanent, indefinite, special fund) 609	NOA	7	6	6	----------	Activity continues at the same level.
	Exp.	21	20	20	----------	
Intragovernmental funds: Advances and reimbursements 609	Exp.	−962	----------	----------	----------	
Total Federal funds Library of Congress.	NOA	36,917	42,116	44,616	2,500	
	Exp.	32,671	44,355	44,126	−229	
Trust Funds						
Gift and trust fund accounts, nonrevolving (permanent) 609	NOA	3,287	3,271	3,271	----------	Income from investments and other gifts and receipts is devoted to advancing work of the Library.
	Exp.	2,793	2,876	2,915	39	

C Proposed for separate transmittal, wage-board supplemental.
D Proposed for separate transmittal, civilian pay act supplemental.

ANALYSIS OF BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAYS BY AGENCY (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code		1968 enacted	1969 estimate	1970 estimate	Increase or decrease (−)	Explanation
LEGISLATIVE BRANCH—Continued						
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE						
Federal Funds						
General and special funds:						
Printing and binding.....901	NOA	26,700	31,000	30,300	−700	Decrease represents an expected drop in the demand by executive branch agencies for printing and binding.
	Exp.	23,805	33,089	30,100	−2,989	
Office of Superintendent of Documents: Salaries and expenses.910	NOA	7,469	8,000 c 60 p 168	8,717	489	Increase covers additional costs of sales functions, depository library distribution, distribution for other agencies and Congress, and cataloging.
	Exp.	7,461	8,352	8,767	415	
Selection of site and general plans and designs of buildings....910	NOA	.....	.....	2,500	2,500	Provides for acquisition of site and development of plans for a new location in the Washington, D.C., metropolitan area.
	Exp.	.....	.....	2,300	2,300	
Intragovernmental funds:						
Government Printing Office revolving fund.....910	NOA	.....	.....	6,500	6,500	To improve electrical system, air conditioning, and building structures as necessary for the operation and maintenance of the Government Printing Office.
	Exp.	−7,483	−3,273	−4,531	−1,258	
Total Federal funds Government Printing Office.	NOA	34,169	39,228	48,017	8,789	
	Exp.	23,784	38,168	36,636	−1,532	

GENERAL ACCOUNTING OFFICE

Federal Funds

General and special funds:						
Salaries and expenses.....904	NOA	54,353	57,498 [c] 2,714	63,184	2,972	Provides increases for full-year costs of new positions, civilian pay costs, and some extended audit coverage.
	Exp.	53,112	60,338	62,821	2,483	
Total Federal funds General Accounting Office.	NOA	54,353	60,212	63,184	2,972	
	Exp.	53,112	60,338	62,821	2,483	
SUMMARY						
Federal funds:						
(As shown in detail above).....	NOA	282,279	311,783	332,774	20,991	
	Exp.	265,918	308,773	313,686	4,913	
Deductions for offsetting receipts:						
Interfund transactions.....900	NOA	*−409*	*−400*	*−400*	.....	
	Exp.					
Proprietary receipts from the public.....600	NOA	*−7,030*	*−7,304*	*−7,804*	*−500*	
	Exp.					
850	NOA	*−1*	*−1*	*−1*	.....	
	Exp.					
900	NOA	*−3,918*	*−3,789*	*−3,789*	.....	
	Exp.					
Total Federal funds.....	NOA	270,921	300,289	320,780	20,491	
	Exp.	254,560	297,279	301,692	4,413	
Trust funds:						
(As shown in detail above).....	NOA	3,287	3,271	3,271	.....	
	Exp.	2,793	2,876	2,915	39	
Deductions for offsetting receipts:						
Proprietary receipts from the public.....600	NOA	*−1,816*	*−1,838*	*−1,838*	.....	
	Exp.					
850	NOA	*−22*	*−22*	*−22*	.....	
	Exp.					
Total trust funds.....	NOA	1,449	1,411	1,411	.....	
	Exp.	955	1,016	1,055	39	

[c] Proposed for separate transmittal, wage-board supplemental.
[d] Proposed for separate transmittal, civilian pay act supplemental.

ANALYSIS OF BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAYS BY AGENCY (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code		1968 enacted	1969 estimate	1970 estimate	Increase or decrease (−)	Explanation
LEGISLATIVE BRANCH—Continued						
SUMMARY—Continued						
Intragovernmental transactions..900	NOA Exp.	−55	−50	−50	----------	
Total Legislative Branch:‡						
Total budget authority....	NOA	272,316	301,650	322,141	20,491	
Total outlays.....	Exp.	255,461	298,245	302,697	4,452	

‡ Totals for the Legislative Branch are distributed as follows:

	1969		1970	
	NOA	*Exp.*	*NOA*	*Exp.*
Federal funds:				
Enacted/transmitted	300,227	297,771	332,774	313,132
Separate transmittal:				
(c) Wage-board supplemental	781	742	----------	39
(D) Civilian pay	10,775	10,260	----------	515
Deductions for offsetting receipts	−11,494	−11,494	−11,994	−11,994
Total Federal funds	300,289	297,279	320,780	301,692
Trust funds:				
Enacted/transmitted	3,271	2,876	3,271	2,915
Deductions for offsetting receipts	−1,860	−1,860	−1,860	−1,860
Total trust funds	1,411	1,016	1,411	1,055
Intragovernmental transactions	−50	−50	−50	−50
Total Legislative Branch	301,650	298,245	322,141	302,697

THE JUDICIARY

SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES						
Federal Funds						
General and special funds:						
Salaries.....902	NOA	2,032	2,110 [b] 80	2,420	230	Increase is for 20 additional positions: 9 law clerks, 10 police officers, and a clerk-stenographer.
	Exp.	1,998	2,175	2,402	227	
Printing and binding Supreme Court reports.....902	NOA	155	155	155	.....	Estimate covers cost of printing and binding advance opinions, preliminary prints, and bound reports of the Court.
	Exp.	138	159	155	—4	
Miscellaneous expenses.....902	NOA	120	140	170	30	Increase relates to new personnel, printing, and supplies.
	Exp.	135	123	170	47	
Care of the building and grounds 902	NOA	334	346 [c] 16	388	27	Increase is primarily for installation of fire detection system and for pay costs.
	Exp.	324	362	388	26	
Automobile for the Chief Justice 902	NOA	9	10	10	.....	Provides for the purchase, exchange, lease, driving, maintenance, and operation of an automobile for the Chief Justice.
	Exp.	9	10	10	.....	
Books for the Supreme Court..902	NOA	40	40	40	.....	Estimate covers purchase of needed books and periodicals.
	Exp.	41	40	40	.....	
Total Federal funds Supreme Court of the United States.	NOA	2,690	2,896	3,183	287	
	Exp.	2,645	2,869	3,165	296	

[c] Proposed for separate transmittal, wage-board supplemental.
[b] Proposed for separate transmittal, civilian pay act supplemental.

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ANALYSIS OF BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAYS BY AGENCY (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code		1968 enacted	1969 estimate	1970 estimate	Increase or decrease (−)	Explanation
THE JUDICIARY—Continued						
COURT OF CUSTOMS AND PATENT APPEALS						
Federal Funds						
General and special funds:						
Salaries and expenses.....902	NOA	483	505 ▷ 16	526	5	Estimate provides for within-grade salary advancements.
	Exp.	427	505	525	20	
Total Federal funds Court of Customs and Patent Appeals.	NOA	483	521	526	5	
	Exp.	427	505	525	20	
CUSTOMS COURT						
Federal Funds						
General and special funds:						
Salaries and expenses.....902	NOA	1,480	1,600 ▷ 62	1,977	315	Increase provides for 19 additional positions, within-grade salary advancements, reclassification of 6 court reporter positions, and higher expenses of the court.
	Exp.	1,365	1,640	1,951	311	
Total Federal funds Customs Court.	NOA	1,480	1,662	1,977	315	
	Exp.	1,365	1,640	1,951	311	

COURT OF CLAIMS						
Federal Funds						
General and special funds:						
Salaries and expenses.....902	NOA	1,520	1,595 D 34	1,691	62	Provisions have been made for reclassification of 16 law clerks, within-grade salary advancements, and reimbursement to Employees' Compensation Fund for payments on account of death of a court employee.
	Exp.	1,453	1,616	1,684	68	
Total Federal funds Court of Claims.	NOA	1,520	1,629	1,691	62	
	Exp.	1,453	1,616	1,684	68	
COURTS OF APPEALS, DISTRICT COURTS, AND OTHER JUDICIAL SERVICES						
Federal Funds						
General and special funds:						
Salaries of judges.....902	NOA	16,480	16,795	17,265	470	Increase provides for 9 additional circuit judges and an anticipated increase in the number of senior judges.
	Exp.	16,420	16,766	17,226	460	
Salaries of supporting personnel 902	NOA	41,150	43,500 D 2,165	49,445	3,780	Increase is for 274 additional positions for the courts of appeals and district courts, within-grade salary advancements, and the reclassification of law clerks and crier-law clerks.
	Exp.	40,351	45,406	49,235	3,829	
Fees and expenses of court-appointed counsel.....902	NOA	3,150	3,150	3,150	.....	Estimate provides representation for criminal defendants who are financially unable to pay for an adequate defense.
	Exp.	3,158	3,150	3,150	.....	
Fees of jurors and commissioners 902	NOA	8,150	11,900	15,800	3,900	Covers full-year cost of statutory increases in jury commissioners' fees and jurors' fees and allowances.
	Exp.	8,039	11,270	15,800	4,530	
Travel and miscellaneous expenses 902	NOA	6,113	6,450	7,553	1,103	To cover expenses in support of new personnel, and increases in postage, copy work, intercity telephone service, and lawbooks.
	Exp.	5,969	6,390	7,371	981	

D Proposed for separate transmittal, civilian pay act supplemental.

ANALYSIS OF BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAYS BY AGENCY (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code		1968 enacted	1969 estimate	1970 estimate	Increase or decrease (−)	Explanation
THE JUDICIARY—Continued						
COURTS OF APPEALS, DISTRICT COURTS, AND OTHER JUDICIAL SERVICES—Continued						
***Federal Funds*—Continued**						
General and special funds—Continued						
Administrative Office of the United States Courts.....902	NOA	2,074	1,846 D 78	2,241	316	Includes funds for 27 additional positions to perform duties relating to the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act, the Jury Selection and Service Act, the Federal Magistrates Act, and new circuit judgeships.
	Exp.	1,987	1,940	2,208	268	
Salaries of referees (special fund) 902	NOA	4,514	4,588	4,696	108	Increase provides for 3 additional full-time referees, a part-time referee, and the conversion of 2 referees from part-time to a full-time status.
	Exp.	4,437	4,577	4,686	109	
Expenses of referees (special fund) 902	NOA	7,420	8,200 D 248	8,926	478	Increase provides for 32 additional full-time clerical positions, 14 for new referees and 18 for established offices.
	Exp.	7,227	8,303	8,859	556	
Total Federal funds courts of appeals, district courts, and other judicial services.	NOA	89,051	98,921	109,076	10,155	
	Exp.	87,588	97,802	108,535	10,733	
FEDERAL JUDICIAL CENTER						
Federal Funds						
General and special funds:						
Salaries and expenses.....902	NOA	40	300	875	575	Increase provides for the full-year cost of authorized positions and for 13 additional positions. Increased contractual research studies and training of court personnel are also anticipated.
	Exp.	.....	280	760	480	

JUDICIAL SURVIVORS' ANNUITY FUND

Trust Funds

Judicial survivors' annuity fund (permanent) 652	NOA	1,063	1,100	1,140	40	Pays annuities to dependents of deceased judges.
	Exp.	512	600	630	30	

SUMMARY

Federal funds:					
(As shown in detail above)	NOA	95,264	105,929	117,327	11,398
	Exp.	93,478	104,712	116,620	11,908
Deductions for offsetting receipts:					
Proprietary receipts from the public 900	NOA / Exp.	*−3,431*	*−2,877*	*−2,877*	----------
Total Federal funds	NOA	91,833	103,052	114,450	11,398
	Exp.	90,047	101,835	113,742	11,907
Trust funds:					
(As shown in detail above)	NOA	1,063	1,100	1,140	40
	Exp.	512	600	630	30
Total The Judiciary:‡					
Total budget authority	NOA	92,896	104,152	115,590	11,438
Total outlays	Exp.	90,559	102,435	114,372	11,937

‡Totals for The Judiciary are distributed as follows:

	1969		*1970*	
	NOA	*Exp.*	*NOA*	*Exp.*
Federal funds:				
Enacted/transmitted	103,230	102,116	117,328	116,517
Separate transmittal:				
(c) Wage-board supplemental	16	16	----------	----------
(p) Civilian pay	2,683	2,580	----------	103
Deductions for offsetting receipts	−2,877	−2,877	−2,877	−2,877
Total Federal funds	103,052	101,835	114,451	113,743
Trust funds:				
Enacted/transmitted	1,100	600	1,140	630
Total The Judiciary	104,152	102,435	115,591	114,373

p Proposed for separate transmittal, civilian pay act supplemental.

ANALYSIS OF BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAYS BY AGENCY (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code		1968 enacted	1969 estimate	1970 estimate	Increase or decrease (−)	Explanation
EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT						
COMPENSATION OF THE PRESIDENT						
Federal Funds						
General and special funds:						
Compensation of the President 903	NOA	150	150	150	----------	The President receives a salary of $100 thousand and an expense allowance of $50 thousand annually.
	Exp.	150	150	150	----------	
THE WHITE HOUSE OFFICE						
Federal Funds						
General and special funds:						
Salaries and expenses 903	NOA	3,009	3,229	3,630	401	This office provides the President with staff assistance and administrative services.
	Exp.	2,821	3,126	3,625	499	
SPECIAL PROJECTS						
Federal Funds						
General and special funds:						
Special projects 903	NOA	1,500	1,500	1,500	----------	The President uses this appropriation for staff assistance on special problems.
	Exp.	801	1,350	1,500	150	
EXECUTIVE MANSION						
Federal Funds						
General and special funds:						
Operating expenses 903	NOA	708	823	918	95	These funds provide for care, maintenance, and operation of the Executive Mansion.
	Exp.	605	820	900	80	

BUREAU OF THE BUDGET

Federal Funds

General and special funds:						
Salaries and expenses 903	NOA	9,500	10,000 [D] 178	12,084	1,906	The Bureau assists the President in the discharge of his budgetary, management, and other executive responsibilities. Increase provides for additional staff to meet growing workloads and for improved management information for the President and Executive Office units.
	Exp.	9,265	10,082	11,792	1,710	
Intragovernmental funds:						
Advances and reimbursements 903	Exp.	−241	241	----------	−241	
Total Bureau of the Budget‡	NOA	9,500	10,178	12,084	1,906	
	Exp.	9,024	10,323	11,792	1,469	

‡Totals for the agency are distributed as follows:

	1969		1970	
	NOA	Exp.	NOA	Exp.
Federal funds:				
Enacted/transmitted	10,000	10,152	12,084	11,785
Separate transmittal:				
(D) Civilian pay	178	171	----------	7
Total Bureau of the Budget	10,178	10,323	12,084	11,792

COUNCIL OF ECONOMIC ADVISERS

Federal Funds

General and special funds:						
Salaries and expenses 903	NOA	858	1,030 [A] 135	1,370	205	The Council advises the President on economic policies and programs. 1969 supplemental is needed to continue studies on price stability. Studies will continue in 1970.
	Exp.	871	1,026 [A] 131	1,367 [A] 4	214	

[A] Proposed for separate transmittal under existing legislation, other than pay supplemental.
[D] Proposed for separate transmittal, civilian pay act supplemental.

ANALYSIS OF BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAYS BY AGENCY (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code		1968 enacted	1969 estimate	1970 estimate	Increase or decrease (−)	Explanation
EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT—Continued						
COUNCIL OF ECONOMIC ADVISERS—Continued						
***Federal Funds*—Continued**						
Intragovernmental funds:						
Advances and reimbursements 903	Exp.	−17	6	----------	−6	
Total Council of Economic Advisers.‡	NOA	858	1,165	1,370	205	
	Exp.	854	1,163	1,371	208	

‡Totals for the agency are distributed as follows:

	1969 NOA	1969 Exp.	1970 NOA	1970 Exp.
Federal funds:				
Enacted/transmitted	1,030	1,032	1,370	1,367
Separate transmittal:				
(A) Existing legislation	135	131	----------	4
Total Council of Economic Advisers	1,165	1,163	1,370	1,371

NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE COUNCIL						
Federal Funds						
General and special funds:						
Salaries and expenses 903	NOA	524	500	524	24	The Council advises and assists the President on policies, plans, and programs in aeronautical and space activities.
	Exp.	503	495	519	24	

NATIONAL COUNCIL ON MARINE RESOURCES AND ENGINEERING DEVELOPMENT, AND COMMISSION ON MARINE SCIENCE, ENGINEERING, AND RESOURCES						
Federal Funds						
General and special funds:						
Salaries and expenses.....903	NOA	1,300	1,300	.....	−1,300	The Marine Commission terminates in February 1969; the statutory termination date of the Council is June 30, 1969.
	Exp.	1,510	1,377	300	−1,077	
Intragovernmental funds:						
Advances and reimbursements 903	Exp.	−396	396	.....	−396	
Total National Council on Marine Resources and Engineering Development, and Commission on Marine Science, Engineering, and Resources.	NOA	1,300	1,300	.....	−1,300	
	Exp.	1,114	1,773	300	−1,473	
NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL						
Federal Funds						
General and special funds:						
Salaries and expenses.....903	NOA	664	664	670	6	The Council advises the President on national security matters.
	Exp.	639	634	660	26	
OFFICE OF EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS						
Federal Funds						
General and special funds:						
Salaries and expenses.....903	NOA	4,715	4,850 [p] 100	5,290	340	This Office advises and assists the President in coordinating nonmilitary defense programs, disaster relief measures, and relations between Federal agencies and State governments.
	Exp.	4,818	4,980	5,190	210	

[p] Proposed for separate transmittal, civilian pay act supplemental.

ANALYSIS OF BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAYS BY AGENCY (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code		1968 enacted	1969 estimate	1970 estimate	Increase or decrease (−)	Explanation
EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT—Continued						
OFFICE OF EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS—Continued						
***Federal Funds*—Continued**						
General and special funds—Continued						
Salaries and expenses, telecommunications.....903	NOA	1,930	1,675	2,095	420	The Director of Telecommunications Management advises and assists the President in coordinating telecommunications activities.
	Exp.	1,520	1,590	1,800	210	
Defense mobilization functions of Federal agencies.....059	NOA	3,102	3,100 D 30	3,260	130	Covers emergency preparedness work done by other agencies under direct guidance from the Office of Emergency Preparedness.
	Exp.	3,109	3,081	3,226	145	
State and local preparedness and research and development..059	Exp.	154	167	40	−127	(Previously appropriated funds assist States to develop programs for emergency management of their resources.)
Total Office of Emergency Preparedness.‡	NOA	9,747	9,755	10,645	890	
	Exp.	9,601	9,818	10,256	438	

‡Totals for the agency are distributed as follows:

	1969		1970	
	NOA	*Exp.*	*NOA*	*Exp.*
Federal funds:				
Enacted/transmitted	9,625	9,700	10,645	10,244
Separate transmittal:				
(D) Civilian pay	130	118	----------	12
Total Office of Emergency Preparedness	9,755	9,818	10,645	10,256

OFFICE OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY						
Federal Funds						
General and special funds:						
Salaries and expenses	903	NOA	1,550	1,800	1,958	158	Increase is primarily for staff for environmental quality and administrative support functions.
		Exp.	1,212	2,107	1,978	−129	
PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION ON POSTAL ORGANIZATION							
Federal Funds							
General and special funds:							
Salaries and expenses	903	NOA	1,000	----------	----------	----------	(This Commission completed its work in June 1968.)
		Exp.	926	44	----------	−44	
Intragovernmental funds:							
Advances and reimbursements	903	Exp.	5	3	----------	−3	
Total Federal funds President's Commission on Postal Organization.		NOA	1,000	----------	----------	----------	
		Exp.	931	47	----------	−47	

[1] Proposed for separate transmittal, civilian pay act supplemental.

ANALYSIS OF BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAYS BY AGENCY (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code		1968 enacted	1969 estimate	1970 estimate	Increase or decrease (−)	Explanation
EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT—Continued						
SPECIAL REPRESENTATIVE FOR TRADE NEGOTIATIONS						
Federal Funds						
General and special funds:						
Salaries and expenses.....903	NOA	501	450 D 25	625	150	Increase is for more effective coordination and promotion of U.S. trade policy.
	Exp.	527	475	605	130	
Total Special Representative for Trade Negotiations.‡	NOA	501	475	625	150	
	Exp.	527	475	605	130	

‡ Totals for the agency are distributed as follows:

	1969 NOA	1969 Exp.	1970 NOA	1970 Exp.
Federal funds:				
Enacted/transmitted.....	450	453	625	602
Separate transmittal:				
(D) Civilian pay.....	25	22	.....	3
Total Special Representative for Trade Negotiations.....	475	475	625	605

MISCELLANEOUS						
Federal Funds						
Intragovernmental funds:						
Advances and reimbursements:						
Interagency Committee on Civil Disorders.....903	Exp.	−196	162	.....	−162	(The Committee completed its work early in 1969.)

National Advisory Commission on Rural Poverty 903	Exp.	115	25	----------	−25	(The Commission submitted its final report and was terminated in December 1967.)
National Commission on the Causes and Prevention of Violence 903	Exp.	−20	15	----------	−15	(The Commission will terminate its activities by the end of 1969.)
President's Commission on Budget Concepts 903	Exp.	5	----------	----------	----------	(The Commission completed its work in October 1967.)
President's Committee on Equal Opportunity in Housing 903	Exp.	−45	61	----------	−61	(The cost of the Committee's activities has been assumed by the Department of Housing and Urban Development.)
President's Committee on Urban Housing 903	Exp.	−145	134	----------	−134	(The Committee completed its work in the first half of 1969.)
White House Conference on Civil Rights 903	Exp.	----------	3	----------	−3	(Conference was held June 1 and 2, 1966.)
Total, miscellaneous	Exp.	−287	400	----------	−400	
Total Executive Office of the President: ‡						
Total budget authority	NOA	31,011	31,539	34,074	2,535	
Total outlays	Exp.	28,495	32,681	33,656	975	

‡Totals for the Executive Office of the President are distributed as follows:

	1969		1970	
	NOA	Exp.	NOA	Exp.
Federal funds:				
Enacted/transmitted	31,071	32,239	34,074	33,630
Separate transmittal:				
(A) Existing legislation	135	131	----------	4
(B) Civilian pay	333	311	----------	22
Total Executive Office of the President	31,539	32,681	34,074	33,656

B Proposed for separate transmittal, civilian pay act supplemental.

ANALYSIS OF BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAYS BY AGENCY (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code		1968 enacted	1969 estimate	1970 estimate	Increase or decrease (−)	Explanation
FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT						
APPALACHIAN REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS						
Federal Funds						
General and special funds:						
Appalachian regional development programs.....507	NOA	125,700	172,600	[e] 287,500	114,900	Increase is primarily for the development highway system, demonstration health activities, and vocational education construction. Budget also proposes appropriation of $175 million for 1971.
	Exp.	111,016	229,685	285,000	55,315	
Public enterprise funds:						
Appalachian housing fund.....507	NOA	1,000	1,000	.....	−1,000	Program funds for 1970 are included above. Program for 1970 will assist in providing an estimated 2,400 dwelling units.
	Exp.	32	1,465	−346	−1,811	
Total Federal funds Appalachian regional development programs.	NOA	126,700	173,600	287,500	113,900	
	Exp.	111,048	231,150	284,654	53,504	
DISASTER RELIEF						
Federal Funds						
General and special funds:						
Disaster relief.....653	NOA	20,000	10,000	20,000	10,000	Funds are requested for eligible disaster relief work in States where Presidential declarations have been or will be made.
	Exp.	31,761	30,000	30,000	.....	
Deductions for offsetting receipts:						
Proprietary receipts from the public.....850	NOA	−44	.....	.....	.....	
	Exp.					
Total disaster relief:						
Total budget authority..	NOA	19,956	10,000	20,000	10,000	
Total outlays.....	Exp.	31,717	30,000	30,000	.....	

EMERGENCY FUND FOR THE PRESIDENT						
Federal Funds						
General and special funds:						
Emergency fund for the President.....903	NOA	1,000	1,000	1,000	.....	This appropriation enables the President to provide for emergencies affecting the national interest, security, or defense.
	Exp.	122	903	1,000	97	
EXPANSION OF DEFENSE PRODUCTION						
Federal Funds						
Public enterprise funds:						
Revolving fund, Defense Production Act.....059	NOA	1,669	4,106	600	−3,506	Decrease due primarily to lower program advances and interest payments to Treasury.
	LA	−1,669	−4,106	−600	3,506	
	Exp.	52,590	184,022	70,042	−113,980	
	NL	−1,669	−4,106	−600	3,506	
EXPENSES OF MANAGEMENT IMPROVEMENT						
Federal Funds						
General and special funds:						
Expenses of management improvement.....903	NOA	350	350	350	.....	This appropriation enables the President to improve management, organization, and operation of the executive branch.
	Exp.	223	360	400	40	
INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS						
Federal Funds						
General and special funds:						
Investment in Inter-American Development Bank.....152	NOA	300,000	505,880	300,000	−205,880	Reduction caused by providing first installment of callable capital in 1969. A second installment payment will not be made until 1971. Our contribution will provide the final installment to the bank's Fund for Special Operations.
	Exp.	61,346	80,000	110,000	30,000	

[6] Includes $112,500 thousand recommended to carry out additional authorizing legislation.

ANALYSIS OF BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAYS BY AGENCY (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code		1968 enacted	1969 estimate	1970 estimate	Increase or decrease (−)	Explanation
FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT—Continued						
INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS—Continued						
***Federal Funds*—Continued**						
General and special funds—Continued						
Subscription to the International Development Association...152	NOA	104,000	[s] 160,000	[s] 160,000	----------	Legislation will be proposed to authorize the United States to contribute toward replenishment of Association resources.
	Exp.	130,100	50,000	50,000 [s] 40,000	40,000	
Asian Development Bank....152	NOA	----------	20,000 [s] 25,000	20,000 [s] 25,000	----------	Funds will provide the 4th of 5 installment contributions to ordinary capital. Legislation will be proposed to authorize the U.S. contribution to multilateral special funds.
	Exp.	10,000	10,000	10,000 [s] 6,000	6,000	
Total Federal funds international financial institutions.‡	NOA	404,000	710,880	505,000	−205,880	
	Exp.	201,446	140,000	216,000	76,000	

‡Totals for international financial institutions are distributed as follows:

	1969		1970	
	NOA	*Exp.*	*NOA*	*Exp.*
Federal funds:				
Enacted/transmitted	525,880	140,000	320,000	170,000
Separate transmittal:				
([s]) Proposed legislation	185,000	----------	185,000	46,000
Total international financial institutions	710,880	140,000	505,000	216,000

MILITARY ASSISTANCE

Federal Funds						
General and special funds:						
Military assistance.....057	NOA	500,000	375,000	r 375,000	.....	Program will remain at the 1969 level.
	Exp.	618,671	544,000	481,000	−63,000	
Foreign military credit sales..057	NOA	.....	296,000	r 275,000	−21,000	Reduced appropriation will finance a larger program through the use of private financing. A portion of this budget authority will guarantee such private financing.
	Exp.	.....	6,725	90,325	83,600	
Public enterprise funds:						
Liquidation of foreign military sales fund.....057	Exp.	−17,746	−2,400	20,000	22,400	(Increase in outlays reflects payment of obligations incurred prior to June 30, 1968, when new activity terminated.)
Trust Funds						
Advances, foreign military sales:						
Contract authorization (permanent, indefinite).....057	NOA	772,915	810,000	750,000	−60,000	This program covers cash sales of defense articles and services to eligible developed countries and international organizations.
Liquidation of contract authorization.		(961,071)	(978,000)	(952,000)	(−26,000)	
	Exp.	1,014,571	1,040,000	930,000	−110,000	
Summary						
Federal funds:						
(As shown in detail above).....	NOA	500,000	671,000	650,000	−21,000	
	Exp.	600,925	548,325	591,325	43,000	
Deductions for offsetting receipts:						
Proprietary receipts from the public.....057	NOA, Exp.	*−312*	*−325*	*−40,325*	*−40,000*	
Total Federal funds.....	NOA	499,688	670,675	609,675	−61,000	
	Exp.	600,613	548,000	551,000	3,000	

s Proposed for separate transmittal under proposed legislation.
r Recommended to carry out authorizing legislation to be proposed.

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ANALYSIS OF BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAYS BY AGENCY (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code		1968 enacted	1969 estimate	1970 estimate	Increase or decrease (—)	Explanation
FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT—Continued						
MILITARY ASSISTANCE—Continued						
Summary—Continued						
Trust funds:						
(As shown in detail above)	NOA	772,915	810,000	750,000	−60,000	
	Exp.	1,014,571	1,040,000	930,000	−110,000	
Deductions for offsetting receipts:						
Proprietary receipts from the public 057	NOA / Exp.	*−961,071*	*−978,000*	*−952,000*	*26,000*	
Total trust funds	NOA	−188,156	−168,000	−202,000	−34,000	
	Exp.	53,500	62,000	−22,000	−84,000	
Total military assistance:						
Total budget authority	NOA	311,532	502,675	407,675	−95,000	
Total outlays	Exp.	654,113	610,000	529,000	−81,000	
ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE						
Federal Funds						
General and special funds:						
Technical cooperation and development grants 152	NOA	179,950	166,851	r 224,500	57,649	Increase reflects expansion of population, agriculture, and education programs, especially in regional projects.
	Exp.	219,195	190,500	191,000	500	
American schools and hospitals abroad 152	NOA	11,500	14,600	r 12,400	−2,200	Decrease reflects reduced requirements for support of operations of several institutions.
	Exp.	14,612	14,800	15,500	700	
Surveys of investment opportunities 152	NOA	1,250	----------	r 500	500	An increase in the number of larger surveys is being planned.
	Exp.	87	200	200	----------	

International organizations and programs—grants 152	NOA	**130,000**	126,000	r **142,350**	**16,350**	Increase provides for voluntary contributions to selected international agencies and programs.
	Exp.	130,541	126,400	127,000	600	
International organizations and programs—loans 152	NOA	.....	**12,000**	**19,000**	**7,000**	The second portion of a $51 million loan previously authorized for Indus Basin development is requested.
	Exp.	.....	10,000	15,000	5,000	
Supporting assistance 152	NOA	**593,664**	**362,768**	r **515,000**	**152,232**	Increase reflects additional activity in Vietnam commercial import program.
	Exp.	432,570	543,000	513,000	−30,000	
Contingency fund 152	NOA	**6,950**	**6,800**	r **50,000**	**43,200**	Provides flexibility to meet emergencies and opportunities in the national interest.
	Exp.	43,310	44,000	38,000	−6,000	
Alliance for Progress:						
Technical cooperation and development grants 152	NOA	**80,330**	**81,500**	r **116,000**	**34,500**	Increase supports new regional efforts in education and social development, especially Organization of American States education, science, and technology programs.
	Exp.	93,279	80,600	98,000	17,400	
Social progress trust fund 152	Exp.	45,489	45,500	47,000	1,500	(The Inter-American Development Bank now has responsibility for this program.)
Administrative expenses:						
Agency for International Development 152	NOA	**62,701**	**52,940**	r **54,250**	**1,310**	Increase provides for higher salary costs.
	Exp.	62,769	55,900	58,000	2,100	
State 152	NOA	**3,315**	**3,595**	**3,800**	**205**	Increase provides for higher salary costs and move of Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development to new location.
	Exp.	3,847	3,500	3,900	400	
Total grants and other programs.	NOA	**1,069,660**	**827,054**	**1,137,800**	**310,746**	
	Exp.	1,045,699	1,114,400	1,106,600	−7,800	
Public enterprise funds:						
Loan and guaranty programs:						
Alliance for Progress—development loans 152	NOA	**389,000**	**255,000**	r **490,000**	**235,000**	Increase reflects greater emphasis on programs in agriculture, education, and health, and new programs directed at social development and regional economic integration.
	Exp.	312,310	367,000	364,000	−3,000	
Development loans—revolving fund 152	NOA	**435,000**	**300,000**	r **720,000**	**420,000**	Increases are required for important development needs in South Asia with smaller increases for countries in East Asia and Africa.
	Exp.	605,503	618,000	523,000	−95,000	

r Recommended to carry out authorizing legislation to be proposed.

ANALYSIS OF BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAYS BY AGENCY (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code		1968 enacted	1969 estimate	1970 estimate	Increase or decrease (−)	Explanation
FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT—Continued						
ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE—Continued						
***Federal Funds*—Continued**						
Public enterprise funds—Continued						
Loan and guaranty programs—Con.						
Development Loan Fund (liquidation account) 152	Exp.	−7,051	1,500	−5,230	−6,730	(Represents liquidation of loans made prior to 1962.)
Foreign investment guaranty fund 152	Exp.	−14,299	−10,737	−16,563	−5,826	(Receipts from guaranty fees substantially exceed administrative costs and claims payments. Contingent liabilities as of June 30, 1970, will be approximately $9.8 billion.)
Total loans and guaranty funds.	NOA	**824,000**	**555,000**	**1,210,000**	**655,000**	
	Exp.	896,463	975,763	865,207	−110,556	
Intragovernmental funds:						
Advance acquisition of property—revolving fund 152	Exp.	406	502	−903	−1,405	(Revenues are expected to exceed expenses in 1970.)
Office of Inspector General of Foreign Assistance 152	Exp.	14	12	15	3	(Advances from other appropriations finance continued review of foreign assistance activities.)
Advances and reimbursements 152	Exp.	−9,517	----------	----------	----------	
Trust Funds						
Miscellaneous trust funds (permanent) 152	NOA	**2,357**	**2,400**	**2,500**	**100**	These advances by foreign governments are used for procurement in the United States related to assistance programs.
	Exp.	2,533	2,500	2,500	----------	

Summary						
Federal funds:						
(As shown in detail above)	NOA	**1,893,660**	**1,382,054**	**2,347,800**	**965,746**	
	Exp.	1,933,065	2,090,677	1,970,919	−119,758	
Deductions for offsetting receipts:						
Proprietary receipts from the public 150	NOA	*−50,303*	*−130,561*	*−72,488*	*58,073*	
	Exp.					
850	NOA	*−39,058*	*−34,807*	*−37,334*	*−2,527*	
	Exp.					
Total Federal funds	NOA	**1,804,299**	**1,216,686**	**2,237,978**	**1,021,292**	
	Exp.	1,843,704	1,925,309	1,861,097	−64,212	
Trust funds:						
(As shown in detail above)	NOA	**2,357**	**2,400**	**2,500**	**100**	
	Exp.	2,533	2,500	2,500	----------	
Deductions for offsetting receipts:						
Proprietary receipts from the public 150	NOA	*−2,357*	*−2,400*	*−2,500*	*−100*	
	Exp.					
Total trust funds	Exp.	176	100	----------	−100	
Total economic assistance:						
Total budget authority	NOA	**1,804,299**	**1,216,686**	**2,237,978**	**1,021,292**	
Total outlays	Exp.	1,843,880	1,925,409	1,861,097	−64,312	
OFFICE OF ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY						
Federal Funds						
General and special funds:						
Economic opportunity program:						
(Concentrated community development) 551	NOA	**605,794**	**671,000**	**r 751,200**	**80,200**	Increase is for expansion of comprehensive health programs and added emphasis on Special Impact community economic development projects in selected communities.
	Exp.	624,961	652,302	667,864	15,562	

r Recommended to carry out authorizing legislation to be proposed.

ANALYSIS OF BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAYS BY AGENCY (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code		1968 enacted	1969 estimate	1970 estimate	Increase or decrease (−)	Explanation
FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT—Continued						
OFFICE OF ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY—Continued						
***Federal Funds*—Continued**						
General and special funds—Continued						
Economic opportunity program—Con.						
(Elementary and secondary education) 601	NOA	345,000	348,000	r 398,000	50,000	Increase will provide for expansion of Head Start and Follow Through programs.
	Exp.	379,904	316,200	349,088	32,888	
(Manpower training) 604	NOA	802,095	925,500	r 1,022,300	96,800	Provides for major expansion of the Job Opportunities in the Business Sector (JOBS) program to provide training opportunities for 140,000 disadvantaged persons, partially offset by phase-out of title V work experience program.
	Exp.	864,155	943,200	965,300	22,100	
Total economic opportunity program.	NOA	1,752,889	1,944,500	r 2,171,500	227,000	
	Exp.	1,869,020	1,911,702	1,982,252	70,550	
Public enterprise funds:						
Economic opportunity loan fund 551	LA	14,500	3,500	r 8,500	5,000	Increase will provide for an additional 6,500 loans for farm improvements or small nonfarm businesses and 500 additional loans to rural cooperatives.
	Exp.	1,882	1,725	1,775	50	
	NL	16,806	1,573	5,973	4,400	
Trust Funds						
Gifts and contributions (permanent) 551	NOA	2	2	2	----------	These funds are used to help support the war on poverty.
	Exp.	7	7	----------	−7	

Summary

Federal funds:					
(As shown in detail above)	NOA	**1,752,889**	**1,944,500**	**2,171,500**	**227,000**
	LA	**14,500**	**3,500**	**8,500**	**5,000**
	Exp.	1,870,902	1,913,427	1,984,027	70,600
	NL	16,806	1,573	5,973	4,400
Deductions for offsetting receipts:					
Proprietary receipts from the public 550	NOA, Exp.	*−244*	*−244*	*−244*	----------
850	NOA, Exp.	*−297*	*−300*	*−300*	----------
Total Federal funds	NOA	**1,752,348**	**1,943,956**	**2,170,956**	**227,000**
	LA	**14,500**	**3,500**	**8,500**	**5,000**
	Exp.	1,870,361	1,912,883	1,983,483	70,600
	NL	16,806	1,573	5,973	4,400
Trust funds:					
(As shown in detail above)	NOA	**2**	**2**	**2**	----------
	Exp.	7	7	----------	−7
Total Office of Economic Opportunity.	NOA	**1,752,350**	**1,943,958**	**2,170,958**	**227,000**
	LA	**14,500**	**3,500**	**8,500**	**5,000**
Total budget authority		**1,766,850**	**1,947,458**	**2,179,458**	**232,000**
	Exp.	1,870,368	1,912,890	1,983,483	70,593
	NL	16,806	1,573	5,973	4,400
Total outlays		1,887,174	1,914,463	1,989,456	74,993

r Recommended to carry out authorizing legislation to be proposed.

ANALYSIS OF BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAYS BY AGENCY (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code		1968 enacted	1969 estimate	1970 estimate	Increase or decrease (−)	Explanation
FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT—Continued						
PEACE CORPS						
Federal Funds						
General and special funds:						
Salaries and expenses.....152	NOA	**107,500**	**101,951** **[D] 1,100**	**[F] 109,800**	**6,749**	Increase provides for 8,500 new trainees and a volunteer and trainee end-of-year strength of 13,800 in 1970.
	Exp.	110,674	105,550	109,500	3,950	
Trust Funds						
Miscellaneous trust funds (permanent).....152	NOA	**401**	**601**	**601**	.....	Miscellaneous contributed funds further the program.
	Exp.	522	632	635	3	
Summary						
Federal funds:						
(As shown in detail above).....	NOA	**107,500**	**103,051**	**109,800**	**6,749**	
	Exp.	110,674	105,550	109,500	3,950	
Deductions for offsetting receipts:						
Proprietary receipts from the public.....150	NOA Exp.	*−42*	*−40*	*−40*	.....	
Total Federal funds.....	NOA	**107,458**	**103,011**	**109,760**	**6,749**	
	Exp.	110,632	105,510	109,460	3,950	
Trust funds:						
(As shown in detail above).....	NOA	**401**	**601**	**601**	.....	
	Exp.	522	632	635	3	

Deductions for offsetting receipts: Proprietary receipts from the public 150	NOA / Exp.	*−124*	*−200*	*−200*	----------	
Total trust funds	NOA	**277**	**401**	**401**	----------	
	Exp.	398	432	435	3	
Total Peace Corps:‡						
Total budget authority	NOA	**107,735**	**103,412**	**110,161**	**6,749**	
Total outlays	Exp.	111,030	105,942	109,895	3,953	

‡Totals for the agency are distributed as follows:

	1969		*1970*	
	NOA	*Exp.*	*NOA*	*Exp.*
Federal funds:				
Enacted/transmitted	101,951	104,500	109,800	109,450
Separate transmittal:				
(D) Civilian pay	1,100	1,050	----------	50
Deductions for offsetting receipts	−40	−40	−40	−40
Total Federal funds	103,011	105,510	109,760	109,460
Trust funds:				
Enacted/transmitted	601	632	601	635
Deductions for offsetting receipts	−200	−200	−200	−200
Total trust funds	401	432	401	435
Total Peace Corps	103,412	105,942	110,161	109,895

PHILIPPINE EDUCATION PROGRAM

Federal Funds

General and special funds: Philippine education program 153	Exp.	15,364	8,093	1,275	−6,818	(Funds from Philippine war damage claims will be completely expended in 1970.)

D Proposed for separate transmittal, civilian pay act supplemental.
F Recommended to carry out authorizing legislation to be proposed.

ANALYSIS OF BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAYS BY AGENCY (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code	1968 enacted	1969 estimate	1970 estimate	Increase or decrease (−)	Explanation
FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT—Continued					
PUBLIC WORKS ACCELERATION					
Federal Funds					
General and special funds:					
Public works acceleration.....507 Exp.	4,957	6,955	.....	−6,955	(Projects approved prior to July 1, 1964, have been completed.)
SOUTHEAST HURRICANE DISASTER					
Federal Funds					
General and special funds:					
Southeast hurricane disaster..506 Exp.	634	921	.....	−921	(Authority expired Jan. 1, 1967.)
SPECIAL FOREIGN CURRENCY ACTIVITIES					
Federal Funds					
General and special funds:					
Translation of publications and scientific cooperation.....355 Exp.	201	.....	.....	.....	(Balances under this activity have been transferred to the Agricultural Research Service, Department of Agriculture.)

SUMMARY

Federal funds:					
(As shown in detail above)	NOA	**4,807,768**	**5,000,541**	**6,093,550**	**1,093,009**
	LA	**12,831**	**−606**	**7,900**	**8,506**
	Exp.	4,933,912	5,260,383	5,259,142	−1,241
	NL	15,137	−2,533	5,373	7,906
Deductions for offsetting receipts:					
Proprietary receipts from the public 057	NOA / Exp.	*−312*	*−325*	*−40,325*	*−40,000*
150	NOA / Exp.	*−50,345*	*−130,601*	*−72,528*	*58,073*
550	NOA / Exp.	*−244*	*−244*	*−244*	----------
850	NOA / Exp.	*−39,399*	*−35,107*	*−37,634*	*−2,527*
Total Federal funds	NOA	**4,717,468**	**4,834,264**	**5,942,819**	**1,108,555**
	LA	**12,831**	**−606**	**7,900**	**8,506**
	Exp.	4,843,612	5,094,106	5,108,411	14,305
	NL	15,137	−2,533	5,373	7,906

ANALYSIS OF BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAYS BY AGENCY (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code		1968 enacted	1969 estimate	1970 estimate	Increase or decrease (−)	Explanation
FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT—Continued						
SUMMARY—Continued						
Trust funds:						
(As shown in detail above)	NOA	775,674	813,003	753,103	−59,900	
	Exp.	1,017,633	1,043,139	933,135	−110,004	
Deductions for offsetting receipts:						
Proprietary receipts from the public 057	NOA	*−961,071*	*−978,000*	*−952,000*	*26,000*	
	Exp.					
150	NOA	*−2,481*	*−2,600*	*−2,700*	*−100*	
	Exp.					
Total trust funds	NOA	−187,878	−167,597	−201,597	−34,000	
	Exp.	54,081	62,539	−21,565	−84,104	
Total funds appropriated to the President.‡	NOA	4,529,590	4,666,667	5,741,222	1,074,555	
	LA	12,831	−606	7,900	8,506	
Total budget authority		4,542,421	4,666,061	5,749,122	1,083,061	
	Exp.	4,897,693	5,156,645	5,086,846	−69,799	
	NL	15,137	−2,533	5,373	7,906	
Total outlays		4,912,830	5,154,112	5,092,219	−61,893	

‡ Totals for funds appropriated to the President are distributed as follows:

	1969				1970			
	NOA	LA	Exp.	NL	NOA	LA	Exp.	NL
Federal funds:								
Enacted/transmitted	4,814,441	−606	5,259,333	−2,533	5,908,550	7,900	5,213,092	5,373
Separate transmittal:								
(B) Proposed legislation	185,000	----------	----------	----------	185,000	----------	46,000	----------
(D) Civilian pay	1,100	----------	1,050	----------	----------	----------	50	----------
Deductions for offsetting receipts	−166,277	----------	−166,277	----------	−150,731	----------	−150,731	----------
Total Federal funds	4,834,264	−606	5,094,106	−2,533	5,942,819	7,900	5,108,411	5,373
Trust funds:								
Enacted/transmitted	813,003	----------	1,043,139	----------	753,103	----------	933,135	----------
Deductions for offsetting receipts	−980,600	----------	−980,600	----------	−954,700	----------	----------	----------
Total trust funds	−167,597	----------	62,539	----------	−201,597	----------	−21,565	----------
Total funds appropriated to the President	4,666,667	−606	5,156,645	−2,533	5,741,222	7,900	5,086,846	5,373

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH SERVICE

Federal Funds

General and special funds:						
Salaries and expenses 355	NOA	216,951	215,491	225,632	8,141	Increases are for strengthening farm, utilization and nutrition, and consumer use research, including lease of an airplane for use in remote sensing, strengthening plant and animal disease and pest control activities, and plans, construction, and improvement of facilities. Decreases occur in the coordination of departmental and interdepartmental pest control activities.
Permanent	NOA	15,000	15,000	15,000		
Reappropriation	NOA	2,000	2,000			
	Exp.	230,437	238,223	239,117	894	

ANALYSIS OF BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAYS BY AGENCY (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code		1968 enacted	1969 estimate	1970 estimate	Increase or decrease (−)	Explanation
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE—Continued						
AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH SERVICE—Continued						
***Federal Funds*—Continued**						
General and special funds—Continued						
Salaries and expenses (special foreign currency program)..355	NOA	8,500	4,500	8,287	3,787	Increase expands use of excess foreign currencies for agricultural and forestry research.
	Exp.	6,980	7,486	8,310	824	
Construction of facilities.....355	Exp.	94	8	.....	−8	(Program will terminate in 1969.)
Animal quarantine station (permanent, indefinite, special fund) 355	NOA	100	.....	427	427	Receipts from sale of present Animal Quarantine Station, Clifton, N.J., will be used for construction of new station. Additional NOA for this purpose is included in account for Salaries and expenses.
	Exp.	.....	100	100	.....	
Intragovernmental funds:						
Working capital fund, Agricultural Research Center.....355	Exp.	−62	.....	.....	.....	(This fund finances, on a reimbursable basis, central facilities and services amounting to $5 million.)
Total Federal funds Agricultural Research Service.	NOA	242,551	236,991	249,346	12,355	
	Exp.	237,449	245,817	247,527	1,710	
Trust Funds						
Miscellaneous trust funds (permanent).....355	NOA	897	1,393	1,212	−181	Certain services are financed by fees and contributions from business organizations, States, and others.
	Exp.	821	1,142	1,530	388	

COOPERATIVE STATE RESEARCH SERVICE						
Federal Funds						
General and special funds:						
Payments and expenses.....355	NOA	58,958	59,105	63,730	4,625	Increase will expand payments to State agricultural experiment stations, cooperative forestry research, and research facilities.
	Exp.	58,970	61,799	62,834	1,035	
Trust Funds						
Miscellaneous contributed funds (permanent).....355	NOA	3	3	3	.....	Contributions are received from States and local organizations for work performed under cooperative agreements.
	Exp.	1	3	3	.....	
EXTENSION SERVICE						
Federal Funds						
General and special funds:						
Cooperative extension work, payments and expenses.....355	NOA	93,488	97,063	100,759	3,696	Increase provides for expansion of assistance to low-income families, for mandatory retirement and compensation costs for extension agents, and for penalty mail.
	Exp.	90,030	96,978	100,575	3,597	
Intragovernmental funds:						
Advances and reimbursements.355	Exp.	22	.....	.....	.....	
Total Federal funds Extension Service.	NOA	93,488	97,063	100,759	3,696	
	Exp.	90,052	96,978	100,575	3,597	
FARMER COOPERATIVE SERVICE						
Federal Funds						
General and special funds:						
Salaries and expenses.....355	NOA	1,341	1,341 [D] 73	1,695	281	Provides additional research and developmental assistance for cooperatives serving low-income farmers and other rural residents.
	Exp.	1,372	1,390	1,662	272	
Total Federal funds Farmer Cooperative Service.	NOA	1,341	1,414	1,695	281	
	Exp.	1,372	1,390	1,662	272	

[D] Proposed for separate transmittal, civilian pay act supplemental.

ANALYSIS OF BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAYS BY AGENCY (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code		1968 enacted	1969 estimate	1970 estimate	Increase or decrease (−)	Explanation
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE—Continued						
FARMER COOPERATIVE SERVICE—Continued						
Trust Funds						
Miscellaneous contributed funds (permanent) 355	NOA	17	9	15	6	Contributions are received from States and local organizations for work performed under cooperative agreements.
	Exp.	14	8	15	7	
SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE						
Federal Funds						
General and special funds:						
Conservation operations 354	NOA	114,913	114,806 D 3,980	118,786	----------	Program will continue at the same level as in 1969.
	Exp.	114,159	118,580	118,394	−186	
Watershed planning 401	NOA	6,182	6,160 D 254	6,209	−205	Despite decrease, estimate provides for 25 new planning starts and planning assistance on 301 continuing project plans.
	Exp.	6,369	6,776	6,176	−600	
River basin surveys and investigations 401	NOA	8,472	8,758 D 306	8,187	−877	Reflects a reduction of 8 surveys in 1970 and a decrease in planning assistance to ongoing surveys and investigations.
	Exp.	8,057	9,761	8,107	−1,654	
Watershed works of improvement 401	NOA	61,887	57,185 D 688	64,078	6,205	Estimate will provide preconstruction assistance on 259 projects, will start construction on 25 new projects, and provide increased assistance on 337 continuing construction projects.
	Exp.	61,339	75,083	72,418	−2,665	
	NL	2,676	2,370	1,178	−1,192	

Flood prevention 401	NOA	25,751	19,999 D 224	20,223	----------	Program continues at same level as 1969.
	Exp.	22,836	28,454	23,143	−5,311	
	NL	154	226	1,799	1,573	
Great Plains conservation program 354	NOA	16,336	16,000 D 160	14,000	−2,160	Reduces funds for new cost-share contracts and the related technical services.
	Exp.	15,835	16,335	16,725	390	
Resource conservation and development 354	NOA	6,241	6,252 D 111	10,252	3,889	Provides funds for planning starts in 12 new project areas and an increase in resource development and technical services.
	Exp.	6,358	6,649	10,434	3,785	
	NL	481	500	746	246	
Total Federal funds Soil Conservation Service.	NOA	239,782	234,883	241,735	6,852	
	Exp.	234,953	261,638	255,397	−6,241	
	NL	3,311	3,096	3,723	627	
Trust Funds						
Miscellaneous contributed funds (permanent) 401	NOA	974	1,100	1,200	100	Contributions are received from States and local organizations for work performed under cooperative agreements.
	Exp.	920	981	1,200	219	
ECONOMIC RESEARCH SERVICE						
Federal Funds						
General and special funds:						
Salaries and expenses 355	NOA	12,789	12,703 D 684	13,562	175	Increase is for design of rural economic indicators.
	Exp.	13,238	13,227	13,430	203	
Total Federal funds Economic Research Service.	NOA	12,789	13,387	13,562	175	
	Exp.	13,238	13,227	13,430	203	
Trust Funds						
Miscellaneous contributed funds (permanent) 355	NOA	31	35	35	----------	Includes funds received from States, local organizations, and others for economic research.
	Exp.	31	30	35	5	

D Proposed for separate transmittal, civilian pay act supplemental.

ANALYSIS OF BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAYS BY AGENCY (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code		1968 enacted	1969 estimate	1970 estimate	Increase or decrease (−)	Explanation
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE—Continued						
STATISTICAL REPORTING SERVICE						
Federal Funds						
General and special funds:						
Salaries and expenses.....355	NOA	**14,238**	**14,316** [D] **527**	**15,055**	**212**	Increase provides for quarterly probability surveys of farm grain stocks and research on the improvement of agricultural statistics.
	Exp.	14,667	14,766	15,030	264	
Total Federal funds Statistical Reporting Service.	NOA	**14,238**	**14,843**	**15,055**	**212**	
	Exp.	14,667	14,766	15,030	264	
Trust Funds						
Miscellaneous contributed funds (permanent).....355	NOA	**14**	**7**	**7**	.....	Contributions are received from States, local organizations, and others for crop and livestock surveys.
	Exp.	45	9	7	−2	
CONSUMER AND MARKETING SERVICE						
Federal Funds						
General and special funds:						
Consumer protective, marketing, and regulatory programs...355	NOA	**92,626**	**116,016** [A] **1,000** [D] **2,897**	**142,254** [B] **−113**	**22,228**	Supplemental in 1969 and increase in 1970 are for expansion of meat and poultry inspection programs.
	Exp.	93,022	118,856 [A] 1,000	141,878 [B] −113	21,909	
Payments to States and possessions.....355	NOA	**1,750**	**1,750**	**1,600**	**−150**	Decrease reflects phaseout of lower priority matching fund projects.
	Exp.	1,750	1,600	1,600	.....	
Special milk program (permanent).....653	NOA	**104,000**	**103,995**	.....	**−103,995**	Decrease reflects proposal to terminate this program as a separate activity due to expansion of other food assistance programs in 1970.
	Exp.	103,730	103,595	14,771	−88,824	

Child nutrition programs.....653	NOA	177,897	188,452	114,500	114,689	Increase provides for normal growth in school lunch program and more adequate diets for needy children, $90 million for special assistance to needy schools, $10 million for the school breakfast program, $10 million for food service equipment, and $20.5 million for the nonschool food program.
Permanent.....	NOA	45,000	64,325	252,966		
	Exp.	216,860	246,275	367,466	121,191	
Food stamp program.....653	NOA	161,745	279,908	340,000	60,092	Increase provides for an expanded program to reach approximately 3.9 million participants.
Reappropriation.....	NOA	23,200				
	Exp.	184,727	272,908	338,000	65,092	
Removal of surplus agricultural commodities (permanent, indefinite, special fund).....351	NOA	404,351	402,791	386,214	−16,577	30% of the gross customs receipts is available to finance this program. Increase provides for larger purchases of commodities for distribution to families and schools; a supplementary food program for poor families with infants or expectant mothers; special feeding programs for children in school; and an expanding Extension Service homemaker aide program. Proposed legislation reflects user charges to finance administration of market agreements and orders.
	Exp.	174,732	292,159	386,214	91,155	
				[B]−2,900		
Perishable Agricultural Commodities Act fund (permanent, indefinite, special fund).....355	NOA	875	932	988	56	License fees are used to finance administration of the act.
	Exp.	880	978	1,057	79	
Total Federal funds Consumer and Marketing Service.	NOA	1,011,444	1,162,066	1,238,409	76,343	
	Exp.	775,701	1,037,371	1,247,973	210,602	
Trust Funds						
Consumer and Marketing Service trust funds (permanent).....355	NOA	30,645	32,855	33,717	862	Fees are charged for various inspection and grading services.
	Exp.	30,519	32,063	33,653	1,590	
Milk market orders assessment fund (trust revolving fund).....351	Exp.	.....	−97	−99	−2	(Operations are financed by assessments on regulated milk handlers.)
Total trust funds Consumer and Marketing Service.	NOA	30,645	32,855	33,717	862	
	Exp.	30,519	31,966	33,554	1,588	

[A] Proposed for separate transmittal under existing legislation, other than pay supplemental.
[B] Proposed for separate transmittal under proposed legislation.
[D] Proposed for separate transmittal, civilian pay act supplemental.

ANALYSIS OF BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAYS BY AGENCY (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code		1968 enacted	1969 estimate	1970 estimate	Increase or decrease (−)	Explanation
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE—Continued						
FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL SERVICE						
Federal Funds						
General and special funds:						
Salaries and expenses.....355	NOA	21,155	21,902	25,422	3,520	Increase is primarily for expansion of the export market development program, an additional attaché post in Korea, and the study of new export market opportunities.
Permanent.....	NOA	3,117	3,117	3,117		
	Exp.	24,063	25,783	29,901	4,118	
Salaries and expenses (special foreign currency program)....355	Exp.	720	750	750	.....	(Program is financed from prior year appropriations.)
Total Federal funds Foreign Agricultural Service.	NOA	24,272	25,019	28,539	3,520	
	Exp.	24,783	26,533	30,651	4,118	
INTERNATIONAL AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT SERVICE						
Federal Funds						
Intragovernmental funds:						
Advances and reimbursements..152	Exp.	−444	.....	.....	.....	

COMMODITY EXCHANGE AUTHORITY						
Federal Funds						
General and special funds:						
Salaries and expenses 355	NOA	1,555	1,816 [D] 65	2,321	440	Increased staff is needed for expanded regulatory workload resulting from recent amendments to the Commodity Exchange Act.
	Exp.	1,516	1,869	2,282	413	
Total Federal funds Commodity Exchange Authority.	NOA	1,555	1,881	2,321	440	
	Exp.	1,516	1,869	2,282	413	
AGRICULTURAL STABILIZATION AND CONSERVATION SERVICE						
Federal Funds						
General and special funds:						
Expenses, Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service. 351	NOA	137,935	143,257	148,870	5,613	Increase is for workload related to the proposed 1970 cropland adjustment program.
	Exp.	139,753	144,583	148,936	4,353	
Sugar Act program 351	NOA	80,000	82,000 [A] 7,500	96,300	6,800	1969 supplemental is for unanticipated increase in production. Increase in 1970 is required to make payments to eligible producers.
	Exp.	83,829	88,228 [A] 7,500	96,300	572	
Agricultural conservation program:						
Contract authorization 354	NOA	220,000	195,500	100,000	−95,500	Provides adequate funds for cost sharing high priority conservation practices.
Liquidation of contract authorization.		(220,000)	(190,000)	(195,500)	(5,500)	
	Exp.	219,364	202,800	196,000	−6,800	
Cropland adjustment program 351	NOA	84,500	81,912	79,330	−2,582	Decrease in adjustment payments results from agreements signed in 1966 and 1967.
	Exp.	83,744	80,800	79,930	−870	
Conservation reserve program 351	NOA	123,000	109,000	37,900	−71,100	Reduction in annual rental payment due to expiring contracts.
	Exp.	121,802	109,000	39,518	−69,482	
Emergency conservation measures 354	NOA	5,000	5,000	5,000	----------	Payments are for cost-sharing assistance to farmers to rehabilitate lands damaged by natural disaster.
	Exp.	5,403	7,700	8,000	300	

[A] Proposed for separate transmittal under existing legislation, other than pay supplemental.
[D] Proposed for separate transmittal, civilian pay act supplemental.

ANALYSIS OF BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAYS BY AGENCY (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code		1968 enacted	1969 estimate	1970 estimate	Increase or decrease (−)	Explanation
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE—Continued						
AGRICULTURAL STABILIZATION AND CONSERVATION SERVICE—Continued						
***Federal Funds*—Continued**						
General and special funds—Continued						
Indemnity payments to dairy farmers 355	NOA	300	300	200	−100	Decrease represents reduction in anticipated claims from farmers for milk excluded from markets due to pesticide residues.
	Exp.	264	250	355	105	
Cropland conversion program 351	Exp.	3,127	3,000	2,400	−600	(Decrease in payments under previously authorized contracts.)
Total Federal funds Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service.	NOA	650,735	624,469	467,600	−156,869	
	Exp.	657,286	643,861	571,439	−72,422	
Trust Funds						
Miscellaneous contributed funds 351	Exp.	2	----------	----------	----------	(Receipts, primarily from State and local organizations, are used for work under cooperative agreements.)
COMMODITY CREDIT CORPORATION						
Federal Funds						
Price Support and Related Programs						
Public enterprise funds:						
Price support and related programs: 351						
Contract authorization (permanent, indefinite).	NOA	1,006,154	2,064,243	----------	−2,064,243	

Liquidation of contract authorization.		----------	(350,467)	(2,681,392)	(2,330,925)	
Reimbursement for net realized losses.	NOA	**1,319,838**	**2,712,200**	**3,523,492**	**811,292**	Request is for full restoration of 1961 and 1967 unrecovered losses, and all but $250 million of the 1968 losses. This will provide sufficient operating capital for 1970.
	LA	44,213	57,995	8,000	−49,995	
	Exp.	3,122,717	3,579,005	3,089,012	−489,993	
	NL	44,213	57,995	8,000	−49,995	
Limitation on administrative expenses.		(31,500)	(31,500)	(31,500)	----------	
Total price support and related programs.	NOA	**2,325,992**	**4,776,443**	**3,523,492**	**−1,252,951**	
	LA	44,213	57,995	8,000	−49,995	
	Exp.	3,122,717	3,579,005	3,089,012	−489,993	
	NL	44,213	57,995	8,000	−49,995	
Special Activities						
Intragovernmental funds:						
National Wool Act (permanent, indefinite, special fund) ----351	NOA	**34,793**	**72,451**	**64,776**	**−7,675**	Decrease due to lower volume of wool marketings.
	Exp.	72,451	64,776	58,803	−5,973	
Miscellaneous game bird protection----------351	Exp.	−21	2	----------	−2	(Reimbursement from Department of the Interior for grain furnished.)
Research to increase domestic consumption of farm commodities 355	Exp.	13,350	222	----------	−222	(This program is carried out by the Agricultural Research Service.)
Loans for conservation purposes 354	Exp.	−10,000	----------	----------	----------	(Corporate funds are loaned to the Secretary of Agriculture to carry out the agricultural conservation program.)
Transfer of long-staple cotton from national stockpile for sale by Commodity Credit Corporation----------351	Exp.	421	618	158	−460	(The Corporation is authorized to sell cotton released from the national stockpile. Proceeds, less costs incurred, are deposited in the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts.)

ANALYSIS OF BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAYS BY AGENCY (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code		1968 enacted	1969 estimate	1970 estimate	Increase or decrease (−)	Explanation
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE—Continued						
COMMODITY CREDIT CORPORATION—Continued						
***Federal Funds*—Continued**						
Special Activities—Continued						
Intragovernmental funds—Continued						
Export credit sales program..351	LA	35,674	67,450	3,050	−64,400	Reflects small increase in volume of exports financed and substantially higher repayments of prior years' loans.
	NL	35,674	67,450	3,050	−64,400	
Subtotal	NOA	34,793	72,451	64,776	−7,675	
	LA	35,674	67,450	3,050	−64,400	
	Exp.	76,201	65,618	58,961	−6,657	
	NL	35,674	67,450	3,050	−64,400	
Increase or decrease (−) in amount owed by general fund for foreign assistance programs.	Exp.	31,684	208,850	−93,239	−302,089	(The budget reflects the following amounts owed to Commodity Credit Corporation by foreign assistance and special export programs (in thousands): −$147,295 in 1967, −$115,611 in 1968, $93,239 in 1969, and none in 1970.)
Total special activities financed by Commodity Credit Corporation.	NOA	34,793	72,451	64,776	−7,675	
	LA	35,674	67,450	3,050	−64,400	
	Exp.	107,885	274,468	−34,278	−308,746	
	NL	35,674	67,450	3,050	−64,400	
Total Federal funds Commodity Credit Corporation price support and related programs and special activities.	NOA	2,360,785	4,848,894	3,588,268	−1,260,626	
	LA	79,887	125,445	11,050	−114,395	
	Exp.	3,230,602	3,853,473	3,054,734	−798,739	
	NL	79,887	125,445	11,050	−114,395	

FOREIGN ASSISTANCE AND SPECIAL EXPORT PROGRAMS

Federal Funds

General and special funds:						
Public Law 480:						
Sale of agricultural commodities for foreign currencies and for dollars on credit terms (title I) 154	NOA Exp.	1,305,500 859,700	100,000 661,100	442,400 560,313	342,400 −100,787	Increase is due to use of unobligated balances in 1969. Reduction in expenditures reflects continued shift from sales for foreign currencies to sales for dollars on credit; smaller volume of shipments, particularly rice, and reduced ocean transportation financing.
Commodities disposed of and other costs incurred in connection with donations abroad (title II) 154	NOA Exp.	300,000 344,596	200,000 375,600	574,200 364,548	374,200 −11,052	Increase is to reimburse CCC for a portion of 1969 costs. Shipments will remain at about the 1969 level.
Total Public Law 480	NOA Exp.	1,605,500 1,204,296	300,000 1,036,700	1,016,600 924,861	716,600 −111,839	
Bartered materials for supplemental stockpile 351	NOA Exp.	23,000 25,888	---------- 2,150	1,500 ----------	1,500 −2,150	Increase is for recovery of 1969 costs.
Subtotal	NOA Exp.	1,628,500 1,230,184	300,000 1,038,850	1,018,100 924,861	718,100 −113,989	
Increase (—) or decrease in amount owed by general fund to Commodity Credit Corporation.	Exp.	−31,684	−208,850	93,239	302,089	(Expenditures shown above have been made by the Commodity Credit Corporation in advance of appropriations in some years. This adjustment line brings the total of this group to the amounts paid by the appropriations to the Corporation during each year.)
Total foreign assistance and special export programs.	NOA Exp.	1,628,500 1,198,500	300,000 830,000	1,018,100 1,018,100	718,100 188,100	
Total Federal funds Commodity Credit Corporation, foreign assistance programs, and special export programs.	NOA LA Exp. NL	3,989,285 79,887 4,429,102 79,887	5,148,894 125,445 4,683,473 125,445	4,606,368 11,050 4,072,834 11,050	−542,526 −114,395 −610,639 −114,395	

ANALYSIS OF BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAYS BY AGENCY (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code		1968 enacted	1969 estimate	1970 estimate	Increase or decrease (—)	Explanation
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE—Continued						
FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT						
Federal Funds						
General and special funds:						
Integrated foreign agricultural development program.....152	NOA	.....	.....	4,150	4,150	Provides a new program to stimulate the growth of agriculture in developing nations by building institutions that will provide a continuous flow of technology.
	Exp.	.....	.....	3,750	3,750	
FEDERAL CROP INSURANCE CORPORATION						
Federal Funds						
General and special funds:						
Administrative and operating expenses.....351	NOA	10,206	11,234 [a] 274	12,000	492	Increase reflects a partial shift in financing from corporate funds to direct appropriations.
	Exp.	10,310	11,428	11,920	492	
Public enterprise funds:						
Federal Crop Insurance Corporation fund.....351	Exp.	15,255	888	165	−723	(Includes payments for insurance losses offset by premium collections. 1969 losses are estimated at 90% of premiums, the same as 1968.)
Limitation on administrative and operating expenses.		(2,407)	(2,140)	(1,648)	(−492)	Decrease reflects a partial shift in financing from the corporation fund to direct appropriation.
Total Federal funds Federal Crop Insurance Corporation.	NOA	10,206	11,508	12,000	492	
	Exp.	25,565	12,316	12,085	−231	

RURAL ELECTRIFICATION ADMINISTRATION						
Federal Funds						
General and special funds:						
Loans (authorization to spend debt receipts) 353	LA	434,600	449,000	443,300	−5,700	Provides for continuation of the rural electric and telephone program at about the 1969 level.
	NL	495,000	528,000	555,000	27,000	
Repayments deposited in miscellaneous receipt accounts	LA / NL	*−204,335*	*−189,500*	*−189,300*	*200*	
Salaries and expenses 353	NOA	12,457	12,805 / D 624	13,429	----------	Estimate covers administrative expense of rural electrification and telephone programs.
	Exp.	12,664	13,430	13,393	−37	
Total Federal funds Rural Electrification Administration.	NOA	12,457	13,429	13,429	----------	
	LA	230,265	259,500	254,000	−5,500	
	Exp.	12,664	13,430	13,393	−37	
	NL	290,665	338,500	365,700	27,200	
FARMERS HOME ADMINISTRATION						
Federal Funds						
General and special funds:						
Rural water and waste disposal grants 352	NOA	28,000	28,000	52,000	24,000	Increase provides for additional planning and development grants for rural water and sewer systems.
	Exp.	29,369	34,500	38,200	3,700	
Rural renewal 352	NOA	300	300	400	100	Increase is for technical and financial assistance to 5 additional rural renewal projects to be established.
	LA	1,300	1,300	2,100	800	
	Exp.	272	303	400	97	
	NL	1,950	1,087	2,100	1,013	
Rural housing for domestic farm labor 352	NOA	3,500	4,250	5,700	1,450	Increase is for larger program of grants to nonprofit public or private organizations for low-rent housing and related facilities.
	Exp.	1,128	4,250	5,700	1,450	

D Proposed for separate transmittal, civilian pay act supplemental.

ANALYSIS OF BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAYS BY AGENCY (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code		1968 enacted	1969 estimate	1970 estimate	Increase or decrease (−)	Explanation
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE—Continued						
FARMERS HOME ADMINISTRATION—Continued						
***Federal Funds*—Continued**						
General and special funds—Continued						
Housing for rural trainees....352	NOA	----------	----------	5,000	5,000	Increase is for new program of loans and grants to local organizations for housing and related facilities for rural trainees and their families while in training to improve employment capabilities.
	Exp.	----------	----------	5,000	5,000	
Mutual and self-help housing..352	NOA	----------	----------	4,000	4,000	Increase is for new program to provide grants to public or private nonprofit associations to aid the development of comprehensive plans to permit an expansion of mutual and self-help housing programs.
	Exp.	----------	----------	4,000	4,000	
Salaries and expenses.....352	NOA	55,941	58,177 [D] 2,300	85,485	25,008	Increase is due primarily to increased loan programs and for servicing a greater number of outstanding loans.
	Exp.	57,819	59,845	85,485	25,640	
Payment of sales insufficiencies.....352	NOA	13,268	----------	----------	----------	
Public enterprise funds:						
Direct loan account (authorization to spend debt receipts).....352	LA	600,000	----------	----------	----------	(Receipts and balances will finance an estimated loan program of $337.1 million. If new insured loan legislation is enacted, direct loans will be reduced $304 million.)
	Exp.	−12,199	11,387	2,464	−8,923	
	NL	79,837	18,365	28,740 [E] −292,000	−281,625	

Rural housing direct loan account: 352						
Appropriation (permanent, indefinite).	NOA	797	579	1,278	699	Provides for interest insufficiencies relating to 1967 sales of participation certificates. Receipts and balances will finance an estimated loan program of $37 million in 1970.
Authorization to spend debt receipts.	LA	150,000				
	Exp.	−4,313	1,241	−3,021	−4,262	
	NL	−33,981	−15,160	−6,745	8,415	
Self-help housing land development fund 352	LA		600	1,400	800	Increase provides for additional loans to nonprofit organizations for the acquisition and development of land for building sites to be subdivided and sold to eligible families, nonprofit organizations and cooperatives.
	NL		600	1,400	800	
Rural housing insurance fund (permanent, indefinite authorization to spend debt receipts) 352	LA	72,606				(Receipts including the sale of insured loans and balances will finance an estimated loan program of $1,258.8 million in 1970.)
	Exp.	−13,990	8,353	14,610	6,257	
	NL	62,617	−94,497	−1,130	93,367	
Emergency credit revolving fund 352	LA			31,918	31,918	Increase is to repay borrowing from the Commodity Credit Corporation. Receipts and balances will finance an estimated loan program of $64 million and administrative expenses of $6.3 million in 1970.
	Exp.	6,345	6,255	8,739	2,484	
	NL	15,267	−28,347	−11,650	16,697	
Agricultural credit insurance fund 352	Exp.	−5,915	16,060	18,745	2,685	(Receipts, including the sale of insured loans, and balances will finance an estimated loan program of $544.5 million in 1970. Legislation, which would permit expansion of the programs by $296 million, will be proposed to provide insured operating loans, loans to rural cooperatives, and insured loans to public bodies for water and sewer systems which shall bear taxable interest upon sale to private investors.)
	NL	14,920	−108,851	−30,020	78,831	
Total Federal funds Farmers Home Administration.	NOA	101,806	93,606	153,863	60,257	
	LA	823,906	1,900	35,418	33,518	
	Exp.	58,516	142,194	180,322	38,128	
	NL	140,610	−226,803	−309,305	−82,502	
Trust Funds						
State rural rehabilitation funds (trust revolving fund) 352	Exp.	1,297	1,940	1,040	−900	(Funds of 36 States are administered in insured loan programs within those States.)
	NL	−2,180	−3,367	−805	2,562	

[a] Proposed for separate transmittal under proposed legislation.
[b] Proposed for separate transmittal, civilian pay act supplemental.

ANALYSIS OF BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAYS BY AGENCY (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code		1968 enacted	1969 estimate	1970 estimate	Increase or decrease (−)	Explanation
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE—Continued						
RURAL COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT SERVICE						
Federal Funds						
General and special funds:						
Salaries and expenses.....355	NOA	450	463 D 18	450	−31	Decrease reflects reduced activity of the Rural Community Development Service in carrying out its leadership in outreach functions.
	Exp.	388	440	450	10	
Intragovernmental funds:						
Advances and reimbursements.355	Exp.	2	----------	10	10	
Total Federal funds Rural Community Development Service.	NOA	450	481	450	−31	
	Exp.	390	440	460	20	
OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR GENERAL						
Federal Funds						
General and special funds:						
Salaries and expenses.....355	NOA	12,129	12,421 D 568	13,925	936	Increase provides additional staff for audit and investigation activities.
	Exp.	12,077	12,687	14,120	1,433	
Total Federal funds Office of the Inspector General.	NOA	12,129	12,989	13,925	936	
	Exp.	12,077	12,687	14,120	1,433	

PACKERS AND STOCKYARDS ADMINISTRATION						
Federal Funds						
General and special funds:						
Salaries and expenses.....355	NOA	2,640	2,810 D 49	3,309	450	Increase covers expansion of activities in maintenance of effective competition in packer merchandising and procurement, livestock and poultry marketing practices, and checkweighing and testing scales.
	Exp.	2,600	2,848	3,247	399	
Total Federal funds Packers and Stockyards Administration.	NOA	2,640	2,859	3,309	450	
	Exp.	2,600	2,848	3,247	399	
OFFICE OF THE GENERAL COUNSEL						
Federal Funds						
General and special funds:						
Salaries and expenses.....355	NOA	4,486	4,611 D 239	5,559	709	Increase provides additional legal services for new and expanded programs.
	Exp.	4,412	4,813	5,522	709	
Total Federal funds Office of the General Counsel.	NOA	4,486	4,850	5,559	709	
	Exp.	4,412	4,813	5,522	709	
OFFICE OF INFORMATION						
Federal Funds						
General and special funds:						
Salaries and expenses.....355	NOA	1,965	1,997 D 58	2,164	109	Increase is for improving departmentwide information services.
	Exp.	1,637	2,046	2,530	484	
Total Federal funds Office of Information.	NOA	1,965	2,055	2,164	109	
	Exp.	1,637	2,046	2,530	484	

D Proposed for separate transmittal, civilian pay act supplemental.

ANALYSIS OF BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAYS BY AGENCY (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code		1968 enacted	1969 estimate	1970 estimate	Increase or decrease (−)	Explanation
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE—Continued						
OFFICE OF INFORMATION—Continued						
Trust Funds						
Miscellaneous contributed funds (permanent) 355	NOA	1	1		−1	Funds received from States, local organizations, and others are available for work under cooperative agreements.
	Exp.	1	1		−1	
NATIONAL AGRICULTURAL LIBRARY						
Federal Funds						
General and special funds:						
Salaries and expenses 355	NOA	2,638	3,284 D 40	3,227	−97	Elimination of nonrecurring amount for transfer to new facility partially offset by full year of maintenance costs at the new building.
	Exp.	2,567	3,707	2,922	−785	
Library facilities 355	Exp.	4,217	2,113		−2,113	(Construction of new facility at Beltsville, Md., will be completed during 1969.)
Total Federal funds National Agricultural Library.	NOA	2,638	3,324	3,227	−97	
	Exp.	6,784	5,820	2,922	−2,898	
Trust Funds						
Miscellaneous contributed funds (permanent) 355	NOA	1				(Funds received from States, local organizations, and others are available for library services.)
	Exp.	1				

OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT SERVICES						
Federal Funds						
General and special funds:						
Salaries and expenses 355	NOA	2,746	2,842 D 116	3,069	111	Increase provides for servicing the expanded programs of 17 of the Department's agencies and offices.
	Exp.	2,609	2,951	3,061	110	
Total Federal funds Office of Management Services.	NOA	2,746	2,958	3,069	111	
	Exp.	2,609	2,951	3,061	110	
GENERAL ADMINISTRATION						
Federal Funds						
General and special funds:						
Salaries and expenses 355	NOA	4,598	4,614 D 188	5,052	250	Increase is to strengthen the Department's equal opportunity programs and civil rights activities.
	Exp.	4,335	4,722	5,052	330	
Intragovernmental funds:						
Working capital fund 355	Exp.	−204	75	64	−11	(Finances central administrative services of the Department.)
Total Federal funds general administration.	NOA	4,598	4,802	5,052	250	
	Exp.	4,131	4,797	5,116	319	
FOREST SERVICE						
Federal Funds						
General and special funds:						
Forest protection and utilization 402	NOA	285,049	242,597 A 19,324 D 6,932	258,472	−10,381	Supplemental in 1969 is for fighting forest fires. Nonrecurring costs of fighting forest fires are partially offset by increases in 1970 for forest land management, State and private forestry cooperation, and forestry research.
	Exp.	279,846	259,439 A 19,324	257,594	−21,169	
Cooperative range improvements (special fund) 402	NOA	700	700	700	.....	These funds are advanced to and merged with the previous appropriation.
	Exp.	700	700	700	.....	

A Proposed for separate transmittal under existing legislation, other than pay supplemental.
D Proposed for separate transmittal, civilian pay act supplemental.

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ANALYSIS OF BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAYS BY AGENCY (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code		1968 enacted	1969 estimate	1970 estimate	Increase or decrease (−)	Explanation
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE—Continued						
FOREST SERVICE—Continued						
***Federal Funds*—Continued**						
General and special funds—Continued						
Forest roads and trails: 402						
Contract authorization:						
Current	NOA		170,000			Program will construct or reconstruct about 1,038 miles of multipurpose roads.
Permanent	NOA	170,000		170,000		
Liquidation of contract authorization.		(110,000)	(91,000)	(99,570)	(8,570)	
	Exp.	105,286	101,521	102,570	1,049	
Acquisition of lands for national forests, special acts (special fund) 402	NOA	80	80	80		Forest receipts otherwise payable to counties in Utah, Nevada, and California are used to acquire lands within national forests.
	Exp.	57	80	80		
Assistance to States for tree planting 402	NOA	1,000	1,000	1,000		Aid is given mainly through grants for reforestation work.
	Exp.	993	1,005	1,000	−5	
Other general funds 402	Exp.	56	349	68	−281	(Prior balances will acquire interest in existing roads or rights-of-way and land in Utah.)
Forest Service permanent appropriations (indefinite, special funds) 402	NOA	72,570	84,440	87,590	3,150	Provides for use of a portion of operating revenues from national forests and grasslands for payments to States and counties for schools, roads, and trails. A portion is transferred to and merged with the Forest roads and trails appropriation.
	Exp.	70,962	83,962	87,450	3,488	
Intragovernmental funds:						
Working capital fund, Forest Service 402	Exp.	−1,955	290	1,014	724	(Provides administrative services to national forests, research experiment stations, and other Federal agencies on a reimbursable basis.)
Advances and reimbursements 402	Exp.	388	277	128	−149	
Total Federal funds Forest Service.	NOA	529,399	525,073	517,842	−7,231	
	Exp.	456,333	466,947	450,604	−16,343	

Trust Funds						
Cooperative work (permanent)..402	NOA	32,165	33,000	34,000	1,000	Advances from others are used in cooperative work, such as reforestation.
	Exp.	31,050	32,389	32,209	−180	
SUMMARY						
Federal funds:						
(As shown in detail above).....	NOA	7,025,958	8,297,949	7,767,158	−530,791	
	LA	1,134,058	386,845	300,468	−86,377	
	Exp.	7,126,363	7,760,011	7,318,766	−441,245	
	NL	514,473	240,238	71,168	−169,070	
Deductions for offsetting receipts:						
Proprietary receipts from the public.....050	NOA	*−1,915*	*−4,492*	*−2,577*	*1,915*	
	Exp.					
350	NOA	*−5,366*	*−2,358*	*−2,202*	*156*	
	Exp.					
400	NOA	*−223,646*	*−233,166*	*−243,917*	*−10,751*	
	Exp.					
850	NOA	*−99,710*	*−106,661*	*−116,156*	*−9,495*	
	Exp.					
Repayments deposited in miscellaneous receipt accounts (included in detail above).	LA	*(−204,335)*	*(−189,500)*	*(−189,300)*	*(200)*	
	NL					
Total Federal funds.....	NOA	6,695,321	7,951,272	7,402,306	−548,966	
	LA	1,134,058	386,845	300,468	−86,377	
	Exp.	6,795,726	7,413,334	6,953,914	−459,420	
	NL	514,473	240,238	71,168	−169,070	
Trust funds:						
(As shown in detail above).....	NOA	64,748	68,403	70,189	1,786	
	Exp.	64,702	68,469	69,593	1,124	
	NL	−2,180	−3,367	−805	2,562	

ANALYSIS OF BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAYS BY AGENCY (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code		1968 enacted	1969 estimate	1970 estimate	Increase or decrease (−)	Explanation
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE—Continued						
SUMMARY—Continued						
Trust funds—Continued						
Deductions for offsetting receipts:						
Proprietary receipts from the public.....350	NOA, Exp.	*−31,610*	*−34,303*	*−34,989*	*−686*	
400	NOA, Exp.	*−33,139*	*−34,100*	*−35,200*	*−1,100*	
Total trust funds.....	NOA	−1				
	Exp.	−47	66	−596	−662	
	NL	−2,180	−3,367	−805	2,562	
Total Department of Agriculture.‡	NOA	**6,695,320**	**7,951,272**	**7,402,306**	**−548,966**	
	LA	**1,134,058**	**386,845**	**300,468**	**−86,377**	
Total budget authority....		**7,829,378**	**8,338,117**	**7,702,774**	**−635,343**	
	Exp.	6,795,679	7,413,400	6,953,318	−460,082	
	NL	512,293	236,871	70,363	−166,508	
Total outlays.....		7,307,972	7,650,271	7,023,681	−626,590	

‡Totals for the Department are distributed as follows:

	1969				1970			
	NOA	*LA*	*Exp.*	*NL*	*NOA*	*LA*	*Exp.*	*NL*
Federal funds:								
Enacted/transmitted	8,248,750	576,345	7,712,024	429,738	7,767,271	489,768	7,320,567	552,468
Repayments	----------	−189,500	----------	−189,500	----------	−189,300	----------	−189,300
Separate transmittal:								
(A) Existing legislation	27,824	----------	27,824	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------
(B) Proposed legislation	----------	----------	----------	----------	−113	----------	−3,013	−292,000
(D) Civilian pay	21,375	----------	20,163	----------	----------	----------	1,212	----------
Deductions for offsetting receipts	−346,677	----------	−346,677	----------	−364,852	----------	−364,852	----------
Total Federal funds	7,951,272	386,845	7,413,334	240,238	7,402,306	300,468	6,953,914	71,168
Trust funds:								
Enacted/transmitted	68,403	----------	68,469	−3,367	70,189	----------	69,593	−805
Deductions for offsetting receipts	−68,403	----------	−68,403	----------	−70,189	----------	−70,189	----------
Total trust funds	----------	----------	66	−336	----------	----------	−596	−805
Total Department of Agriculture	7,951,272	386,845	7,413,400	236,871	7,402,306	300,468	6,953,318	70,363

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION						
Federal Funds						
General and special funds:						
Salaries and expenses 506	NOA	4,659	4,875 D 245	5,750	630	Increase is primarily for departmental planning and auditing.
	Exp.	4,259	4,883	5,650	767	
Intragovernmental funds:						
Working capital fund 506	Exp.	−242	68	----------	−68	(Fund finances certain administrative services performed on a centralized basis.)

D Proposed for separate transmittal, civilian pay act supplemental.

ANALYSIS OF BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAYS BY AGENCY (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code		1968 enacted	1969 estimate	1970 estimate	Increase or decrease (−)	Explanation
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE—Continued						
GENERAL ADMINISTRATION—Continued						
***Federal Funds*—Continued**						
Intragovernmental funds—Continued						
Advances and reimbursements 506	Exp.	228	−95	----------	95	
Total Federal funds general administration.	NOA	**4,659**	**5,120**	**5,750**	**630**	
	Exp.	4,245	4,856	5,650	794	
Trust Funds						
Gifts and bequests (permanent) 506	NOA	72	52	52	----------	Fund receives gifts in furtherance of programs in the Department.
	Exp.	82	135	52	−83	
Special statistical work (permanent) 506	NOA	----------	1	1	----------	Fund finances requests by individuals and firms for public information.
	Exp.	----------	1	1	----------	
Total trust funds general administration.	NOA	72	53	53	----------	
	Exp.	82	136	53	−83	

BUSINESS ECONOMICS AND STATISTICS						
Office of Business Economics						
Federal Funds						
General and special funds:						
Salaries and expenses.....506	NOA	2,941	3,000 D 75	3,320	245	Increase provides for assembling better data on plant and equipment expenditures and for strengthening regional data used for water resources planning.
	Exp.	3,677	3,001	3,258	257	
Total Federal funds Office of Business Economics.	NOA	2,941	3,075	3,320	245	
	Exp.	3,677	3,001	3,258	257	
Trust Funds						
Special statistical work (permanent).....506	NOA	2	25	25	.....	Provides special statistical work for individuals and firms requesting such data.
	Exp.	−10	25	25	.....	
Bureau of the Census						
Federal Funds						
General and special funds:						
Salaries and expenses.....506	NOA	17,146	17,541 D 567	18,727	619	Increase provides for improved data on construction and manufacturers' inventories.
	Exp.	17,023	18,086	18,580	494	
Nineteenth decennial census..506	NOA	7,616	17,000	144,954	127,954	During 1970, the data gathering will be completed and processing work will begin. Budget also proposes appropriation of $10 million for 1971.
	Exp.	6,371	15,600	140,000	124,400	
1967 economic censuses.....506	NOA	7,497	6,800 D 285	3,487	−3,598	Data tabulation will be completed in 1970, and the results published.
	Exp.	6,821	7,882	3,730	−4,152	
1972 census of governments...506	NOA	.....	.....	200	200	Preparatory work will begin in 1970.
	Exp.	.....	.....	192	192	

D Proposed for separate transmittal, civilian pay act supplemental.

ANALYSIS OF BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAYS BY AGENCY (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code		1968 enacted	1969 estimate	1970 estimate	Increase or decrease (−)	Explanation
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE—Continued						
BUSINESS ECONOMICS AND STATISTICS—Continued						
Bureau of the Census—Continued						
***Federal Funds*—Continued**						
General and special funds—Continued						
1967 census of governments...506	NOA	1,000	347	----------	−347	Final results will be published in 1970.
	Exp.	850	523	114	−409	
Miscellaneous unexpired accounts	NOA	4,000	----------	----------	----------	(Reflects completion of a computer modernization program.)
506	Exp.	5,144	741	----------	−741	
Expired accounts.....506	Exp.	46	----------	----------	----------	(Outlays are for settlement of outstanding obligations.)
Intragovernmental funds:						
Advances and reimbursements.506	Exp.	−2,396	----------	----------	----------	
Total Federal funds Bureau of the Census.	NOA	37,260	42,540	167,368	124,828	
	Exp.	33,858	42,832	162,616	119,784	
Trust Funds						
Special statistical work (permanent)	NOA	3,700	3,461	3,240	−221	Special work performed at cost for local governments will decline due to the impending release of data from the 1970 census.
506	Exp.	4,200	3,715	3,478	−237	
Total Federal funds business economics and statistics.	NOA	40,201	45,615	170,688	125,073	
	Exp.	37,535	45,833	165,874	120,041	
Total trust funds business economics and statistics.	NOA	3,702	3,486	3,265	−221	
	Exp.	4,190	3,740	3,503	−237	

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE

Federal Funds

General and special funds:						
Development facilities 507	NOA	155,065	153,000	[H] 175,761	22,761	Decreases in loans and grants for redevelopment areas are more than offset by increases for economic development district centers and for supplements to Federal grants-in-aid programs by 5 regional commissions.
	LA	19,935	27,000	23,500	−3,500	
	Exp.	682	39,920	90,680	50,760	
	NL	322	2,500	18,660	16,160	
Industrial development loans and guarantees 507	NOA	1,314	2,325	3,535	1,210	Approximately 53% of the program funds will be for redevelopment areas and 38% for development district centers. The remaining 9% is for collateral protection.
	LA	53,686	47,675	49,115	1,440	
	Exp.	255	830	839	9	
	NL	5,106	23,730	41,597	17,867	
Planning, technical assistance, and research 507	NOA	25,000	24,997	30,540	5,543	Increase is for technical assistance to urban areas and for 51 additional planning grants to redevelopment areas and districts.
	Exp.	8,923	23,777	26,266	2,489	
Operations and administration 507	NOA	19,834	19,727 [D] 650	22,000	1,623	Increased administrative costs are primarily related to monitoring increased volume of construction and loan projects approved. The volume increases 25% from 1968 to 1970.
	Exp.	18,082	19,732	21,591	1,859	
Miscellaneous expired accounts 507	Exp.	113,408	101,908	65,479	−36,429	(Outlays are from obligations of the Area Redevelopment Administration and EDA prior to 1968.)
	NL	58,278	38,617	46,900	8,283	
Public enterprise funds:						
Economic development revolving fund 507	Exp.	−3,666	−4,060	−2,140	1,920	Decrease results from revenues on loans outstanding exceeding costs payable to Treasury.
	NL	−11,001	−14,040	−20,160	−6,120	
Total Federal funds economic development assistance.	NOA	201,213	200,699	231,836	31,137	
	LA	73,621	74,675	72,615	−2,060	
	Exp.	137,684	182,107	202,715	20,608	
	NL	52,705	50,807	86,997	36,190	

Trust Funds

Regional action planning commissions (permanent) 507	NOA	4,720	6,776	7,087	311	Fund is used to finance planning commissions, operating expenses, technical assistance projects, and State investment plans.
	Exp.	1,561	5,650	6,638	988	

[D] Proposed for separate transmittal, civilian pay act supplemental.
[H] Includes $145,361 thousand recommended to carry out authorizing legislation to be proposed.

ANALYSIS OF BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAYS BY AGENCY (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code		1968 enacted	1969 estimate	1970 estimate	Increase or decrease (−)	Explanation
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE—Continued						
PROMOTION OF INDUSTRY AND COMMERCE						
Business and Defense Services Administration						
Federal Funds						
General and special funds:						
Salaries and expenses.....506	NOA	5,962	6,102 [D] 206	6,700	392	Increase is for a program to measure, evaluate, and forecast industrial water demands.
	Exp.	6,531	6,088	6,686	598	
Total Federal funds Business and Defense Services Administration.	NOA	5,962	6,308	6,700	392	
	Exp.	6,531	6,088	6,686	598	
Trust Funds						
Special statistical work (permanent).....506	NOA	4	8	8	.....	Special statistical reports are prepared for individuals and businesses upon request and at cost.
	Exp.	10	8	8	.....	
International Activities						
Federal Funds						
General and special funds:						
Salaries and expenses.....506	NOA	12,465	15,000 [D] 200	[1] 23,332	8,132	Increase will provide for 1 new trade center overseas, participation in 6 additional trade and industrial exhibitions, more joint Government/industry market development projects, and additional information to business on export opportunities.
	Exp.	12,705	14,534	20,638	6,104	

Salaries and expenses (special foreign currency program)..506	NOA	**200**	**200**	**200**	----------	Funds are used to exhibit American products at trade fairs in developing countries.
	Exp.	344	193	251	58	
Export control.....508	NOA	**5,367**	**5,358** **[D] 136**	**[F] 5,532**	**38**	Estimate provides for continued control over the export of strategic commodities.
	Exp.	5,275	5,395	5,421	26	
Intragovernmental funds: Advances and reimbursements.506	Exp.	207	−207	----------	207	
Total Federal funds international activities.	NOA	**18,032**	**20,894**	**29,064**	**8,170**	
	Exp.	18,531	19,915	26,310	6,395	
Trust Funds						
Contributions, educational and cultural exchange (permanent)..506	NOA	**893**	**1,486**	**1,809**	**323**	American businessmen participating in trade fairs and trade center shows share the cost through fees. Estimates reflect an increase in the number of planned events.
	Exp.	816	1,272	1,550	278	
Office of Field Services						
Federal Funds						
General and special funds: Salaries and expenses.....506	NOA	**4,679**	**4,931** **[D] 142**	**5,160**	**87**	Provides for 42 field offices which serve as the local points of contact with the business community in implementing the Commerce trade promotion and domestic marketing programs.
	Exp.	4,554	4,976	5,050	74	
Total Federal funds Office of Field Services.	NOA	**4,679**	**5,073**	**5,160**	**87**	
	Exp.	4,554	4,976	5,050	74	
Participation in U.S. Expositions						
Federal Funds						
General and special funds: Inter-American Cultural and Trade Center.....506	Exp.	156	80	70	−10	(No activity is anticipated for 1970.)

[D] Proposed for separate transmittal, civilian pay act supplemental.
[F] Recommended to carry out authorizing legislation to be proposed.
[I] Includes $166 thousand recommended to carry out additional authorizing legislation to be proposed.

ANALYSIS OF BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAYS BY AGENCY (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code		1968 enacted	1969 estimate	1970 estimate	Increase or decrease (−)	Explanation
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE—Continued						
PROMOTION OF INDUSTRY AND COMMERCE—Continued						
Participation in U.S. Expositions—Continued						
***Federal Funds*—Continued**						
General and special funds—Continued						
Miscellaneous unexpired accounts 506	Exp.	4,964	1,175	189	−986	(Outlays are for settlement of outstanding obligations.)
Total Federal funds participation in U.S. expositions.	Exp.	5,120	1,255	259	−996	
Foreign Direct Investment Control						
Federal Funds						
General and special funds:						
Salaries and expenses 508	NOA	----------	3,500 [p] 173	4,700	1,027	Increase in program of mandatory controls over U.S. direct investment abroad provides for compliance and policy planning activities.
	Exp.	----------	3,347	4,470	1,123	
Total Federal funds foreign direct investment control.	NOA	----------	3,673	4,700	1,027	
	Exp.	----------	3,347	4,470	1,123	
U.S. Travel Service						
Federal Funds						
Salaries and expenses 506	NOA	2,975	4,500	[j] 6,000	1,500	Increase provides for greater production of sales promotion and advertising material and more intensive market research designed to stimulate increased tourist and business travel to the United States.
	Exp.	2,805	4,308	5,750	1,442	

Total Federal funds promotion of industry and commerce.	NOA	31,648	40,448	51,624	11,176	
	Exp.	37,541	39,889	48,525	8,636	
Total trust funds promotion of industry and commerce.	NOA	897	1,494	1,817	323	
	Exp.	826	1,280	1,558	278	
SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY						
Environmental Science Services Administration						
Federal Funds						
General and special funds:						
Salaries and expenses 506	NOA	107,039	114,969 [D] 3,489	126,756	8,298	Increase is primarily for operation and maintenance of new facilities for improved weather forecasts and warnings, marine charting, and air pollution weather services.
	Exp.	111,179	115,000	123,000	8,000	
Research and development 506	NOA	24,400	23,971 [D] 614	26,006	1,421	Increase is primarily for additional research activities of the world weather program.
	Exp.	23,566	23,300	27,315	4,015	
Research and development (special foreign currency program) 506	NOA	750	500	----------	−500	Previously appropriated funds support this program at about the 1969 level.
	Exp.	257	600	700	100	
Facilities, equipment, and construction 506	NOA	5,200	3,200	3,921	721	Provides for modernizing weather and marine equipment.
	Exp.	10,067	7,700	10,000	2,300	
Satellite operations 506	NOA	28,100	19,980	9,700	−10,280	Decrease is due to longer than expected lifetimes of polar-orbiting weather satellites.
	Exp.	29,009	27,400	32,300	4,900	
Total Federal funds Environmental Science Services Administration.	NOA	165,489	166,723	166,383	−340	
	Exp.	174,078	174,000	193,315	19,315	

[D] Proposed for separate transmittal, civilian pay act supplemental.
[J] Includes $1,300 thousand recommended to carry out authorizing legislation to be proposed.

ANALYSIS OF BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAYS BY AGENCY (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code		1968 enacted	1969 estimate	1970 estimate	Increase or decrease (−)	Explanation
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE—Continued						
SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY—Con.						
Environmental Science Services Administration—Continued						
Trust Funds						
Special statistical work (permanent) 506	NOA	195	175	180	5	Payments from nongovernmental sources finance special statistical studies.
	Exp.	178	168	185	17	
Patent Office						
Federal Funds						
General and special funds:						
Salaries and expenses 506	NOA	38,822	41,268 D 1,240	46,110	3,602	Provides for increased patent printing to reduce backlog of unpublished patents, and for expanded mechanized search functions.
	Exp.	38,346	43,189	46,150	2,961	
Total Federal funds Patent Office.	NOA	38,822	42,508	46,110	3,602	
	Exp.	38,346	43,189	46,150	2,961	
National Bureau of Standards						
Federal Funds						
General and special funds:						
Research and technical services 506	NOA	32,425	35,000 D 1,100	K 40,100	4,000	Increase provides for metric study, fire research, flammable fabric standards, automatic data processing standardization, building research, standard reference data, and operation of linear accelerator.
	Exp.	31,578	35,611	39,670	4,059	
Research and technical services (special foreign currency program) 506	NOA	500	500	L 500	----------	Efforts to develop reference materials, reference data, and building performance criteria are supported by use of excess foreign currencies.
	Exp.	289	400	917	517	

Plant and facilities.....506	NOA	240	1,300	1,000	−300	Decrease due to completion of program to provide weights and measures standards to the States.
	Exp.	1,254	1,166	2,428	1,262	
Construction of facilities.....506	Exp.	5,010	2,407	2,397	−10	(The 1967 budget provided the final increment of the Gaithersburg construction program.)
Civilian industrial technology.506	Exp.	220	149	.....	−149	(Contract and grant programs in textile research are being completed.)
Salaries and expenses: Office of Technical Services.....506	Exp.	−5	.....	.....	.....	(This activity is included in the Research and technical services appropriation.)
Intragovernmental funds:						
Working capital fund.....506	Exp.	1,821	−300	600	900	(Estimated Government equity in the fund will be $169 million by June 30, 1970.)
Total Federal funds National Bureau of Standards.	NOA	33,165	37,900	41,600	3,700	
	Exp.	40,167	39,433	46,012	6,579	
Trust Funds						
Clearinghouse for technical information (permanent).....506	NOA	1,755	3,000	3,250	250	Proceeds from the sale of reports of Government-financed research offset the cost of preparing transcripts.
	Exp.	1,791	3,000	3,250	250	
Office of State Technical Services						
Federal Funds						
General and special funds:						
Grants and expenses.....506	NOA	6,485	5,300	5,800	500	Provides for increase in grants which are based on merit of proposals rather than formula distribution.
	Exp.	4,180	5,300	5,500	200	
Total Federal funds science and technology.	NOA	243,961	252,431	259,893	7,462	
	Exp.	256,771	261,922	290,977	29,055	
Total trust funds science and technology.	NOA	1,950	3,175	3,430	255	
	Exp.	1,969	3,168	3,435	267	

D Proposed for separate transmittal, civilian pay act supplemental.
K Includes $3,480 thousand recommended to carry out authorizing legislation to be proposed.
L Includes $150 thousand recommended to carry out authorizing legislation to be proposed.

ANALYSIS OF BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAYS BY AGENCY (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code		1968 enacted	1969 estimate	1970 estimate	Increase or decrease (−)	Explanation
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE—Continued						
OCEAN SHIPPING						
Maritime Administration						
Federal Funds						
General and special funds:						
Ship construction 502	NOA	143,000	119,590	r 15,918	−103,672	Estimate together with balances available from prior years will continue the construction program at about the 1969 level—8 to 10 new ships.
	Exp.	104,315	90,475	89,000	−1,475	
Operating-differential subsidies 502	NOA	148,623	145,087	r 159,577	14,490	Increase reflects higher crew and operating cost in an estimated 1,576 voyages by subsidized operators using 278 ships.
Contract authorization (permanent, indefinite).	NOA	78,241	84,157	71,423	−12,734	
Liquidation of contract authorization.		(51,377)	(60,913)	r (64,423)	(3,510)	
	Exp.	200,130	195,879	234,183	38,304	
Research and development 502	NOA	9,575	6,700	r 7,700	1,000	Funding will provide for substantial increase in new projects. NS *Savannah* costs have been shifted to the Salaries and expenses appropriation.
	Exp.	8,010	7,000	5,885	−1,115	
Salaries and expenses 502	NOA	15,871	16,275 D 261	M 23,978	7,442	Increase is attributed primarily to the transfer of operating costs of the NS *Savannah* from the Research and development appropriation and administrative costs from ship construction.
	Exp.	15,709	15,460	21,240	5,780	
Maritime training 502	NOA	4,720	5,177 D 199	r 6,164	788	Increase is for additional personnel and another increment in the modernization program at the Merchant Marine Academy.
	Exp.	5,385	4,682	7,076	2,394	
State marine schools 502	NOA	1,775	1,990	r 2,040	50	Funds provide for additional cadets at State marine schools.
Contract authorization (permanent, indefinite).	NOA	54	----------	----------	----------	

Liquidation of contract authorization.	Exp.	---------- 1,717	(120) 2,104	---------- 2,002	(−120) −102	
Sale of vessels, Merchant Marine Act: Repayments deposited in miscellaneous receipt accounts 502	LA NL	−7,569	−7,058	−6,800	258	Represents repayment of ship mortgage loans.
Public enterprise funds:						
Federal ship mortgage insurance fund 502	Exp.	−1,578	−4,250	−4,874	−624	(Guarantees involving a contingent liability of $802.5 million are estimated to be outstanding at the close of 1970.)
	NL	−3,983	−1,478	−1,478	----------	
Vessel operations revolving fund 502	Exp.	−18,805	−1,973	37	2,010	(Fund is substantially self-supporting.)
War risk insurance revolving fund 502	Exp.	−235	−290	−222	68	(Contingent liability in the event of war is estimated at $15 billion.)
Intragovernmental funds:						
Advances and reimbursements 502	Exp.	−205	----------	----------	----------	
Total Federal funds Maritime Administration.	NOA	**401,859**	**379,436**	**286,800**	**−92,636**	
	LA	**−7,569**	**−7,058**	**−6,800**	**258**	
	Exp.	314,443	309,087	354,327	45,240	
	NL	−11,552	−8,536	−8,278	258	
SUMMARY						
Federal funds:						
(As shown in detail above)	NOA	**923,541**	**923,749**	**1,006,591**	**82,842**	
	LA	**66,052**	**67,617**	**65,815**	**−1,802**	
	Exp.	788,219	843,694	1,068,068	224,374	
	NL	41,153	42,271	78,719	36,448	

[D] Proposed for separate transmittal, civilian pay act supplemental.
[F] Recommended to carry out authorizing legislation to be proposed.
[M] Includes $5,174 thousand recommended to carry out authorizing legislation to be proposed.

ANALYSIS OF BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAYS BY AGENCY (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code		1968 enacted	1969 estimate	1970 estimate	Increase or decrease (−)	Explanation
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE—Continued						
SUMMARY—Continued						
Federal funds—Continued						
Deductions for offsetting receipts:						
Proprietary receipts from the public.....500	NOA	*−17,349*	*−10,932*	*−9,912*	*1,020*	
	Exp.					
850	NOA	*−2,513*	*−2,200*	*−2,000*	*200*	
	Exp.					
Repayments deposited in miscellaneous receipt accounts (included in detail above).	LA	*(−7,569)*	*(−7,058)*	*(−6,800)*	*(258)*	
	NL					
Total Federal funds.....	NOA	**903,679**	**910,617**	**994,679**	**84,062**	
	LA	**66,052**	**67,617**	**65,815**	**−1,802**	
	Exp.	768,357	830,562	1,056,156	225,594	
	NL	41,153	42,271	78,719	36,448	
Trust funds:						
(As shown in detail above).....	NOA	**11,341**	**14,984**	**15,652**	**668**	
	Exp.	8,628	13,974	15,187	1,213	
Deductions for offsetting receipts:						
Proprietary receipts from the public.....500	NOA	*−6,411*	*−8,156*	*−9,933*	*−1,777*	
	Exp.					
Total trust funds.....	NOA	**4,930**	**6,828**	**5,719**	**−1,109**	
	Exp.	2,217	5,818	5,254	−564	

Intragovernmental transactions..500	NOA Exp.	*−4,720*	*−6,776*	*−5,667*	*1,109*
Total Department of Commerce.‡	NOA LA	**903,889** **66,052**	**910,669** **67,617**	**994,731** **65,815**	**84,062** **−1,802**
Total budget authority.....		**969,941**	**978,286**	**1,060,546**	**82,260**
	Exp. NL	765,854 41,153	829,604 42,271	1,055,743 78,719	226,139 36,448
Total outlays.....		807,007	871,875	1,134,462	262,587

‡Totals for the Department are distributed as follows:

	1969				*1970*			
	NOA	*LA*	*Exp.*	*NL*	*NOA*	*LA*	*Exp.*	*NL*
Federal funds:								
Enacted/transmitted.....	914,167	74,675	834,526	49,329	1,006,591	72,615	1,067,654	85,519
Repayments.....	.....	−7,058	.....	−7,058	.....	−6,800	.....	−6,800
Separate transmittal:								
(D) Civilian pay.....	9,582	.....	9,168	.....	.....	.....	414	.....
Deductions for offsetting receipts.....	−13,132	.....	−13,132	.....	−11,912	.....	−11,912	.....
Total Federal funds.....	910,617	67,617	830,562	42,271	994,679	65,815	1,056,156	78,719
Trust funds:								
Enacted/transmitted.....	14,984	.....	13,974	.....	15,652	.....	15,187	.....
Deductions for offsetting receipts.....	−8,156	.....	−8,156	.....	−9,933	.....	−9,933	.....
Total trust funds.....	6,828	.....	5,818	.....	5,719	.....	5,254	.....
Intragovernmental transactions.....	−6,776	.....	−6,776	.....	−5,667	.....	−5,667	.....
Total Department of Commerce.....	910,669	67,617	829,604	42,271	994,731	65,815	1,055,743	78,719

ANALYSIS OF BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAYS BY AGENCY (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code		1968 enacted	1969 estimate	1970 estimate	Increase or decrease (−)	Explanation
DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE—MILITARY						
Federal Funds						
MILITARY PERSONNEL						
(Functional code 051)						
General and special funds:						
Military personnel, Army	NOA	7,825,300	8,000,000 [c] 331,000 [n] 160,000	8,535,000	44,000	Increase reflects higher pay costs offset in part by a decline of 1,500 in average strength.
	Exp.	7,765,096	8,162,400 [n] 154,600	8,456,600 [n] 5,400	145,000	
Military personnel, Navy	NOA	4,159,900	4,235,000 [c] 198,700 [n] 25,300	4,526,000	67,000	Increase reflects higher pay costs, and a rise of 10,300 in average strength.
	Exp.	4,134,406	4,384,900 [n] 25,100	4,499,800 [n] 200	90,000	
Military personnel, Marine Corps	NOA	1,430,689	1,474,000 [c] 64,500 [n] 6,500	1,580,000	35,000	Increase reflects higher pay costs, and a rise of 3,800 in average strength.
	Exp.	1,432,666	1,523,600 [n] 6,400	1,563,900 [n] 100	34,000	
Military personnel, Air Force	NOA	5,684,300	5,680,000 [c] 267,600 [n] 150,400	5,959,000	−139,000	Decrease reflects higher pay costs more than offset by a decline of 24,141 in average strength.
	Exp.	5,655,451	5,912,500 [n] 147,500	5,927,100 [n] 2,900	−130,000	

Reserve personnel, Army	NOA	**283,055**	**287,200** **[E] 5,600**	**311,000**	**18,200**	Increase reflects an expanded enlisted nonprior service training program.
	Exp.	254,312	273,000	288,000	15,000	
Reserve personnel, Navy	NOA	**121,980**	**125,000** **[A] 5,000** **[E] 3,500**	**139,700**	**6,200**	1969 supplemental is for per diem payments authorized by Public Law 90–168. Increase in 1970 reflects higher average strength and grade structure.
	Exp.	117,184	128,700 [A] 4,300	136,300 [A] 700	4,000	
Reserve personnel, Marine Corps	NOA	**38,300**	**31,100** **[A] 8,300** **[E] 1,600**	**45,700**	**4,700**	1969 supplemental is for average strength required by Public Law 90–500 and per diem payments authorized by Public Law 90–168. Increase in 1970 reflects higher average strength and an expanded enlisted nonprior service training program.
	Exp.	36,606	32,200 [A] 7,800	44,500 [A] 500	5,000	
Reserve personnel, Air Force	NOA	**71,620**	**71,800** **[E] 1,900**	**87,700**	**14,000**	Increase reflects higher average strength and an expanded enlisted nonprior service training program.
	Exp.	62,465	68,000	77,000	9,000	
National Guard personnel, Army	NOA	**323,617**	**304,500** **[E] 16,400**	**363,500**	**42,600**	Increase reflects an expanded enlisted nonprior service training program.
	Exp.	312,714	307,000	342,000	35,000	
National Guard personnel, Air Force.	NOA	**84,400**	**88,000** **[E] 3,400**	**101,600**	**10,200**	Increase reflects higher average strength due to return of units from active duty.
	Exp.	88,144	86,000	99,000	13,000	
Retired pay, Defense	NOA	**2,095,000**	**2,275,000** **[A] 162,000** **[E] 13,000**	**2,735,000**	**285,000**	1969 supplemental is for payment to retired personnel, primarily related to rise in the consumers' price index. Increase in 1970 reflects an average of 759,617 retired personnel in 1970, compared with 694,556 in 1969.
	Exp.	2,094,746	2,279,200 [A] 161,800	2,719,800 [A] 200	279,000	
Total Federal funds military personnel.	NOA	**22,118,161**	**23,996,300**	**24,384,200**	**387,900**	
	Exp.	21,953,789	23,665,000	24,164,000	499,000	

[A] Proposed for separate transmittal under existing legislation, other than pay supplemental.
[E] Proposed for separate transmittal, military pay act supplemental.
[H] Proposed for separate transmittal, Southeast Asia.

ANALYSIS OF BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAYS BY AGENCY (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code		1968 enacted	1969 estimate	1970 estimate	Increase or decrease (−)	Explanation
DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE—MILITARY—Continued						
***Federal Funds*—Continued**						
OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE						
(Functional code 051)						
General and special funds—Continued						
Operation and maintenance, Army	NOA	8,130,036	7,804,741 c 40,600 D 66,200 x 152,400	7,596,000	−467,941	Decrease reflects drawdown of inventory levels and reduced combat support requirements in Southeast Asia.
Liquidation of contract authorization.				(142,165)	(142,165)	
	Exp.	7,929,545	7,791,900 x 133,100	7,585,700 x 19,300	−320,000	
Operation and maintenance, Navy	NOA	4,973,106	5,356,437 D 26,100	5,383,000	463	Increase primarily reflects inclusion of fleet support engineering services previously financed elsewhere, offset by reduced combat support requirements in Southeast Asia.
Liquidation of contract authorization.				(66,000)	(66,000)	
	Exp.	4,730,302	5,300,000	5,337,000	37,000	
Operation and maintenance, Marine Corps.	NOA	433,959	435,700 c 1,950 D 2,650 x 24,300	457,000	−7,600	Decrease reflects reduced combat support requirements in Southeast Asia, offset partially by higher supply operations costs and increased field maintenance requirements.
Liquidation of contract authorization.				(2,500)	(2,500)	
	Exp.	429,348	412,400 x 21,600	452,300 x 2,700	21,000	
Operation and maintenance, Air Force.	NOA	5,893,929	6,550,605 c 31,600 D 59,600 x 282,200	6,716,000	−208,005	Decrease reflects reduced combat support requirements in Southeast Asia, partially offset by higher overall support costs.
	Exp.	5,943,817	6,539,200 x 250,800	6,681,600 x 31,400	−77,000	

Operation and maintenance, Defense agencies.	NOA	969,024	1,030,939 [c] 3,500 [D] 37,000	1,098,000	26,561	Increase reflects higher level of field operations partially offset by reductions in supply and management activities.
	Exp.	963,599	1,061,000	1,080,000	19,000	
Operation and maintenance, Army National Guard.	NOA	242,828	264,664 [A] 5,400 [c] 2,950 [D] 4,650	306,000	28,336	1969 supplemental is for personnel benefits of National Guard technicians converted to Federal employee status by Public Law 90–486. Increase in 1970 provides additional equipment and spare parts to improve unit readiness.
	Exp.	243,731	269,000 [A] 5,000	299,600 [A] 400	26,000	
Operation and maintenance, Air National Guard.	NOA	265,970	267,000 [A] 9,000 [c] 4,000 [D] 2,682	333,334	50,652	1969 supplemental is for personnel benefits of National Guard technicians converted to Federal employee status by Public Law 90–486 and for additional costs due to release of units from active duty in 1969. Increase in 1970 provides for higher flying hour program caused by return of units from active duty as well as increased security and maintenance technicians.
	Exp.	266,798	263,700 [A] 8,300	302,300 [A] 700	31,000	
National Board for the Promotion of Rifle Practice, Army.	NOA	428	----------	----------	----------	(No funds are requested for 1970.)
	Exp.	350	37	----------	−37	
Claims, Defense	NOA	38,000	38,000	41,000	3,000	An increase in the number of claims filed by private parties is expected.
	Exp.	32,169	43,500	41,000	−2,500	
Contingencies, Defense	NOA	2,000	10,000	10,000	----------	This account provides the Secretary of Defense with funds to meet emergencies and extraordinary expenses.
	Exp.	1,433	3,000	5,000	2,000	
Court of Military Appeals	NOA	617	636 [D] 18	666	12	Increase reflects higher salary costs.
	Exp.	595	613	650	37	
Miscellaneous expired accounts	Exp.	36,141	2,850	1,350	−1,500	
Total Federal funds operation and maintenance.	NOA	20,949,896	22,515,522	21,941,000	−574,522	
	Exp.	20,577,826	22,106,000	21,841,000	−265,000	

[A] Proposed for separate transmittal under existing legislation, other than pay supplemental.
[c] Proposed for separate transmittal, wage-board supplemental.
[D] Proposed for separate transmittal, civilian pay act supplemental.
[H] Proposed for separate transmittal, Southeast Asia.

ANALYSIS OF BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAYS BY AGENCY (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code		1968 enacted	1969 estimate	1970 estimate	Increase or decrease (−)	Explanation
DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE—MILITARY—Continued						
***Federal Funds*—Continued**						
PROCUREMENT						
(Functional code 051)						
General and special funds—Continued						
Procurement of equipment and missiles, Army.	NOA	6,400,000	5,031,400 * 727,800	* 5,933,000	173,800	Increases primarily for the Sentinel antiballistic missile system and the AH-56 armed helicopter, more than offsets reduced combat support requirements in Southeast Asia.
	Exp.	5,841,011	5,808,800 * 291,200	5,683,400 * 436,600	20,000	
Procurement of aircraft and missiles, Navy.	NOA	3,240,900	2,574,300	* 3,409,000	834,700	Increase for fighter and electronic warfare aircraft, ballistic missiles, and spares, more than offsets financing adjustment and reduced combat support requirements in Southeast Asia operations. The 1970 program includes 509 aircraft compared with 639 in 1969.
	Exp.	3,642,008	3,605,000	3,340,000	−265,000	
Shipbuilding and conversion, Navy.	NOA	1,300,500	820,700	* 2,698,300	1,877,600	Increase reflects fleet modernization, including conversion of fleet ballistic missile submarines, construction of nuclear-powered ships, a new-design frigate, an attack carrier, a new destroyer class, fast deployment logistic ships, and continued procurement of general-purpose assault ships.
	Exp.	1,355,851	1,700,000	1,676,000	−24,000	
Other procurement, Navy	NOA	2,336,000	2,505,600	2,271,000	−234,600	Decrease reflects reduced munitions in Southeast Asia and reductions in purchase of ordnance, electronics and shipboard equipment, partially offset by increase for new submarine-launched torpedo.
	Exp.	2,206,006	2,525,000	2,583,000	58,000	
Procurement, Marine Corps	NOA	730,700	670,000	* 650,600	−19,400	Decrease reflects reduced combat support requirements in Southeast Asia.
	Exp.	787,800	865,000	719,000	−146,000	

Aircraft procurement, Air Force	NOA	5,510,500	3,860,000 [x] 102,600	[r] 4,081,000	118,400	Increase reflects financing adjustment partially offset by reduced combat support requirements in Southeast Asia. The 1970 program includes 650 aircraft compared with 990 in 1969.
	Exp.	5,078,535	5,269,200 [x] 30,800	4,778,000 [x] 52,000	−470,000	
Missile procurement, Air Force	NOA	1,399,200	1,720,200	[r] 1,794,000	73,800	Increase reflects procurement of Minuteman III ballistic missiles, Short Range Attack Missiles, and tactical missiles.
	Exp.	1,387,840	1,470,000	1,650,000	180,000	
Other procurement, Air Force	NOA	2,446,000	2,690,000	2,320,000	−370,000	Decrease reflects greater availability of prior year funds and reduced combat support requirements in Southeast Asia.
	Exp.	2,941,315	2,725,000	2,457,000	−268,000	
Procurement, Defense agencies	NOA	44,100	81,700	84,000	2,300	Increase reflects procurement of data processing equipment.
	Exp.	42,354	47,000	60,000	13,000	
Total Federal funds procurement.	NOA	23,407,900	20,784,300	23,240,900	2,456,600	
	Exp.	23,282,719	24,337,000	23,435,000	−902,000	
RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST, AND EVALUATION						
(Functional code 051)						
Research, development, test, and evaluation, Army.	NOA	1,557,527	1,561,603	[r] 1,822,500	260,897	Increase is primarily for antiballistic missile defense plus lesser increases for new helicopters, air defense systems, missiles, and communications.
	Exp.	1,434,096	1,600,000	1,670,000	70,000	
Research, development, test, and evaluation, Navy.	NOA	1,871,716	2,141,339	[r] 2,207,100	65,761	Increase supports development of the F-14 interceptor aircraft, advanced surface missile system, new submarines, the VSX aircraft and other antisubmarine warfare systems, which more than offsets decreases for the Polaris/Poseidon.
	Exp.	2,002,627	2,070,000	2,150,000	80,000	
Research, development, test, and evaluation, Air Force.	NOA	3,393,239	3,392,724	[r] 3,594,300	201,576	Increase is primarily for the F-15 air superiority aircraft, the advanced manned strategic aircraft, the manned orbiting laboratory, and the airborne warning and control system.
	Exp.	3,800,444	3,400,000	3,476,000	76,000	

[r] Recommended to carry out authorizing legislation to be proposed.
[x] Proposed for separate transmittal, Southeast Asia.
[o] Includes $2,587,460 thousand recommended to carry out authorizing legislation to be proposed.
[p] Includes $57,800 thousand recommended to carry out authorizing legislation to be proposed.

ANALYSIS OF BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAYS BY AGENCY (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code		1968 enacted	1969 estimate	1970 estimate	Increase or decrease (−)	Explanation
DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE—MILITARY—Continued						
***Federal Funds*—Continued**						
RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST, AND EVALUATION—Continued						
(Functional code 051)—Continued						
General and special funds—Continued						
Research, development, test, and evaluation, Defense agencies.	NOA	462,816	434,657	r 500,200	65,543	Increase supports additional effort in limited warfare concepts and technology, and nuclear weapons research and testing.
	Exp.	510,212	460,000	465,000	5,000	
Emergency fund, Defense	NOA	----------	49,005	r 50,000	995	Funds are transferred to other appropriations for prompt exploitation of research and development breakthroughs. The 1969 amount is the current balance after such transfers.
	Exp.	----------	15,000	44,000	29,000	
Total Federal funds research, development, test, and evaluation.	NOA	7,285,298	7,579,328	8,174,100	594,772	
	Exp.	7,747,380	7,545,000	7,805,000	260,000	
EMERGENCY FUND, SOUTHEAST ASIA, DEFENSE						
(Functional code 051)						
Emergency fund, Southeast Asia, Defense.	NOA	56,232	----------	----------	----------	(Funds were transferred to other accounts.)
MILITARY CONSTRUCTION						
(Functional code 051)						
Military construction, Army	NOA	474,565	548,126	o 1,037,500	489,374	Increase is for facilities to support Sentinel antiballistic missile system.
	Exp.	674,047	538,000	530,000	−8,000	

Military construction, Navy	NOA	514,261	291,513	[R] 398,400	106,887	Increase is for greater emphasis on shipyard modernization and improvement of Navy and Marine Corps troop housing.
	Exp.	86,103	448,000	425,000	−23,000	
Military construction, Air Force	NOA	488,512	222,141	[S] 385,300	163,159	Increase results from additional facilities for C-5A transport and improvement of Air Force troop housing.
	Exp.	476,730	475,000	325,000	−150,000	
Military construction, Defense agencies.	NOA	37,455	83,396	[T] 74,500	−8,896	Decrease reflects lower combat support of Southeast Asia operations.
	Exp.	13,322	15,000	54,000	39,000	
Military construction, Army National Guard.	NOA	3,000	2,700	[F] 15,000	12,300	Obligation levels of $12.7 million in 1969 and $15.6 million in 1970 include completion of prior year projects.
	Exp.	3,709	6,000	8,500	2,500	
Military construction, Air National Guard.	NOA	9,500	8,300	[F] 13,200	4,900	Obligation levels of $10.5 million in 1969 and $14 million in 1970 include completion of prior year projects.
	Exp.	11,023	9,969	9,500	−469	
Military construction, Army Reserve.	NOA	3,000	3,000	[F] 10,000	7,000	Obligation levels of $10 million in 1969 and $11 million in 1970 include completion of prior year projects.
	Exp.	231	5,000	6,800	1,800	
Military construction, Naval Reserve.	NOA	5,000	5,000	[F] 9,600	4,600	Obligation levels of $8.4 million in 1969 and $10 million in 1970 include completion of prior year projects.
	Exp.	6,864	7,000	5,800	−1,200	
Military construction, Air Force Reserve.	NOA	3,900	4,300	[F] 5,300	1,000	Obligation levels of $7 million in 1969 and 1970 include completion of prior year projects.
	Exp.	4,311	4,000	5,400	1,400	
Loran stations, Defense	NOA	3,600				(Additional facilities are not required for this navigation system.)
	Exp.	5,000	31		−31	
Total Federal funds military construction.	NOA	1,542,793	1,168,476	1,948,800	780,324	
	Exp.	1,281,339	1,508,000	1,370,000	−138,000	
FAMILY HOUSING						
(Functional code 051)						
Family housing, Defense	NOA	591,670	500,802	[F] 607,800	106,998	Increase primarily reflects higher level of new construction.
	Exp.	494,678	600,000	604,000	4,000	

[F] Recommended to carry out authorizing legislation to be proposed.
[Q] Includes $959,343 thousand recommended to carry out authorizing legislation to be proposed.
[R] Includes $353,582 thousand recommended to carry out authorizing legislation to be proposed.
[S] Includes $352,129 thousand recommended to carry out authorizing legislation to be proposed.
[T] Includes $72,500 thousand recommended to carry out authorizing legislation to be proposed.

ANALYSIS OF BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAYS BY AGENCY (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code		1968 enacted	1969 estimate	1970 estimate	Increase or decrease (−)	Explanation
DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE—MILITARY—Continued						
***Federal Funds*—Continued**						
FAMILY HOUSING—Continued						
(Functional Code 051)—Continued						
General and special funds—Continued						
Homeowners assistance fund, Defense.	NOA	20,000	6,200	1,850	−4,350	Decrease reflects diminishing requirements to reimburse losses.
Authorization to spend debt receipts (permanent, indefinite).	NOA	12	16,490	7,850	−8,640	
	Exp.	367	30,000	21,000	−9,000	
Total Federal funds family housing.	NOA	611,682	523,492	617,500	94,008	
	Exp.	495,044	630,000	625,000	−5,000	
CIVIL DEFENSE						
(Functional code 051)						
Operation and maintenance, civil defense.	NOA	66,100	47,915	50,700	2,785	Increase reflects greater financial assistance and development of an improved warning system.
	Exp.	62,321	54,800	51,500	−3,300	
Research, shelter survey and marking, civil defense.	NOA	20,000	12,500	24,600	12,100	Increase reflects greater shelter survey and stocking programs.
	Exp.	44,115	27,000	20,000	−7,000	
Construction of facilities, civil defense.	Exp.	1,200	200	----------	−200	(Decrease reflects construction completion.)
Total Federal funds civil defense.	NOA	86,100	60,415	75,300	14,885	
	Exp.	107,637	82,000	71,500	−10,500	

SPECIAL FOREIGN CURRENCY PROGRAM						
(Functional code 051)						
Special foreign currency program	NOA	11,200				(Increase reflects greater use of excess foreign currency.)
	Exp.	1,724	2,000	3,500	1,500	
REVOLVING AND MANAGEMENT FUNDS						
(Functional code 051)						
Public enterprise funds:						
Defense production guarantees	Exp.	1,922	−570	−470	100	(A reduction in the purchase of defaulted loans is expected.)
	NL	−8,231	867	−265	−1,132	
Laundry service, Naval Academy	Exp.	9	−10	−11	−1	(Collections are expected to offset expenditures.)
Intragovernmental funds:						
Army stock fund	NOA	60,000				(Results from greater replacement of inventory sold.)
Contract authorization (permanent, indefinite).	NOA	170,424				
	Exp.	180,553	−283,700	−162,900	120,800	
Navy stock fund	Exp.	27,967	−363,000	−136,000	227,000	(Increase reflects replacement of inventory sold.)
Marine Corps stock fund	Exp.	−6,680	−2,200	6,700	8,900	(The estimate reflects outlays for receipt of war reserve material.)
Air Force stock fund (permanent, indefinite, contract authorization).	NOA	167,426				(Increase reflects replacement of inventory sold.)
	Exp.	58,534	−648,000	−299,000	349,000	
Defense stock fund	NOA	118,400				(Increase results from replacement of inventory sold and the receipt of war reserve materials.)
	Exp.	79,548	−437,400	−110,300	327,100	
Army industrial fund	Exp.	609,633	−78,400	−3,100	75,300	(Accelerated collection procedures initiated in 1969 do not recur in 1970.)

[F] Recommended to carry out authorizing legislation to be proposed.

ANALYSIS OF BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAYS BY AGENCY (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code		1968 enacted	1969 estimate	1970 estimate	Increase or decrease (−)	Explanation
DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE—MILITARY—Continued						
***Federal Funds*—Continued**						
REVOLVING AND MANAGEMENT FUNDS—Continued						
(Functional code 051)—Continued						
Intragovernmental funds—Continued						
Navy industrial fund	Exp.	1,006,661	−83,600	−9,600	74,000	(Accelerated collection procedures initiated in 1969 do not recur in 1970.)
Marine Corps industrial fund	Exp.	----------	500	−200	−700	(Decrease reflects recoupment of outlays from prior year.)
Air Force industrial fund	Exp.	12,920	−43,700	5,800	49,500	(Accelerated collection procedures initiated in 1969 do not recur in 1970.)
Defense industrial fund	Exp.	−2,653	1,300	8,800	7,500	(Increase reflects one time prepaid charges for expansion of automatic switch networks.)
Army management fund	Exp.	13,954	----------	----------	----------	(Estimate reflects activity of $646 million in 1970.)
Navy management fund	Exp.	109,531	−10,100	7,500	17,600	(Increase reflects payment of prior year obligations for the Special Projects Office.)
Air Force management fund	Exp.	5,381	600	100	−500	(Liquidation of prior year obligations continues.)
Naval working fund	Exp.	766	800	−803	−1,603	(Estimate reflects activity of $18 million in 1970.)

Consolidated working funds, Army.	Exp.	128	----------	----------	----------	(Account has been discontinued.)
Total Federal funds revolving and management funds.	NOA	**516,250**	----------	----------	----------	
	Exp.	2,098,175	−1,947,480	−693,484	1,253,996	
	NL	−8,231	867	−265	−1,132	
Trust Funds						
Miscellaneous trust funds (permanent).	NOA	**7,726**	**7,429**	**7,429**	----------	Gifts, donations, and bequests used for specified purposes. Funds also include ships' stores profits used for benefit of naval personnel.
	Exp.	7,848	7,360	7,356	−4	
Miscellaneous trust revolving funds.	Exp.	−7,481	−5,400	−5,900	−500	(Receipts from surcharge collections on commissary sales are expected to exceed outlays.)
SUMMARY						
Federal funds:						
(As shown in detail above)	NOA	**76,585,512**	**76,627,833**	**80,381,800**	**3,753,967**	
	Exp.	77,545,634	77,927,520	78,621,516	693,996	
	NL	−8,231	867	−265	−1,132	
Deductions for offsetting receipts:						
Proprietary receipts from the public 051	NOA	*−156,191*	*−131,672*	*−142,997*	*−11,325*	
	Exp.					
850	NOA	*−1,374*	*−1,475*	*−1,510*	*−35*	
	Exp.					
Total Federal funds	NOA	**76,427,947**	**76,494,686**	**80,237,293**	**3,742,607**	
	Exp.	77,388,069	77,794,373	78,477,009	682,636	
	NL	−8,231	867	−265	−1,132	
Trust funds:						
(As shown in detail above)	NOA	**7,726**	**7,429**	**7,429**	----------	
	Exp.	367	1,960	1,456	−504	

ANALYSIS OF BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAYS BY AGENCY (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code		1968 enacted	1969 estimate	1970 estimate	Increase or decrease (−)	Explanation
DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE—MILITARY—Continued						
SUMMARY—Continued						
Intragovernmental transactions	NOA Exp.	*−7,161*	*−7,200*	*−7,200*	----------	
Total Department of Defense—Military:‡						
Total budget authority	NOA	**76,428,512**	**76,494,915**	**80,237,522**	**3,742,607**	
	Exp. NL	77,381,275 −8,231	77,789,133 867	78,471,265 −265	682,132 −1,132	
Total outlays		77,373,044	77,790,000	78,471,000	681,000	

‡Totals for the Department are distributed as follows:

	1969			*1970*		
	NOA	*Exp.*	*NL*	*NOA*	*Exp.*	*NL*
Federal funds:						
Enacted/transmitted	73,615,933	75,502,120	867	80,381,800	78,054,816	−265
Separate transmittal:						
(A) Existing legislation	189,700	187,200	----------	----------	2,500	----------
(C) Wage-board supplemental	84,600	82,100	----------	----------	2,500	----------
(D) Civilian pay	198,900	192,900	----------	----------	6,000	----------
(E) Military pay	907,200	902,100	----------	----------	5,100	----------
(H) Southeast Asia	1,631,500	1,061,100	----------	----------	550,600	----------
Deductions for offsetting receipts	−133,147	−133,147	----------	−144,507	−144,507	----------
Total Federal funds	76,494,686	77,794,373	867	80,237,293	78,477,009	−265
Trust funds:						
Enacted/transmitted	7,429	1,960	----------	7,429	1,456	----------
Intragovernmental transactions	−7,200	−7,200	----------	−7,200	−7,200	----------
Total Department of Defense—Military	76,494,915	77,789,133	867	80,237,522	78,471,265	−265

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY						
Cemeterial Expenses						
Federal Funds						
General and special funds:						
Salaries and expenses.....805	NOA	**21,200**	**15,000**	**15,938**	**938**	Increases are projected in headstone procurement, interments, and developed acreage to be maintained.
	Exp.	16,670	17,443	16,438	−1,005	
Corps of Engineers—Civil						
Federal Funds						
General and special funds:						
General investigations.....401	NOA	**34,445**	**30,015**	**40,400**	**10,385**	Provides funds for 314 flood control, navigation, and beach erosion studies, of which 29 will be started in 1970. A national shoreline special study will be started in 1970.
	Exp.	33,346	31,500	41,000	9,500	
Construction, general.....401	NOA	**967,599**	**865,682**	**769,420**	**−96,262**	Estimate will provide for a reduced level of construction on 231 projects, of which 2 are special projects; 193 will continue; 12, including 1 new land acquisition project costing $420 million will be started; and 26 costing $345 million will be completed. Preconstruction planning will continue on 57 projects and will be initiated on 16 projects. Restudies of 4 projects will be undertaken.
	Exp.	931,459	833,075	808,313	−24,762	

ANALYSIS OF BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAYS BY AGENCY (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code		1968 enacted	1969 estimate	1970 estimate	Increase or decrease (−)	Explanation
DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE—CIVIL—Continued						
DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY—Con.						
Corps of Engineers—Civil—Continued						
***Federal Funds*—Continued**						
General and special funds—Continued						
Operation and maintenance, general.....401	NOA	193,000	223,700 D 3,586 E 14	245,700	18,400	These funds are used for maintenance of 545 projects, an increase of 14 projects.
	Exp.	190,114	224,000	249,000	25,000	
Flood control and coastal emergencies.....401	NOA	.....	5,000	5,000	.....	Provides funds for emergency operations to combat flood disaster situations.
	Exp.	6,606	5,000	5,000	.....	
General expenses.....401	NOA	19,515	20,775 D 1,100 E 31	22,980	1,074	Increase is for improved planning and technical review capability in complex water resource development field.
	Exp.	19,078	21,825	23,000	1,175	
Flood control, Mississippi River and tributaries.....401	NOA	87,135	69,600	74,600	5,000	Construction is continued on 9 major project features. Provision is made for project operation and essential maintenance.
	Exp.	79,062	75,000	75,000	.....	

Permanent appropriations (indefinite, special funds) 401	NOA Exp.	3,293 4,336	3,500 4,000	3,900 3,500	400 −500	Fees paid by mine operators for depositing mine debris in restraining works are used for their maintenance. Half of the receipts from Federal Power Commission licenses are used for maintenance of navigation improvements. Three-fourths of receipts from the lease of Federal lands acquired for flood control, navigation, and similar purposes are paid to States in which the projects are located.
Intragovernmental funds:						
Advances and reimbursements 401	Exp.	573	----------	----------	----------	
Revolving fund, Corps of Engineers—Civil 401	Exp.	−3,789	----------	----------	----------	(The fund provides centralized services and facilities to agency programs.)
Trust Funds						
Corps of Engineers—Civil, trust funds (permanent).	NOA Exp.	27,476 23,297	15,668 20,700	15,766 18,075	98 −2,625	Contributions and advances from local interests are used in construction and maintenance work. Unused balances are returned.
Summary						
Federal funds:						
(As shown in detail above)	NOA Exp.	1,304,987 1,260,784	1,223,003 1,194,400	1,162,000 1,204,813	−61,003 10,413	
Deductions for offsetting receipts:						
Proprietary receipts from the public 400	NOA Exp.	*−8,289*	*−7,570*	*−7,122*	*448*	
Total Federal funds	NOA Exp.	1,296,698 1,252,495	1,215,433 1,186,830	1,154,878 1,197,691	−60,555 10,861	

D Proposed for separate transmittal, civilian pay act supplemental.
E Proposed for separate transmittal, military pay act supplemental.

ANALYSIS OF BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAYS BY AGENCY (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code		1968 enacted	1969 estimate	1970 estimate	Increase or decrease (—)	Explanation
DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE—CIVIL—Continued						
DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY—Con.						
Corps of Engineers—Civil—Continued						
***Summary*—Continued**						
Trust funds:						
(As shown in detail above)	NOA	27,476	15,668	15,766	98	
	Exp.	23,297	20,700	18,075	−2,625	
Deductions for offsetting receipts:						
Proprietary receipts from the public 400	NOA / Exp.	*−27,476*	*−15,668*	*−15,766*	*−98*	
Total trust funds	Exp.	−4,179	5,032	2,309	−2,723	
Total Corps of Engineers—Civil:‡						
Total budget authority	NOA	1,296,698	1,215,433	1,154,878	−60,555	
Total outlays	Exp.	1,248,316	1,191,862	1,200,000	8,138	

‡Totals for the Corps of Engineers—Civil are distributed as follows:

	1969		*1970*	
	NOA	*Exp.*	*NOA*	*Exp.*
Federal funds:				
Enacted/transmitted	1,218,272	1,190,000	1,162,000	1,204,482
Separate transmittal:				
(D) Civilian pay	4,686	4,359	----------	327
(E) Military pay	45	41	----------	4
Deductions for offsetting receipts	−7,570	−7,570	−7,122	−7,122
Total Federal funds	1,215,433	1,186,830	1,154,878	1,197,691

Trust funds:				
Enacted/transmitted	15,668	20,700	15,766	18,075
Deductions for offsetting receipts	−15,668	−15,668	−15,766	−15,766
Total trust funds	----------	5,032	----------	2,309
Total Corps of Engineers—Civil	1,215,433	1,191,862	1,154,878	1,200,000

Ryukyu Islands

Federal Funds

General and special funds:						
Administration 910	NOA	15,078	20,772	20,651	−121	Includes $17.5 million for aid to the Ryukyuan economy. Remaining funds support administrative costs of the High Commissioner.
	Exp.	16,316	18,153	20,764	2,611	
Construction of power systems 910	NL	430	----------	----------	----------	(Construction of Kin powerplant has been completed.)
Repayments deposited in miscellaneous receipt accounts.	LA	----------	----------	−197	−197	
	NL					
Pretreaty claims 910	Exp.	8,644	----------	----------	----------	(Provided payments to island inhabitants for pretreaty damage by U.S. forces.)
Total Federal funds Ryukyu Islands.	NOA	15,078	20,772	20,651	−121	
	LA	----------	----------	−197	−197	
Total budget authority		15,078	20,772	20,454	−318	
	Exp.	24,961	18,153	20,764	2,611	
	NL	430	----------	−197	−197	
Total outlays		25,391	18,153	20,567	2,414	

ANALYSIS OF BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAYS BY AGENCY (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code		1968 enacted	1969 estimate	1970 estimate	Increase or decrease (−)	Explanation
DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE—CIVIL—Continued						
SOLDIERS' HOME						
Trust Funds						
Operation and maintenance.....805	NOA	8,214	8,602	9,149	547	Increase reflects a slight rise from 2,146 to 2,229 domiciliary members and 504 to 531 hospital patients, physical improvements, and equipment replacement.
	Exp.	8,027	8,628	9,140	512	
Capital outlay.....805	NOA	305	726	170	−556	Decrease reflects lower construction program in 1970.
	Exp.	1,940	2,330	573	−1,757	
Payment of claims (permanent, indefinite).....805	NOA	1	5	5	.....	Amounts are for refunds of charges erroneously deducted from the pay of military personnel.
	Exp.	1	5	5	.....	
Trust revolving fund.....805	Exp.	−1	.....	.....	.....	(Fund finances certain supply inventories of the Home.)
Summary						
Trust funds: (As shown in detail above).....	NOA	8,520	9,333	9,324	−9	
	Exp.	9,967	10,963	9,718	−1,245	

Deductions for offsetting receipts: Proprietary receipts from the public.....800	NOA Exp.	*−146*	*−155*	*−155*	.....	
Total trust funds Soldiers' Home:						
Total budget authority.	NOA	**8,374**	**9,178**	**9,169**	**−9**	
Total outlays.....	Exp.	9,821	10,808	9,563	−1,245	
THE PANAMA CANAL						
Federal Funds						
General and special funds:						
Canal Zone Government:						
Operating expenses.....910	NOA	**36,000**	**37,484** [D] **1,085**	**41,070**	**2,501**	Increase provides for additional workload in schools and hospitals.
	Exp.	38,657	38,469	41,000	2,531	
Capital outlay.....910	NOA	**4,500**	**200**	**2,600**	**2,400**	Estimate provides $775 thousand for improvements to elementary schools serving the military, $1,102 thousand for recurring projects, and $679 thousand for replacing and adding equipment.
	Exp.	3,736	5,120	6,170	1,050	
Public enterprise funds:						
Panama Canal Company fund.502	Exp.	−14,140	−2,273	3,600	5,873	(Net receipts from operations are expected to decrease $3.2 million, while expenditures increase $1.2 million for capital outlay and $2.4 million for settlement of major prior year maritime claims.)
Limitation on general and administrative expenses.		(13,000)	(13,600) [D] (171)	(14,700)	(929)	Increase provides for additional workload of the Panama Canal Company.
Summary						
Federal funds:						
(As shown in detail above).....	NOA	**40,500**	**38,769**	**43,670**	**4,901**	
	Exp.	28,253	41,316	50,770	9,454	

[D] Proposed for separate transmittal, civilian pay act supplemental.

ANALYSIS OF BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAYS BY AGENCY (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code		1968 enacted	1969 estimate	1970 estimate	Increase or decrease (−)	Explanation
DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE—CIVIL—Continued						
THE PANAMA CANAL—Continued						
***Summary*—Continued**						
Federal funds—Continued						
Deductions for offsetting receipts:						
Interfund transactions.....900	NOA	*−12,302*	*−15,024*	*−18,507*	*−3,483*	
	Exp.					
Proprietary receipts from the public.....850	NOA	*−55*	*−44*	*−44*	----------	
	Exp.					
900	NOA	*−16,021*	*−17,564*	*−19,460*	*−1,896*	
	Exp.					
Total Federal funds The Panama Canal:‡						
Total budget authority..	NOA	**12,122**	**6,137**	**5,659**	**−478**	
Total outlays.....	Exp.	**−125**	**8,684**	**12,759**	**4,075**	

‡Totals for The Panama Canal are distributed as follows:

	1969		*1970*	
	NOA	*Exp.*	*NOA*	*Exp.*
Federal funds:				
Enacted/transmitted.....	37,684	40,261	43,670	50,740
Separate transmittal:				
(D) Civilian pay.....	1,085	1,055	----------	30
Deductions for offsetting receipts.....	−32,632	−32,632	−38,011	−38,011
Total The Panama Canal.....	6,137	8,684	5,659	12,759

MISCELLANEOUS ACCOUNTS

Federal Funds

General and special funds:						
Wildlife conservation, etc., military reservations (permanent, indefinite, special funds) ----404	NOA	253	282	282	----------	Fishing and hunting license fees are used for wildlife conservation.
	Exp.	197	231	282	51	
Deductions for offsetting receipts:						
Proprietary receipts from the public----------400	NOA Exp.	*−253*	*−282*	*−282*	----------	
Total miscellaneous accounts.	Exp.	−56	−51	----------	51	

SUMMARY

Federal funds:					
(As shown in detail above)------	NOA	**1,382,018**	**1,297,826**	**1,242,541**	**−55,285**
	LA	----------	----------	−197	−197
	Exp.	1,330,864	1,271,543	1,293,067	21,524
	NL	430	----------	−197	−197
Deductions for offsetting receipts:					
Interfund transactions-----900	NOA Exp.	*−12,302*	*−15,024*	*−18,507*	*−3,483*
Proprietary receipts from the public----------400	NOA Exp.	*−8,542*	*−7,852*	*−7,404*	*448*
850	NOA Exp.	*−55*	*−44*	*−44*	----------
900	NOA Exp.	*−16,021*	*−17,564*	*−19,460*	*−1,896*
Repayments deposited in miscellaneous receipt accounts (included in detail above).	LA NL	----------	----------	*(−197)*	*(−197)*
Total Federal funds-------	NOA	**1,345,098**	**1,257,342**	**1,197,126**	**−60,216**
	LA	----------	----------	−197	−197
	Exp.	1,293,944	1,231,059	1,247,652	16,593
	NL	430	----------	−197	−197

* Proposed for separate transmittal, civilian pay act supplemental.

ANALYSIS OF BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAYS BY AGENCY (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code		1968 enacted	1969 estimate	1970 estimate	Increase or decrease (−)	Explanation
DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE—CIVIL—Continued						
SUMMARY—Continued						
Trust funds:						
(As shown in detail above)	NOA	**35,996**	**25,001**	**25,090**	**89**	
	Exp.	33,264	31,663	27,793	−3,870	
Deductions for offsetting receipts:						
Proprietary receipts from the public 400	NOA	*−27,476*	*−15,668*	*−15,766*	*−98*	
	Exp.					
800	NOA	*−146*	*−155*	*−155*	----------	
	Exp.					
Total trust funds	NOA	**8,374**	**9,178**	**9,169**	**−9**	
	Exp.	5,642	15,840	11,872	−3,968	
Total Department of Defense—Civil.‡	NOA	**1,353,472**	**1,266,520**	**1,206,295**	**−60,225**	
	LA	----------	----------	**−197**	**−197**	
Total budget authority		**1,353,472**	**1,266,520**	**1,206,098**	**−60,422**	
	Exp.	1,299,586	1,246,899	1,259,524	12,625	
	NL	430	----------	−197	−197	
Total outlays		1,300,016	1,246,899	1,259,327	12,428	

‡Totals for the Department of Defense—Civil are distributed as follows:

	1969		1970			
	NOA	Exp.	NOA	LA	Exp.	NL
Federal funds:						
Enacted/transmitted	1,292,010	1,266,088	1,242,541	----------	1,292,706	----------
Repayments	----------	----------	----------	−197	----------	−197
Separate transmittal:						
(D) Civilian pay	5,771	5,414	----------	----------	357	----------
(E) Military pay	45	41	----------	----------	4	----------
Deductions for offsetting receipts	−40,484	−40,484	−45,415	----------	−45,415	----------
Total Federal funds	1,257,342	1,231,059	1,197,126	−197	1,247,652	−197
Trust funds:						
Enacted/transmitted	25,001	31,663	25,090	----------	27,793	----------
Deductions for offsetting receipts	−15,823	−15,823	−15,921	----------	−15,921	----------
Total trust funds	9,178	15,840	9,169	----------	11,872	----------
Total Department of Defense—Civil	1,266,520	1,246,899	1,206,295	−197	1,259,524	−197

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

CONSUMER PROTECTION AND ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH SERVICE						
Federal Funds						
General and special funds:						
Food and drug control.....651	NOA	**62,830**	**58,974** **D 1,589**	**72,698**	**12,135**	Permits expanded oral contraceptive and drug equivalency research, extension of intensified drug inspection program, and analysis of more drug samples. 1970 estimate reflects transfer of several hazardous product and food activities to this account.
	Exp.	62,267	59,810	69,410	9,600	
Air pollution control.....651	NOA	**64,174**	**88,450**	**U 95,800**	**7,350**	Provides for expanded research in fuels and vehicles, grants to State and local control agencies, enforcement and technical assistance activities, and research on effects of air pollution.
	Exp.	38,604	65,482	77,965	12,483	

D Proposed for separate transmittal, civilian pay act supplemental.
U Includes $21,900 thousand recommended to carry out authorizing legislation to be proposed.

ANALYSIS OF BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAYS BY AGENCY (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code		1968 enacted	1969 estimate	1970 estimate	Increase or decrease (−)	Explanation
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE—Continued						
CONSUMER PROTECTION AND ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH SERVICE—Con.						
***Federal Funds*—Continued**						
General and special funds—Continued						
Environmental control.....651	NOA	41,736	42,830	57,698	14,868	Estimate reflects transfer of mosquito control and radiological health activities to this account. Small increases are provided for uranium miner research, hazardous radiation protection, and water supply activities.
	Exp.	28,027	37,172	52,810	15,638	
Buildings and facilities.....651	NOA	1,150	.....	400	400	Provides for repairs to existing facilities.
	Exp.	677	3,127	9,284	6,157	
Salaries and expenses, Office of the Administrator.....651	NOA	15,686	17,570 [c] 8 [D] 249 [E] 150	6,203	−11,774	Decrease reflects transfer of radiological health activities to Environmental control appropriation.
	Exp.	17,231	18,563	9,790	−8,773	
Expired accounts.....651	Exp.	3,770	1,498	478	−1,020	(These activities have been transferred to other accounts.)
Public enterprise funds:						
Revolving fund for certification and other services.....651	Exp.	545	.....	.....	.....	(Industry fees finance certification of antibiotics, insulin, color additives, establishment of pesticide tolerances, and expenses of certain advisory committees.)

Intragovernmental funds:						
Advances and reimbursements 651	Exp.	----------	−6	----------	6	
Total Federal funds Consumer Protection and Environmental Health Service.	NOA	**185,576**	**209,820**	**232,799**	**22,979**	
	Exp.	151,121	185,646	219,737	34,091	
HEALTH SERVICES AND MENTAL HEALTH ADMINISTRATION						
Federal Funds						
General and special funds:						
Mental health 651	NOA	**345,283**	**341,133** [c] **−799** [D] **−3,867** [E] **−494**	**367,129**	**31,156**	Increase is for community mental health centers, training, and narcotic addict and alcoholic rehabilitation programs.
	Exp.	233,089	285,219	332,064	46,845	
Saint Elizabeths Hospital (indefinite) 651	NOA	**10,749**	**11,396** [c] **791** [D] **1,174** [E] **19**	**10,405**	**−2,975**	1970 estimate provides for staffing increase and full-year costs for the community mental health center established at the hospital. The decrease reflects transfer of funding for research and training activities to the Mental health appropriation.
	Exp.	10,668	12,503	10,176	−2,327	
Health services research and development 651	NOA	**54,267**	**49,931**	**44,975**	**−4,956**	Reflects transfer of community health services activities to Comprehensive health planning and services appropriation. Authority to transfer Social Security trust funds is reassigned to the same appropriation.
	Exp.	49,695	54,110	54,977	867	
Limitation payable from Social Security trust funds.		(4,075)	(4,320)	----------	(−4,320)	

[c] Proposed for separate transmittal, wage-board supplemental.
[D] Proposed for separate transmittal, civilian pay act supplemental.
[E] Proposed for separate transmittal, military pay act supplemental.

ANALYSIS OF BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAYS BY AGENCY (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code		1968 enacted	1969 estimate	1970 estimate	Increase or decrease (−)	Explanation
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE—Continued						
HEALTH SERVICES AND MENTAL HEALTH ADMINISTRATION—Con.						
***Federal Funds*—Continued**						
General and special funds—Continued						
Comprehensive health planning and services.	NOA	140,581	176,290	[v] 212,030	35,740	1969 transfer of funds will initiate rubella immunization program. 1970 increase provides expanded grants for comprehensive statewide and area health planning, broadened programs of rubella immunization, and comprehensive health projects as well as increased project grants for migrant health activities.
	Exp.	62,747	146,133	181,727	35,594	
Limitation payable from Social Security trust funds.		----------	----------	(4,320)	(4,320)	Appropriation language requests reassignment of Social Security trust fund transfer from the Health services research and development appropriation.
Regional medical programs....651	NOA	58,814	61,907	120,641	58,734	Increase is primarily for continuation and new operational grants in 48 regions for utilization of advanced diagnosis and treatment techniques in heart, cancer, stroke, and related diseases; increase also represents transfer of chronic disease activities to this account.
	Exp.	23,630	50,768	96,479	45,711	
Communicable diseases.....651	NOA	69,928	62,144 [c] −692 [D] −5,814 [E] −1,677	38,731	−15,230	Decrease represents transfer of mosquito and pesticide control programs to the Environmental control and Food and drug control appropriations.
	Exp.	60,646	62,830	44,834	−17,996	
Hospital construction.....651	NOA	293,487	258,368	258,415	47	Facilities for approximately 15,000 general hospital beds and 9,000 long-term care beds will be constructed or modernized.
	Exp.	258,520	232,129	280,462	48,333	

Repayments deposited in miscellaneous receipt accounts.	LA NL	—91	—91	—91	----------	
District of Columbia medical facilities.....651	NOA	----------	----------	7,500	7,500	Provides grants and low-interest loans for modernization of hospital facilities and construction of other medical facilities in the District of Columbia.
	LA	----------	----------	7,500	7,500	
	Exp.	----------	----------	731	731	
	NL	----------	----------	750	750	
Patient care and special health services.....651	NOA	65,064	70,390 [c] 285 [D] 1,003 [E] 958	72,224	—412	Provides for continued operation of 11 hospitals and 167 outpatient facilities. Workload estimates for 1970 indicate an average of 2,310 inpatients per day and 1,948,200 visits to outpatient facilities.
	Exp.	64,280	69,710	69,824	114	
National health statistics.....651	NOA	8,317	8,225	9,773	1,548	Increase provides for expanded responsibilities in collecting family planning statistics and continued assistance to State vital statistics agencies.
	Exp.	9,621	8,137	9,452	1,315	
Retired pay of commissioned officers (indefinite).....651	NOA	11,290	13,041	16,700	3,659	Retired officers receiving benefits will increase from 974 to 1,125. Increase also provides expanded dependents' medical care benefits.
	Exp.	10,290	11,712	15,280	3,568	
Buildings and facilities.....651	NOA	1,237	----------	2,100	2,100	Estimate provides for essential repair and improvement projects.
	Exp.	747	3,518	9,100	5,582	
Salaries and expenses, Office of the Administrator.....651	NOA	8,551	9,073 [D] 229 [E] 78	9,978	598	Estimate provides for support of management and central services for Health Services and Mental Health Administration programs.
	Exp.	8,725	8,662	8,839	177	
Indian health services.....651	NOA	84,835	91,642 [c] 407 [D] 1,654 [E] 579	99,581	5,299	Increase provides for expansion of preventive health care programs, family planning activities, and expanded programs for utilizing nonprofessional health personnel.
	Exp.	82,290	89,279	96,800	7,521	

[c] Proposed for separate transmittal, wage-board supplemental.
[D] Proposed for separate transmittal, civilian pay act supplemental.
[E] Proposed for separate transmittal, military pay act supplemental.
[v] Includes $18,000 thousand recommended to carry out authorizing legislation to be proposed.

ANALYSIS OF BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAYS BY AGENCY (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code		1968 enacted	1969 estimate	1970 estimate	Increase or decrease (−)	Explanation
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE—Continued						
HEALTH SERVICES AND MENTAL HEALTH ADMINISTRATION—Con.						
***Federal Funds*—Continued**						
General and special funds—Continued						
Indian health facilities.....651	NOA	16,848	18,156	20,000	1,844	Estimate provides for water and sewage disposal facilities serving 7,100 new and improved Federal and tribal housing units; 31 projects providing sanitation facilities for 3,270 existing homes; and 7 outpatient care facilities and miscellaneous improvements.
	Exp.	12,050	25,529	23,644	−1,885	
Emergency health.....059	NOA	8,947	.....	7,728	7,728	Estimate provides for a resumption of budget authority financing.
	Exp.	8,983	8,906	7,587	−1,319	
Chronic diseases.....651	NOA	27,923	28,942 D 296 E 140	.....	−29,378	Decrease reflects transfer of programs to Regional medical programs and Health services research and development appropriations.
	Exp.	52,109	41,952	16,791	−25,161	
Expired accounts.....651	Exp.	12,993	2,956	56	−2,900	
Public enterprise funds:						
Operation of commissaries, narcotic hospitals.....651	Exp.	−2	.....	−2	−2	(Provides canteen services for narcotic hospitals.)
Intragovernmental funds:						
Public Health Service management fund.....651	Exp.	126	.....	.....	.....	(Activities are now financed under other accounts.)

Service and supply fund.....651	Exp.	11	−268	−93	175	(Finances procurement and other services for Health Services and Mental Health Administration.)
Working capital fund, narcotic hospitals.....651	Exp.	−60	−7	18	25	(Finances occupational therapy programs for narcotic patients.)
Advances and reimbursements.651	Exp.	1,811	1,484	465	−1,019	
Total Federal funds Health Services and Mental Health Administration.	NOA	**1,206,121**	**1,194,908**	**1,297,910**	**103,002**	
	LA	**−91**	**−91**	**7,409**	**7,500**	
	Exp.	962,969	1,115,262	1,259,211	143,949	
	NL	−91	−91	659	750	
Trust Funds						
Health Services and Mental Health Administration (permanent)..651	NOA	**323**	**367**	**277**	**−90**	
	Exp.	310	375	323	−52	
NATIONAL INSTITUTES OF HEALTH						
Federal Funds						
General and special funds:						
Biologics standards.....651	NOA	**8,649**	**8,499**	**8,338**	**−161**	Continues research programs to develop and improve vaccines and provides for continuation of studies on tumor-producing factors in vaccines and for biologics regulatory activities.
	Exp.	7,580	8,180	7,407	−773	
National Cancer Institute....651	NOA	**183,356**	**184,953**	**184,402**	**−551**	Continues cancer research programs, provides for radiation therapy development, and for the third National Cancer Survey.
	Exp.	186,033	161,425	178,595	17,170	
National Heart Institute.....651	NOA	**165,947**	**166,928**	**163,141**	**−3,787**	Estimate provides for continued cardiovascular research and clinical phase of heart cooperative drug studies and for clinical tests of devices developed in artificial heart program.
	Exp.	164,326	142,710	155,965	13,255	

D Proposed for separate transmittal, civilian pay act supplemental.
E Proposed for separate transmittal, military pay act supplemental.

ANALYSIS OF BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAYS BY AGENCY (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code		1968 enacted	1969 estimate	1970 estimate	Increase or decrease (−)	Explanation
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE—Continued						
NATIONAL INSTITUTES OF HEALTH—Continued						
***Federal Funds*—Continued**						
General and special funds—Continued						
National Institute of Dental Research.....651	NOA	30,288	29,983	30,062	79	Continues research programs in oral diseases and deformities; provides for dental research institutes and for dental caries task force.
	Exp.	26,846	25,765	28,286	2,521	
National Institute of Arthritis and Metabolic Diseases.....651	NOA	143,954	143,888	139,968	−3,920	Estimate provides for continued research in the preclinical and clinical sciences; provides for cystic fibrosis research and for the artificial kidney-chronic uremia program.
	Exp.	141,569	121,719	133,699	11,980	
National Institute of Neurological Diseases and Stroke.....651	NOA	126,956	128,931	103,485	−25,446	Decrease reflects transfer of programs to new National Eye Institute. Estimate provides for continued support of research in diseases and disorders of the nervous system.
	Exp.	119,349	106,307	110,629	4,322	
National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases.....651	NOA	94,242	96,840	103,922	7,082	Continues research in the chronic and degenerative diseases; provides for studies of drug resistance, antiviral substances, and transplantation immunology.
	Exp.	90,532	85,073	95,429	10,356	
National Institute of General Medical Sciences.....651	NOA	160,250	163,514	157,803	−5,711	Estimate permits continued research in the basic biomedical sciences and research and training programs in anesthesiology, surgery, and radiology and provides for trauma research centers.
	Exp.	154,975	136,548	156,798	20,250	
National Institute of Child Health and Human Development..651	NOA	68,621	73,127	78,411	5,284	Continues research in human reproduction, growth, and aging; provides increases for research in birth control and family planning and for mental retardation research centers.
	Exp.	65,761	59,140	71,295	12,155	
National Eye Institute.....651	NOA	.....	.....	25,778	25,778	Increase provides for establishing this new institute which will expand research programs in eye diseases and visual disorders.
	Exp.	.....	.....	12,165	12,165	

Environmental health sciences 651	NOA	17,289	18,017	19,004	987	Increase provides two new environmental health institutes.
	Exp.	20,711	15,928	17,911	1,983	
General research and services 651	NOA	81,141	84,809	74,809	−10,000	Estimate continues upgrading of laboratory and animal resources, computer research, and provides for general clinical research centers. Decrease largely due to transfer of United States-Japan science program to National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases.
	Exp.	81,029	71,503	73,482	1,979	
John E. Fogarty International Center for Advanced Study in the Health Sciences 651	NOA	500	600	3,460	2,860	Increase provides for expanded program to promote the international exchange of individuals for research and teaching in the health sciences, and to operate an international conference and seminar program.
	Exp.	----------	395	2,525	2,130	
Health manpower 651	NOA	164,477	172,176	218,824	46,648	Increase provides additional support to health education institutions and scholarships and loans to health professions students.
	Exp.	71,504	109,255	165,907	56,652	
Dental health 651	NOA	----------	10,224	11,888	1,664	Increase provides for expansion of the dental auxiliary utilization program and continued research and training in dental science.
	Exp.	----------	4,379	8,675	4,296	
Construction of health educational research, and library facilities 651	NOA	238,000	93,200	126,100	32,900	Increase provides for construction of facilities for about 1,300 first-year students in health professions and nursing schools.
	Exp.	107,131	127,472	165,595	38,123	
National Library of Medicine 651	NOA	21,674	18,160	22,182	4,022	Increase provides for initiation of a biomedical communications network by the Lister Hill National Center for Biomedical Communications.
	Exp.	13,112	22,309	23,405	1,096	
Buildings and facilities 651	NOA	10,715	----------	4,400	4,400	Increase provides equipment for the Dental Health Center, for construction planning of the Lister Hill Center and neurology-allergy virus research facility, and for repairs, improvements, and master utilities extension at National Institutes of Health.
	Exp.	15,526	11,198	14,471	3,273	
Salaries and expenses, Office of the Director 651	NOA	----------	----------	7,193	7,193	Estimate provides management and central services for the National Institutes of Health programs.
	Exp.	----------	----------	6,438	6,438	
Scientific activities overseas (special foreign currency program) 651	NOA	15,000	15,000	15,322	322	Supports selected overseas scientific research through the use of excess foreign currencies.
	Exp.	7,890	12,329	15,360	3,031	

ANALYSIS OF BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAYS BY AGENCY (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code		1968 enacted	1969 estimate	1970 estimate	Increase or decrease (−)	Explanation
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE—Continued						
NATIONAL INSTITUTES OF HEALTH—Continued						
***Federal Funds*—Continued**						
General and special funds—Continued						
Expired accounts.....651	Exp.	13,856	7,253	.....	−7,253	(Projects completed in 1969.)
Payment of sales insufficiencies and interest losses.....651	NOA	48	32	.....	−32	
Public enterprise funds:						
Health education loans:						
Health professions education fund: 651						
Authorization to spend debt receipts.	NOA	11,500	.....	.....	.....	Funds available from participation sales in 1968 will finance loans to health professions students.
Participation sales insufficiencies.	NOA	151	130	735	605	
	Exp.	9,465	11,456	1,841	−9,615	
Nurse training fund:						
Authorization to spend, debt receipts.	NOA	3,500	.....	.....	.....	Funds available from participation sales in 1968 will finance loans to nursing students.
Participation sales insufficiencies.	NOA	51	38	222	184	
	Exp.	1,603	6,880	2,929	−3,951	
Intragovernmental funds:						
General research support grants 651	Exp.	−13,586	.....	.....	.....	(Grants from funds appropriated to the National Institutes of Health and the National Institute of Mental Health are made to schools and nonprofit institutions to promote self-selected biomedical research and research training projects.)

National Institutes of Health management fund.....651	Exp.	−341				(Finances management services of the National Institutes of Health.)
Service and supply fund.....651	Exp.			21	21	(Finances procurement of computer and other central services for the National Institutes of Health.)
Total Federal funds National Institutes of Health.	NOA	1,546,309	1,409,049	1,499,449	90,400	
	Exp.	1,284,871	1,247,224	1,448,828	201,604	
OFFICE OF EDUCATION						
Federal Funds						
General and special funds:						
Elementary and secondary education.....601	NOA	1,667,213	1,475,993	[w] 515,062	49,883	Increases in programs for the poor, including grants to schools with concentrations of children from low-income or non-English-speaking families, or with high dropout rates, will be partially offset by decreases in categorical grants for library books, equipment, and guidance counseling. Budget also proposes appropriation of $1,226 million to permit schools to plan 1971 programs for educationally deprived children.
Permanent.....	NOA			1,010,814		
	LA	1,000	1,000		−1,000	
	Exp.	1,417,002	1,362,356	1,445,512	83,156	
	NL	183	600	200	−400	
Repayments deposited in miscellaneous receipt accounts.	LA		*−150*	*−450*	*−300*	
	NL					
School assistance in federally affected areas.....601	NOA	529,602	520,830	315,167	−205,679	Decrease will allow full funding of legislation to be proposed which will more equitably distribute funds to school districts affected by Federal activities.
			[p] 16			
	Exp.	506,373	405,507	456,020	50,513	
Education professions development.....609	NOA		171,900	105,000	−66,900	Decrease due to transfer of college teacher fellowships to the Higher education appropriation. Elementary and secondary teacher training will reach approximately 45,000 teachers compared to 41,000 in 1969.
	Exp.		35,290	162,440	127,150	
Teacher Corps.....601	NOA	13,500	20,900	31,100	10,200	Increase will permit recruitment of 2,000 new interns and teachers and support for 2,389 corps members.
	Exp.	16,019	19,000	24,243	5,243	

[p] Proposed for separate transmittal, civilian pay act supplemental
[w] Includes $9,397 thousand recommended to carry out authorizing legislation to be proposed.

ANALYSIS OF BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAYS BY AGENCY (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code		1968 enacted	1969 estimate	1970 estimate	Increase or decrease (−)	Explanation
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE—Continued						
OFFICE OF EDUCATION—Continued						
***Federal Funds*—Continued**						
General and special funds—Continued						
Higher education.....602	NOA	1,155,682	694,247 [A] 11,161 [D] 160	895,259	189,691	Direct Federal grants and loans for construction of academic facilities will be decreased, but use of interest subsidy grants will allow program level to remain constant. Increases in student aid programs will provide an additional 174,000 grants, loans, and guaranteed loans for students in 1970. Funds are provided to begin special tutorial services for the disadvantaged. Includes Upward Bound, formerly carried under Office of Economic Opportunity.
	LA	2,000	2,000	2,000	.....	
	Exp.	879,402	935,754 [A] 11,161	982,850	35,935	
	NL	41,218	19,000	12,000	−7,000	
Repayments deposited in miscellaneous receipt accounts.	LA NL	*909*	*−300*	*−500*	*−200*	
Vocational education.....603	NOA	262,900	248,216	279,216	31,000	New programs will begin cooperative school and work grants, and model vocational school projects. Support for regular vocational classroom activities continues at 1969 level, but new legislation requires that 40% of funds will be used for disadvantaged, handicapped, and postsecondary students.
	Exp.	258,844	242,458	255,489	13,031	
Libraries and community services.....609	NOA	156,500	143,144	155,625	12,481	Increases will provide additional adult basic education, educational broadcasting facilities, and Library of Congress cataloging services.
	Exp.	131,422	123,983	159,858	35,875	
Education for the handicapped 601	NOA	53,400	78,850	[x] 85,850	7,000	Increase provides for expansion of model early childhood centers and research programs for physically and mentally handicapped children.
	Exp.	40,955	58,766	71,016	12,250	

Research and training.....609	NOA	**90,967**	**89,417**	**90,000**	**583**	Estimate provides for expansion of experimental community school in the District of Columbia, increased dissemination of information, and additional funds for evaluation studies; offset by termination of completed projects.
	Exp.	66,692	72,579	102,446	29,867	
Education in foreign languages and world affairs.....602	NOA	**15,700**	**15,700**	**20,000**	**4,300**	Increase will support grants to American institutions for studies about foreign nations.
	Exp.	2,249	14,400	15,592	1,192	
Research and training (special foreign currency program)..609	NOA	.....	**1,000**	**4,000**	**3,000**	Increased use of excess foreign currencies will support training of U.S. scholars overseas.
	Exp.	857	800	2,024	1,224	
Salaries and expenses.....609	NOA	**37,520**	**41,763**	**43,375**	**918**	Increase will provide additional staff for new programs authorized by 1968 legislation.
			D 694			
	Exp.	38,125	41,300	42,115	815	
Civil rights education.....601	NOA	**10,000**	**10,730**	**13,750**	**2,953**	Provides for additional grants to assist school boards in the process of desegregating their schools.
			D 67			
	Exp.	7,437	10,758	11,200	442	
Educational broadcasting facilities.....609	NOA	.....	**4,375**	.....	**−4,375**	Activities now included in Libraries and community services appropriation.
	Exp.	6,737	7,575	5,152	−2,423	
Defense educational activities:						
(Assistance for elementary and secondary education)..601	Exp.	61,733	8,022	15,005	6,983	(Activities now included in Elementary and secondary education appropriation.)
	NL	312	50	.....	−50	
Repayments deposited in miscellaneous receipt accounts.	LA	*−459*	*−400*	*−400*	.....	
	NL					
(Assistance to higher education).....602	Exp.	75,869	10,515	2,000	−8,515	(Activities now included in Higher education appropriation.)
	NL	10	.....	.....	.....	
Repayments deposited in miscellaneous receipt accounts.	LA	*−628*	*−600*	*−600*	.....	
	NL					

A Proposed for separate transmittal under existing legislation, other than pay supplemental.
D Proposed for separate transmittal, civilian pay act supplemental.
X Includes $60 thousand recommended to carry out authorizing legislation to be proposed.

ANALYSIS OF BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAYS BY AGENCY (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code		1968 enacted	1969 estimate	1970 estimate	Increase or decrease (−)	Explanation
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE—Continued						
OFFICE OF EDUCATION—Continued						
***Federal Funds*—Continued**						
General and special funds—Continued						
Defense educational activities—Continued						
(Other aid to education)...609	Exp.	6,464	928	2,750	1,822	(Activities are now included in the Research and training appropriation.)
Total defense educational activities.	LA	−1,087	−1,000	−1,000	.....	
	Exp.	144,066	19,465	19,755	290	
	NL	−765	−950	−1,000	−50	
Arts and humanities educational activities.....601	NOA	1,000	.....	.....	.....	(Activities now included in Elementary and secondary education and Education professions development appropriations.)
	Exp.	917	400	200	−200	
Colleges for agriculture and the mechanic arts (permanent).602	NOA	2,550	2,600	2,600	.....	Annual grants of $50 thousand are made to each State, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico.
	Exp.	2,550	2,600	2,600	.....	
Promotion of vocational education, Act of Feb. 23, 1917 (permanent).....603	NOA	7,161	7,161	7,161	.....	Grants under this authorization are supplemental to basic grants to States under amendments of 1968.
	Exp.	6,263	6,968	7,161	193	
Public enterprise funds:						
Student loan insurance fund..602	NOA	−2	−292	8,368	8,660	Insures loans made by banks and other credit institutions to college and vocational students.
	LA	2	292	2,458	2,166	
	Exp.	−45	1,251	10,521	9,270	
	NL	2	292	2,455	2,163	

Higher education facilities loan fund 602	LA	----------	100,000	----------	−100,000	Interest subsidy grants, using private capital for construction financing, will replace this direct loan program.
Authorization to spend debt receipts.	LA	100,000	----------	----------		
Participation sales insufficiencies.	NOA	925	3,275	2,918	−366	
Permanent, indefinite	NOA	1,800	1,600	1,591		
	Exp.	518	3,428	2,534	−894	
	NL	61,661	76,847	74,293	−2,554	
Intragovernmental funds:						
Advances and reimbursements 609	Exp.	−9,325	----------	----------	----------	
Total Federal funds Office of Education.	NOA	4,006,418	3,543,507	3,586,856	43,349	
	LA	102,824	101,842	2,508	−99,334	
	Exp.	3,517,058	3,375,799	3,778,728	402,929	
	NL	103,208	95,339	86,998	−8,341	
SOCIAL AND REHABILITATION SERVICE						
Federal Funds						
General and special funds:						
Grants to States for maintenance payments 652	NOA	----------	3,051,900 [A] 373,524	3,719,084	293,660	1969 supplemental matches increased State expenditures in all categories. 1970 increase reflects costs of additional caseload under Aid to Families with Dependent Children, and for the disabled.
	Exp.	173,854	2,938,046 [A] 373,524	3,719,000	407,430	
Work incentives 604	NOA	10,000	117,500	164,640	47,140	1970 funds will assist about 175,000 welfare recipients in work experience and training, and provide care for an average of 146,000 children. All States will participate.
	Exp.	----------	90,085	163,265	73,180	
Grants to States for medical assistance 651	NOA	----------	2,118,300 [A] 278,022	3,057,025	660,703	1969 supplemental matches increased State expenditures in all categories. Increases in 1970 reflect higher medical costs, greater utilization of services, and an increase of 700,000 in persons served to 10.2 million. All 50 States and 4 jurisdictions are expected to participate in programs in 1970.
	Exp.	281	2,118,018 [A] 222,022	2,915,000 [A] 56,000	630,960	

[A] Proposed for separate transmittal under existing legislation, other than pay supplemental.

ANALYSIS OF BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAYS BY AGENCY (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code		1968 enacted	1969 estimate	1970 estimate	Increase or decrease (−)	Explanation
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE—Continued						
SOCIAL AND REHABILITATION SERVICE—Continued						
***Federal Funds*—Continued**						
General and special funds—Continued						
Social services and administration 653	NOA	----------	594,800	730,720	135,920	Increase is primarily for intensified social service to families with dependent children and caseload-related administrative costs.
	Exp.	571	590,856	729,000	138,144	
Assistance for repatriated U.S. nationals 652	NOA	525	545 [A] 100	[T] 700	55	1969 supplemental is required to meet unanticipated increase in number of repatriates from Cuba. Provides income maintenance, social service, and medical care for mentally ill and other indigent repatriates.
	Exp.	480	538 [A] 100	681	43	
Grants for rehabilitation services and facilities 653	NOA	311,550	368,990	564,123	195,133	Increase will assist States to rehabilitate 265,000 disabled individuals, 15% more than in 1969; initiate a program of work evaluation for the disadvantaged; and expand services for disabled in poor neighborhoods.
	Exp.	280,713	369,417	509,300	139,883	
Mental retardation 653	NOA	----------	32,556	33,629	1,073	Increase provides grants to 176 State residential institutions serving 27,887 retardates, and training 15,326 individuals; 60 construction projects will be supported as well as 80 initial staffing grant projects for community facilities providing services to 8,320 retardates; and will inaugurate approximately 33 projects for services to 5,000 retardates and support given to 80 projects training 850 students in the Student Work Experience and Training program.
	Exp.	----------	6,207	22,376	16,169	

Maternal and child health....651	NOA	**235,600**	**265,400**	**230,700**	**−34,700**	Decrease results from transfer of child welfare activities to the following appropriation.
NOA comparable to 1970 request		*(179,908)*	*(209,200)*			
	Exp.	218,308	246,320	216,372	−29,948	
Child welfare.....653	NOA	.....	.....	**57,000**	**57,000**	Increase also includes cost of the 1970 White House Conference on Children and Youth, and higher tuition and continuation costs for training and research in child welfare services.
NOA comparable to 1970 request		*(55,692)*	*(56,200)*			
	Exp.	.....	.....	44,435	44,435	
Development of programs for the aging.....653	NOA	**18,450**	**23,000**	**[z] 29,500**	**6,500**	Increase is for preconference costs of the 1971 White House Conference on Aging and the foster grandparent program formerly funded under the Office of Economic Opportunity.
	Exp.	11,510	18,933	27,686	8,753	
Juvenile delinquency prevention and control.....653	NOA	.....	**5,000**	**15,000**	**10,000**	Provides for first full-year costs of program planning, prevention, and rehabilitation through the support of 149 projects, 95 more than 1969; the training of 4,000 individuals; and the development of 17 model projects and 18 technical projects.
	Exp.	4,365	3,638	9,853	6,215	
Rehabilitation research and training.....653	NOA	**63,937**	**64,000**	**64,000**	.....	Supports 341 research and demonstration projects, 13,687 traineeships, 658 teaching grants, 159 fellowships, and 19 research and training centers.
	Exp.	54,101	59,259	60,795	1,536	
Cooperative research or demonstration projects.....653	NOA	**3,150**	**3,150**	**6,500**	**3,350**	Provides project grants relating to prevention and reduction of dependency, coordination between private and public welfare agencies, improvement of welfare administration, and income maintenance experiments.
	Exp.	2,263	2,220	2,950	730	
Research and training (special foreign currency program)..653	NOA	**5,000**	**5,000**	**5,000**	.....	Excess foreign currencies support research in rehabilitation, maternal and child health, social welfare, and aging.
	Exp.	4,024	4,353	4,762	409	
Salaries and expenses.....653	NOA	**21,380**	**26,361** **[D] 1,234**	**28,780**	**1,185**	Provides support activities of various grants and contract programs associated with rehabilitation services to needy, disabled, and other disadvantaged people.
	Exp.	20,162	27,376	28,610	1,234	

[A] Proposed for separate transmittal under existing legislation, other than pay supplemental.
[D] Proposed for separate transmittal, civilian pay act supplemental.
[Y] Includes $316 thousand recommended to carry out authorizing legislation to be proposed.
[Z] Includes $29,250 thousand recommended to carry out authorizing legislation to be proposed.

ANALYSIS OF BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAYS BY AGENCY (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code		1968 enacted	1969 estimate	1970 estimate	Increase or decrease (−)	Explanation
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE—Continued						
SOCIAL AND REHABILITATION SERVICE—Continued						
***Federal Funds*—Continued**						
General and special funds—Continued						
Assistance to refugees in the United States.....653	NOA	47,276	63,784	82,732	16,057	1969 supplemental covers unanticipated welfare, education, and transportation costs. Increase in 1970 due primarily to maintenance payments and medical assistance required by Cuban refugees.
			A 2,853			
			D 38			
Reappropriation.....	NOA	4,500				
	LA	3,524	4,190	4,550	360	
	Exp.	51,513	61,380	78,882	14,649	
			A 2,853			
	NL	3,492	4,050	4,400	350	
Repayments deposited in miscellaneous receipt accounts.	LA	*−354*	*−380*	*−400*	*−20*	
	NL					
Grants to States for public assistance:						
(Health).....651	NOA	1,807,642	.....	.....	.....	These activities are covered by the separate appropriations for grants to States for maintenance payments, and for medical assistance, and social services and administration.
	Exp.	1,805,518	44,318	.....	−44,318	
(Maintenance payments)..652	NOA	3,451,658	.....	.....	.....	
	Exp.	3,338,397	8,000	.....	−8,000	
Grants for correctional rehabilitation study.....653	NOA	800	.....	.....	.....	(Study was completed in 1968.)
	Exp.	800	600	.....	−600	
Total Federal funds Social and Rehabilitation Service.	NOA	5,981,468	7,396,057	8,789,133	1,393,076	
	LA	3,170	3,810	4,150	340	
	Exp.	5,966,860	7,188,063	8,588,967	1,400,904	
	NL	3,138	3,670	4,000	330	

SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION						
Federal Funds						
General and special funds:						
Payment to trust funds for health insurance for the aged.....651	NOA	1,279,659	1,360,227	1,545,413	185,186	Increase reflects additional enrollees in the Supplementary Medical Insurance program and higher than estimated 1968 and 1969 costs, and for uninsured participants in the hospital insurance program for whom total benefit and administrative costs are paid out of general fund appropriations.
	Exp.	906,631	1,733,255	1,545,413	−187,842	
Payment for military service credits.....652	NOA	105,000	105,000	105,000	.....	Provides for 5th of 50 installments to pay the Government's obligation to the Social Security trust fund for costs resulting from military service.
	Exp.	105,000	210,000	105,000	−105,000	
Payment for special benefits for the aged.....652	NOA	.....	225,545	364,151	138,606	Increase provides for 1968 costs of benefits for noninsured persons aged 72 and over.
	Exp.	.....	225,545	364,151	138,606	
Consumer credit training.....653	NOA	.....	.....	300	300	Provides training in consumer education to Federal Credit Union officers and others interested in limited-income groups, and research on development and operation of credit unions in low-income areas.
	Exp.	.....	.....	283	283	
Public enterprise funds:						
Operating fund, Bureau of Federal Credit Unions.....653	Exp.	134	256	−265	−521	(The chartering, supervision, and examination of Federal Credit Unions are financed by fees for services performed.)
Intragovernmental funds:						
Advances and reimbursements.653	Exp.	7	.....	.....	.....	
Total Federal funds Social Security Administration.	NOA	1,384,659	1,690,772	2,014,864	324,092	
	Exp.	1,011,772	2,169,056	2,014,582	−154,474	

[A] Proposed for separate transmittal under existing legislation, other than pay supplemental.
[B] Proposed for separate transmittal, civilian pay act supplemental.

ANALYSIS OF BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAYS BY AGENCY (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code		1968 enacted	1969 estimate	1970 estimate	Increase or decrease (−)	Explanation
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE—Continued						
SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION— Continued						
Trust Funds						
Limitation on salaries and expenses, Social Security Administration.	NOA	(715,328)	(768,145) [D] (18,147)	(885,000)	(98,708)	Provides for a 6.7% increase in Social Security workload and an 11.6% increase in output of health insurance carriers and fiscal intermediaries.
Federal old-age and survivors insurance trust fund (permanent) 652	NOA LA	23,754,645 −114,000	27,841,852 ----------	31,085,250 ----------	3,243,398 ----------	The old-age and survivors and disability insurance programs provide protection against income loss due to death, retirement, or disability. Increase in 1969 receipts reflects an increase in tax rate from 7.6% to 8.4% and an increase in the contribution base from $6,700 to $7,800 on January 1, 1968. Increase in 1970 reflects the full-year cost of the tax rate increase as well as the effect of the tax on a larger labor force at higher average wage levels. Increases in expenditures reflect: (1) The net increase in beneficiary rolls of 691,000 OASI beneficiaries and 158,000 DI beneficiaries; and (2) the higher average benefits paid more than 3 million new beneficiaries each year, resulting from their history of higher average covered wages.
Receipts appropriated:						
(Contributions on earnings)		(20,229,869)	(23,738,000)	(26,215,000)	(2,477,000)	
(Deposits by States)		(2,035,561)	(2,268,000)	(2,712,000)	(444,000)	
(Federal employer contributions).		(397,000)	(469,000)	(499,000)	(30,000)	
(Federal payment for special benefits for the aged.)		----------	(225,545)	(364,151)	(138,606)	
(Federal payment for noncontributory military service credits.)		(78,000)	(156,000)	(78,000)	(−78,000)	
(Interest on investments)		(900,116)	(985,000)	(1,217,000)	(232,000)	
(Other)		(99)	(307)	(99)	(−208)	

Expenditures and net lending	Exp.	21,623,728	24,640,761	25,637,939	997,178
	NL	−114,000			
(Benefit payments)		(20,737,093)	(23,711,000)	(24,636,000)	(925,000)
(Vocational rehabilitation services.)		(291)	(765)	(921)	(156)
(Administrative expenses and construction.)		(448,934)	(460,995)	(496,018)	(35,023)
(Payment to railroad retirement account.)		(437,634)	(468,000)	(505,000)	(37,000)
(Investments in non-Federal securities.)		(−114,000)			
(Discount on investments)		(−224)			
Federal disability insurance trust fund (permanent) 652	NOA	2,874,173	3,759,085	3,958,081	198,996
	LA	−74,000			
Receipts appropriated:					
(Contributions on earnings)		(2,448,375)	(3,216,000)	(3,339,000)	(123,000)
(Deposits by States)		(202,994)	(313,000)	(346,000)	(33,000)
(Federal employer contributions.)		(48,000)	(63,000)	(63,000)	
(Federal payment for noncontributory military service credits.)		(16,000)	(32,000)	(16,000)	(−16,000)
(Interest on investments)		(84,497)	(135,000)	(194,000)	(59,000)
(Other)		(306)	(85)	(81)	(−4)
Expenditures and net lending	Exp.	2,236,583	2,604,819	2,802,157	197,338
	NL	−74,000			
(Benefit payments)		(2,088,352)	(2,434,000)	(2,624,000)	(190,000)
(Vocational rehabilitation services.)		(15,393)	(16,963)	(19,944)	(2,981)
(Administrative expenses and construction.)		(112,367)	(135,857)	(145,213)	(9,356)
(Premiums on investments)		(60)			
(Payments to railroad retirement account.)		(20,410)	(18,000)	(13,000)	(−5,000)
(Investments in non-Federal securities.)		(−74,000)			

The numbers of beneficiaries are as follows (in thousands):

	1968 actual	*1969 estimate*	*1970 estimate*
Retired workers and their dependents	15,085	15,526	15,951
Disabled workers and their dependents	2,141	2,366	2,524
Survivors of deceased workers	5,535	5,853	6,185
Disabled children of retired and deceased workers	219	232	247
Benefits to noninsured persons aged 72 and over	729	679	598

D Proposed for separate transmittal, civilian pay act supplemental.

ANALYSIS OF BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAYS BY AGENCY (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code		1968 enacted	1969 estimate	1970 estimate	Increase or decrease (−)	Explanation
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE—Continued						
SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION—Continued						
***Trust Funds*—Continued**						
Federal hospital insurance trust fund (permanent) 651	NOA	3,917,418	5,368,161	5,467,287	99,126	Federal hospital insurance for the aged (Medicare) consists of 2 trust funds: (1) The hospital insurance fund which pays for services rendered to almost all the aged by hospitals, extended care facilities, and home health agencies; and (2) the supplementary medical insurance fund which pays for doctor's bills and related services for about 95% of the aged who have voluntarily enrolled in the supplementary program. The hospital insurance program is currently financed by a 1.2% employer-employee payroll tax for persons covered by the social security and railroad retirement systems, and by general fund payments for services rendered to eligible aged persons not insured by either of these systems. The supplementary program is financed by a monthly premium payment from each enrollee matched by Federal fund appropriations. The current monthly rate of $4 per enrollee will remain in effect through 1970.
	LA	−15,000				
Receipts appropriated:						
(Contributions on earnings)		(3,169,689)	(3,975,000)	(4,134,000)	(159,000)	
(Deposits by States)		(279,360)	(396,000)	(437,000)	(41,000)	
(Federal employer contributions.)		(65,000)	(79,000)	(80,000)	(1,000)	
(Federal payment for hospital insurance for the uninsured.)		(272,631)	(748,968)	(617,262)	(−131,706)	
(Federal payment for noncontributory military service credits.)		(11,000)	(22,000)	(11,000)	(−11,000)	
(Receipts from railroad retirement account.)		(44,049)	(54,168)	(62,000)	(7,832)	
(Interest on investments)		(59,973)	(93,000)	(126,000)	(33,000)	
(Other)		(716)	(25)	(25)		
Expenditures and net lending	Exp.	3,814,994	4,471,151	5,043,905	572,754	Increased hospital insurance trust fund expenditures in 1970 result from: (1) growth in the number of covered aged; (2) higher hospital and extended care facility costs.
	NL	−15,000				
(Benefit payments)		(3,736,322)	(4,367,000)	(4,940,000)	(573,000)	
(Administrative expenses and construction.)		(78,672)	(104,150)	(103,905)	(−245)	
(Investments in non-Federal securities.)		(−15,000)				
Federal supplementary medical insurance trust fund (permanent) 651	NOA	1,353,179	1,910,324	1,864,188	−46,136	1970 decrease reflects late payment of the 1968 Federal contribution into the trust fund in 1969.

Receipts appropriated:						
(Contributions from participants.)		(698,465)	(905,000)	(917,000)	(12,000)	
(Federal contributions)		(634,000)	(984,287)	(928,151)	(−56,136)	
(Interest on investments)		(20,103)	(21,000)	(19,000)	(−2,000)	
(Other)		(611)	(37)	(37)	----------	
Expenditures:	Exp.	1,532,267	1,750,837	1,807,023	56,186	(The number of beneficiaries receiving services are as follows (in millions):
(Benefit payments)		(1,389,622)	(1,567,000)	(1,598,000)	(31,000)	
(Administrative expenses and construction.)		(142,645)	(183,837)	(209,023)	(25,186)	
Total trust funds Social Security Administration.	NOA	31,899,415	38,879,422	42,374,806	3,495,384	
	LA	−203,000	----------	----------	----------	
	Exp.	29,207,572	33,467,568	35,291,024	1,823,456	
	NL	−203,000	----------	----------	----------	
SPECIAL INSTITUTIONS						
Federal Funds						
General and special funds:						
American Printing House for the Blind:						
Education of the blind.....609	NOA	1,225	1,340	1,404	64	Increase reflects larger school enrollment of blind children and increases in per capita costs.
	Exp.	1,225	1,340	1,404	64	
National Technical Institute for the Deaf:						
Salaries and expenses.....603	NOA	2,615	800	2,851	2,051	Increase in number of students served from 70 to 275.
	Exp.	345	2,375	2,626	251	
Construction.....603	NOA	----------	----------	13,766	13,766	Increase provides for full construction costs.
	Exp.	----------	----------	595	595	
Total National Technical Institute for the Deaf.	NOA	2,615	800	16,617	15,817	
	Exp.	345	2,375	3,221	846	

	1968 actual	*1969 estimate*	*1970 estimate*
Hospital insurance program	3.9	4.1	4.2
Supplementary medical insurance program	7.7	8.2	8.5)

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ANALYSIS OF BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAYS BY AGENCY (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code		1968 enacted	1969 estimate	1970 estimate	Increase or decrease (−)	Explanation
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE—Continued						
SPECIAL INSTITUTIONS—Continued						
***Federal Funds*—Continued**						
General and special funds—Continued						
Model Secondary School for the Deaf:						
Salaries and expenses.....601	NOA	425	400	415	15	Covers pilot operation of secondary school for the deaf.
	Exp.	17	311	403	92	
Construction.....601	NOA	275	445	351	−94	Planning for the construction of this facility will continue.
	Exp.	.....	86	513	427	
Total Model Secondary School for the Deaf.	NOA	700	845	766	−79	
	Exp.	17	397	916	519	
Gallaudet College:						
Salaries and expenses.....602	NOA	2,919	3,635 p 56	4,257	566	Increase provides for a rise in enrollment, higher faculty salaries, and improvements in instructional program.
	Exp.	2,804	3,555	4,292	737	
Construction.....602	NOA	2,196	.....	867	867	Increase is for miscellaneous planning and construction.
	Exp.	234	1,585	1,093	−492	
Total Gallaudet College....	NOA	5,115	3,691	5,124	1,433	
	Exp.	3,038	5,140	5,385	245	
Howard University:						
Salaries and expenses.....602	NOA	15,534	17,830 p 401	20,445	2,214	Provides for increase in faculty salaries and improvements in instructional program.
	Exp.	15,725	17,588	20,015	2,427	

Construction.....602	NOA	3,926	2,209	22,710	20,501	Funds requested are primarily for construction of a new teaching hospital.
	Exp.	2,188	6,026	10,120	4,094	
Freedmen's Hospital.....651	NOA	6,937	8,739 [p] 291	9,109	79	The increase allows for more staff and program improvements.
	Exp.	7,838	8,608	9,200	592	
Total Howard University....	NOA	26,397	29,470	52,264	22,794	
	Exp.	25,751	32,222	39,335	7,113	
Total Federal funds special institutions.	NOA	36,052	36,146	76,175	40,029	
	Exp.	30,376	41,474	50,261	8,787	
Trust Funds						
Freedmen's Hospital.....651	Exp.	2	.....	.....	.....	
DEPARTMENTAL MANAGEMENT						
Federal Funds						
General and special funds:						
Salaries and expenses, Office of the Secretary.....653	NOA	7,139	8,237 [p] 216	5,975	−2,478	Decrease reflects transfer of civil rights compliance activity to Office of community and field services appropriation.
Reappropriation.....	NOA	40				
	Exp.	7,429	8,895	6,239	−2,656	
Limitation payable from social security trust funds.		(1,211)	(1,282)	(398)	(−884)	
Salaries and expenses, Office of Community and Field Services.....653	NOA	2,161	2,509 [p] 215	9,989	7,266	Increase is for workload and assumption of the civil rights compliance activity.
	Exp.	1,798	2,709	9,112	6,403	
Limitation payable from social security trust funds and Bureau of Federal Credit Unions operating funds.		(1,815)	(2,079)	(3,342)	(1,263)	

[p] Proposed for separate transmittal, civilian pay act supplemental.

ANALYSIS OF BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAYS BY AGENCY (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code		1968 enacted	1969 estimate	1970 estimate	Increase or decrease (−)	Explanation
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE—Continued						
DEPARTMENTAL MANAGEMENT—Con.						
***Federal Funds*—Continued**						
General and special funds—Continued						
Salaries and expenses, Office of the Comptroller.....653	NOA	6,748	8,525	10,425	1,900	Increase provides for additional audit staff.
	Exp.	6,537	7,921	10,184	2,263	
Limitation payable from social security trust funds.		(991)	(1,255)	(1,808)	(553)	
Salaries and expenses, Office of Administration.....653	NOA	2,427	2,612 D 233	5,234	2,389	Increase is for administrative management and State merit system activities.
	Exp.	2,235	2,777	4,978	2,201	
Limitation payable from social security trust funds.		(271)	(302)	(359)	(57)	
Surplus property utilization...653	NOA	1,158	1,186 D 57	1,255	12	Provides for distribution of surplus real and personal property to State agencies for education, public health, and civil defense purposes.
	Exp.	1,122	1,213	1,236	23	
Salaries and expenses, Office of the General Counsel.....653	NOA	1,935	2,105 D 56	2,282	121	Increase is for additional staff to carry out new program responsibilities of the Secretary, operating agencies, and regional offices.
	Exp.	1,790	2,131	2,242	111	
Limitation payable from social security trust fund and revolving fund for certification and other services.		(1,408)	(1,375)	(1,416)	(41)	

Payment to the Corporation for Public Broadcasting.....609	NOA	.....	5,000	[a] 20,000	15,000	Provides for Federal grants to Corporation for Public Broadcasting, a non-Federal agency created to improve and extend educational television and radio services throughout the Nation.
	Exp.	.....	5,000	[a] 20,000	15,000	
Intragovernmental funds:						
Working capital fund.....653	Exp.	539	−210	−15	195	
Advances and reimbursements..653	Exp.	776	−1,077	−50	1,027	
Total Federal funds departmental management.	NOA	21,608	30,950	55,160	24,210	
	Exp.	22,226	29,359	53,926	24,567	
PROPOSED LEGISLATION						
Federal Funds						
General and special funds:						
Grants to States for maintenance payments.....652	NOA	.....	.....	[a] −81,000	−81,000	Legislation will be proposed which will increase Social Security benefits by 10% and raise the minimum benefit for retired workers from $55 to $80 per month effective Jan. 1, 1970. Because of this increase welfare caseloads and average monthly maintenance payments to the aged will be reduced. The increased Social Security benefits will be financed by an increase in taxable wages from $7,800 to $9,000 per year and in the combined employee-employer tax rate from 9.6% to 10.4% effective Jan. 1, 1970.
	Exp.	.....	.....	[a] −81,000	−81,000	
Trust Funds						
Federal old-age and survivors insurance trust fund.....652	NOA	.....	.....	[a] 1,300,000	1,300,000	
	Exp.	.....	.....	[a] 1,500,000	1,500,000	
Federal disability insurance trust fund.....652	NOA	.....	.....	[a] 400,000	400,000	
	Exp.	.....	.....	[a] 100,000	100,000	
Total trust funds proposed legislation.	NOA	.....	.....	1,700,000	1,700,000	
	Exp.	.....	.....	1,600,000	1,600,000	
SUMMARY						
Federal funds:						
(As shown in detail above).....	NOA	14,368,211	15,511,209	17,471,346	1,960,137	
	LA	105,903	105,561	14,067	−91,494	
	Exp.	12,947,253	15,351,883	17,333,240	1,981,357	
	NL	106,255	98,918	91,657	−7,261	

[a] Proposed for separate transmittal under proposed legislation.
[b] Proposed for separate transmittal, civilian pay act supplemental.

ANALYSIS OF BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAYS BY AGENCY (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code		1968 enacted	1969 estimate	1970 estimate	Increase or decrease (−)	Explanation
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE—Continued						
SUMMARY—Continued						
Federal funds—Continued						
Deductions for offsetting receipts:						
Proprietary receipts from the public 600	NOA	−989	−989	−989		
	Exp.					
650	NOA	−2,199	−1,367	−1,438	−71	
	Exp.					
850	NOA	−984	−983	−985	−2	
	Exp.					
900	NOA	−599	−600	−600		
	Exp.					
Repayments deposited in miscellaneous receipt accounts (included in detail above).	LA	(−623)	(−1,921)	(−2,441)	(−520)	
	NL					
Total Federal funds	NOA	14,363,440	15,507,270	17,467,334	1,960,064	
	LA	105,903	105,561	14,067	−91,494	
	Exp.	12,942,482	15,347,944	17,329,228	1,981,284	
	NL	106,255	98,918	91,657	−7,261	
Trust funds:						
(As shown in detail above)	NOA	31,899,738	38,879,789	44,075,083	5,195,294	
	LA	−203,000				
	Exp.	29,207,884	33,467,943	36,891,347	3,423,404	
	NL	−203,000				
Deductions for offsetting receipts:						
Interfund transactions 650	NOA	−458,044	−486,000	−518,000	−32,000	
	Exp.					
Proprietary receipts from the public 650	NOA	−1,846	−417	−347	70	
	Exp.					
850	NOA	−6,339	−262	−50	212	
	Exp.					

Total trust funds	NOA	31,433,509	38,393,110	43,556,686	5,163,576
	LA	−203,000			
	Exp.	28,741,655	32,981,264	36,372,950	3,391,686
	NL	−203,000			
Intragovernmental transactions..651	NOA	−917,631	−1,755,255	−1,556,413	198,842
	Exp.				
652	NOA	−94,000	−413,545	−458,151	−44,606
	Exp.				
Total Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.‡	NOA	44,785,318	51,731,580	59,009,456	7,277,876
	LA	−97,097	105,561	14,067	−91,494
Total budget authority		44,688,221	51,837,141	59,023,523	7,186,382
	Exp.	40,672,506	46,160,408	51,687,614	5,527,206
	NL	−96,745	98,918	91,657	−7,261
Total outlays		40,575,761	46,259,326	51,779,271	5,519,945

‡Totals for the Department are distributed as follows:

	1969				1970			
	NOA	LA	Exp.	NL	NOA	LA	Exp.	NL
Federal funds:								
Enacted/transmitted	14,845,549	107,482	14,742,223	100,839	17,532,346	16,508	17,338,240	94,098
Repayments		−1,921		−1,921		−2,441		−2,441
Separate transmittal:								
(A) Existing legislation	665,660		609,660				56,000	
(B) Proposed legislation					−61,000		−61,000	
Deductions for offsetting receipts	−3,939		−3,939		−4,012		−4,012	
Total Federal funds	15,507,270	105,561	15,347,944	98,918	17,467,334	14,067	17,329,228	91,657
Trust funds:								
Enacted/transmitted	38,879,789		33,450,530		42,375,083		35,2[illegible]613	
Separate transmittal:								
(B) Proposed legislation					1,700,000		1,600,000	
(D) Civilian pay			17,413				734	
Deductions for offsetting receipts	−486,679		−486,679		−518,397		−518,397	
Total trust funds	38,393,110		32,981,264		43,556,686		36,372,950	
Intragovernmental transactions	−2,168,800		−2,168,800		−2,014,564		−2,014,564	
Total Department of Health, Education, and Welfare	51,731,580	105,561	46,160,408	98,918	59,009,456	14,067	51,687,614	91,657

ANALYSIS OF BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAYS BY AGENCY (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code		1968 enacted	1969 estimate	1970 estimate	Increase or decrease (−)	Explanation
DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT						
RENEWAL AND HOUSING ASSISTANCE						
Federal Funds						
General and special funds:						
Grants for neighborhood facilities 553	NOA	30,000	35,000	52,500	17,500	Estimate will fund about 144 facilities to provide needed services in low-income neighborhoods, 42 more than 1969.
	Exp.	4,637	32,000	36,000	4,000	
Alaska housing 555	NOA	----------	1,000	1,000	----------	Estimate will continue program to assist State of Alaska in providing housing for low-income residents.
	Exp.	----------	1,000	1,000	----------	
Salaries and expenses, renewal and housing assistance:						
(Community environment) 552	NOA	15,264	16,215 D 661	18,212	1,336	Increases are for additional staff and administrative costs for renewal and housing assistance programs.
	Exp.	15,264	16,876	18,212	1,336	
(Low- and moderate-income housing aids) 555	NOA	17,212	18,285 D 746	20,538	1,507	
	Exp.	17,212	19,031	20,538	1,507	
Public enterprise funds:						
Urban renewal programs: 552						
Contract authorization:						
Current	NOA	100,000	312,500	250,000	−62,500	An appropriation of $750 million is already enacted for 1970. An additional $250 million is requested. The total program of $1 billion would provide for 344 new projects or programs in 1970. An advance appropriation of $1,250 million is requested for 1971. Renewal activities in model cities areas funded by current NOA in 1968 and 1969 will be covered by the 1970 total.
Permanent	NOA	750,000	750,000	750,000		
Liquidation of contract authorization:						
Current		(100,000)	(312,500)	(250,000)	(−62,500)	
Permanent		(750,000)	(750,000)	(750,000)		
	Exp.	476,731	648,315	935,777	287,462	
	NL	−39,365	81,685	−30,777	−112,462	
Rehabilitation loan fund 555	LA	----------	----------	78,000	78,000	The new budget authority, combined with balances, repayments, and revenues will provide for an $84 million loan program in 1970, covering 12,450 residential and 250 business properties in urban renewal and other blighted areas.
	Exp.	−55	−760	−1,804	−1,044	
	NL	15,312	24,760	70,804	46,044	

Low-rent public housing:						
Annual contributions 555	NOA	295,000	350,000 [A] 16,000	473,500	107,500	The supplemental in 1969 and the increase in 1970 for annual contributions requirements reflect an increase in the number of dwelling units available for occupancy, estimated to be 880,000 by the end of 1970. The new tenant service program will help about 75 local housing authorities assure that low-income tenants receive essential social services.
Grants for tenant services	NOA			15,000	15,000	
	Exp.	279,784	315,423 [A] 10,000	445,021 [A] 6,000	125,598	
	NL	10,275	9,977	4,979	−4,998	
Housing for the elderly or handicapped fund 555	LA	25,000	25,000		−25,000	Decrease in loan authority reflects conversion to the new rental housing assistance program provided in the 1968 Housing and Urban Development Act. The higher new obligational authority is for interest insufficiencies on participation certificates.
Authorization to spend debt receipts.	LA	100,000				
Participation sales insufficiencies.	NOA	1,008	3,026	3,227	201	
	Exp.	−5,690	−1,950	−4,780	−2,830	
	NL	81,254	68,950	43,780	−25,170	
Limitation on administrative expenses.		(1,272)	(1,272)	(1,200)	(−72)	
College housing loans: 602						
Authorization to spend debt receipts:						
Current	LA	1,600,000			−300,000	1969 supplemental is for participation sales insufficiencies. No loan authority is needed because of unobligated balances and conversion to a new program of partial debt service grants designed to obtain private financing in lieu of direct loans. Additional debt service authority of $4.5 million requested for 1969 ($3 million now available) and $7.5 million for 1970 will provide 50,000 student spaces in each year. Increase in new obligational authority is for interest insufficiencies on participation certificates and for payment of debt service grants.
Permanent	LA	300,000	300,000			
Participation sales insufficiencies.	NOA	8,903	42,968 [A] 4,836	51,026	2,969	
Permanent, indefinite	NOA	12,318	11,365	11,112		
Debt service grant appropriation.	NOA			2,500	2,500	
	Exp.	13,419	75,600	58,000	−17,600	
	NL	275,259	211,000	168,000	−43,000	
Limitation on administrative expenses.		(2,275)	(2,275)	(1,100)	(−1,175)	
Total Federal funds renewal and housing assistance.	NOA	1,229,705	1,562,602	1,648,615	86,013	
	LA	2,025,000	325,000	78,000	−247,000	
	Exp.	801,302	1,115,535	1,513,964	398,429	
	NL	342,735	396,372	256,786	−139,586	

[A] Proposed for separate transmittal under existing legislation, other than pay supplemental.
[D] Proposed for separate transmittal, civilian pay act supplemental.

ANALYSIS OF BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAYS BY AGENCY (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code		1968 enacted	1969 estimate	1970 estimate	Increase or decrease (−)	Explanation
DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT—Continued						
METROPOLITAN DEVELOPMENT						
Federal Funds						
General and special funds:						
Comprehensive planning grants 554	NOA	45,000	43,838	65,000	21,162	Increase will fund 1,040 planning grants to State, local, metropolitan, regional, and district planning bodies compared to 990 in 1969.
	Exp.	25,163	39,500	45,000	5,500	
Urban information and technical assistance 554	NOA	2,200	----------	5,000	5,000	Matching grants to States help provide smaller communities with technical assistance and information on urban problems.
	Exp.	----------	1,700	2,500	800	
Community development training programs 554	NOA	3,000	3,000	8,000	5,000	Increase in matching grants to States is for training employees in community development skills.
	Exp.	----------	3,500	5,000	1,500	
Fellowships for city planning and urban studies 554	NOA	500	500	[aa] 1,000	500	Increase will double graduate fellowships for city planning and related fields to 220 for the 1970–71 school year.
	Exp.	438	500	550	50	
Planned areawide development 552	NOA	----------	----------	10,000	10,000	Estimate will provide added grants on certain Federal aid projects in multijurisdictional areas carrying out development activities in accordance with comprehensive areawide planning.
	Exp.	----------	----------	2,000	2,000	
New community assistance 552	NOA	----------	----------	5,000	5,000	Estimate will provide supplementary grants on certain Federal aid projects in new communities with substantial low- and moderate-income housing.
	Exp.	----------	----------	1,000	1,000	
Open space land programs 552	NOA	----------	----------	95,000	95,000	Increase results primarily from using up unobligated balances in 1969. The 1970 program will include about 700 grant approvals to purchase 42,140 acres of open space land and create 120 small urban parks.
Liquidation of contract authorization.		(75,000)	(75,000)	----------	−(75,000)	
	Exp.	33,339	55,000	60,000	5,000	

Grants for basic water and sewer facilities 553	NOA	165,000	165,000	135,000	−30,000	Grants will be approved for water and sewer facilities for 290 communities.
	Exp.	44,444	100,000	130,000	30,000	
Grants to aid advance acquisition of land 553	NOA			5,000	5,000	Increase due primarily to using up unobligated balances in 1969. Grant reservations to 25 communities are estimated for 1970.
	Exp.	47	500	1,000	500	
Urban transportation 503	NOA			7,750	500	Provides for research and planning activities relating urban transportation to urban development, reserved to the Department of Housing and Urban Development, by Reorganization Plan No. 2 of 1968, which transferred most urban mass transportation activities to the Department of Transportation.
Permanent	NOA	125,000	7,250			
	Exp.	65,898	3,000	5,000	2,000	
	NL	−200				
Salaries and expenses, metropolitan development 553	NOA	6,220	6,297 [A] 250 [D] 280	8,000	1,173	1969 supplemental will pay administrative costs of starting program of guaranteed loans for new communities. 1970 increase is for additional staff and other administrative costs for metropolitan development programs.
	Exp.	6,220	6,577 [A] 250	8,000	1,173	
Public enterprise funds:						
Public works planning funds 553	Exp.	3,962	3,090	590	−2,500	(Repayments of previous advances will fund $7.5 million of approvals.)
New communities guarantee fund 552	Exp.		−100	−1,668	−1,568	(Guarantees of private developers' obligations will help finance at least 4 new communities in 1970.)
Public facility loans: 553						
Authorization to spend debt receipts.	NOA	431	15	−180	−195	
	LA	79,569	−15	180	195	
Participation sales insufficiencies	NOA	1,090	1,644	1,985	363	Increase in appropriation is for payment of participation sales insufficiencies. Loan approvals from unobligated balances increase $10 million to $50 million in 1970.
Permanent, indefinite	NOA	1,254	1,196	1,218		
	Exp.	2,017	2,492	2,911	419	
	NL	45,425	47,200	28,200	−19,000	
Limitation on administrative expenses.		(1,227)	(1,227)	(1,100)	(−127)	

[A] Proposed for separate transmittal under existing legislation, other than pay supplemental.
[D] Proposed for separate transmittal, civilian pay act supplemental.
[AA] Includes $500 thousand recommended to carry out authorizing legislation to be proposed.

ANALYSIS OF BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAYS BY AGENCY (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code		1968 enacted	1969 estimate	1970 estimate	Increase or decrease (−)	Explanation
DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT—Continued						
METROPOLITAN DEVELOPMENT—Con.						
***Federal Funds*—Continued**						
Public enterprise funds—Continued						
Revolving fund (liquidating programs)..... 554	Exp.	−369	−3,084	−193	2,891	(The decrease in receipts reflects the 1969 sale of $2.6 million in assets acquired under expired programs.)
	NL	−355	−392	−408	−16	
Limitation on administrative expenses.		(100)	(100)	(100)	.....	
Total Federal funds metropolitan development.	NOA	349,695	229,270	347,773	118,503	
	LA	79,569	−15	180	195	
	Exp.	181,160	212,925	261,690	48,765	
	NL	44,870	46,808	27,792	−19,016	
MODEL CITIES AND GOVERNMENTAL RELATIONS						
Federal Funds						
General and special funds:						
Model Cities programs..... 551	NOA	212,000	312,500	750,000	437,500	Increase is for supplementary grants to 150 cities to assist in the locally planned social and physical restoration of large blighted neighborhoods. An advance appropriation of $1,250 million is requested for 1971.
	Exp.	4,211	75,000	540,000	465,000	
Salaries and expenses, Model Cities and governmental relations.. 554	NOA	1,855	1,339	650	−755	Decline reflects transfer of certain functions to other parts of the Department. Remaining amount will provide for staff and administrative costs of governmental relations activities.
			D 66			
	Exp.	1,855	1,405	650	−755	
Total Federal funds Model Cities and governmental relations.	NOA	213,855	313,905	750,650	436,745	
	Exp.	6,066	76,405	540,650	464,245	

URBAN TECHNOLOGY AND RESEARCH						
Federal Funds						
General and special funds:						
Urban research and technology 554	NOA	10,000	11,000	25,000	14,000	Increase is for research into urban and housing problems and technologies, and includes data services for the President's report on progress toward the 10-year housing goal of 26 million units, including 6 million for low- and moderate-income families.
	Exp.	1,776	7,300	13,000	5,700	
Low-income housing demonstration programs (liquidation of contract authorization) 555		(2,000)	(2,000)	(2,510)	(510)	(Existing contract authority will allow continuation of grants for testing and demonstrating new and improved methods of housing low-income families.)
	Exp.	1,388	2,500	2,500	----------	
Special studies 554	Exp.	892	798	----------	−798	(Decrease is due to 1969 completion of reports on earthquake insurance and on building codes, zoning, tax policies, and development standards.)
Total Federal funds urban technology and research.	NOA	10,000	11,000	25,000	14,000	
	Exp.	4,056	10,598	15,500	4,902	
MORTGAGE CREDIT						
Federal Funds						
Federal Housing Administration						
General and special funds:						
Rent supplement program 555	NOA	5,000	12,000	30,000	18,000	Families occupying subsidized dwellings will increase from 19,400 in 1969 to 45,100 in 1970. Approval is requested for an increase of $100 million in annual payment contracts.
	Exp.	1,039	11,012	27,945	16,933	
Homeownership and rental housing assistance 555	NOA	----------	7,000	69,000	62,000	Families occupying subsidized dwellings will increase from 29,700 in 1969 to 156,600 in 1970. Approval is requested for an additional $50 million in 1969 and $100 million in 1970 in annual payment contracts for each of the two programs.
	Exp.	----------	3,300	61,600	58,300	

[9] Proposed for separate transmittal, civilian pay act supplemental.

ANALYSIS OF BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAYS BY AGENCY (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code		1968 enacted	1969 estimate	1970 estimate	Increase or decrease (−)	Explanation
DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT—Continued						
MORTGAGE CREDIT—Continued						
***Federal Funds*—Continued**						
Federal Housing Administration—Con.						
General and special funds—Continued						
Salaries and expenses, Federal Housing Administration....555	NOA	1,100	1,975	9,000	7,025	Increase will provide for costs of administering new programs of counseling for homeowners, assistance to nonprofit housing sponsors, and regulation of the interstate land sales.
	Exp.	1,085	1,955	8,700	6,745	
Public enterprise funds:						
Community disposal operations fund.....554	Exp.	−2,010	−3,255	−1,917	1,338	(Decline in outlays reflects increased sale of property and mortgages.)
	NL	−94	−449	−5,715	−5,266	
Low- and moderate-income sponsor fund.....555	NOA	.....	500	5,000	4,500	Increase will allow preconstruction loans to 120 sponsors and assist the production of 12,000 housing units for low- and moderate-income families.
	Exp.	.....	500	5,000	4,500	
Federal Housing Administration fund.....556	Exp.	−173,234	−118,411	−151,601	−33,190	(Decline in outlays reflects increased income from fees and premiums. Increase in limitations reflect staff needed for expanding housing production under the 10-year housing program.)
	NL	59,147	73,435	77,350	3,915	
Limitation on administrative expenses.		(11,000)	(12,025) ▫(465)	(12,600)	(110)	
Limitation on nonadministrative expenses.		(87,000)	(96,500) ▫(3,770)	(118,825)	(18,555)	

Government National Mortgage Association						
Public enterprise funds:						
Special assistance functions (authorization to spend debt receipts): 555						
Current	LA	250,000		[a]−500,000	−525,000	Legislation is requested to defer to 1971 authority otherwise becoming available in 1970 but not needed for operations. Reservations and commitments for mortgage purchases decrease from $585 million in 1969 to $75 million in 1970 as program for low- and moderate-income housing is converted to the new rental housing assistance program.
Permanent	LA	550,000	525,000	500,000		
	Exp.	−24,486	11,050	15,133	4,083	
	NL	571,690	495,560	430,600	−64,960	
Management and liquidating functions (authorization to spend debt receipts): 556						
Current	LA	355,000			−45,000	Decrease reflects private mortgage financing for sale of FHA-acquired homes. Negative net lending results from sale of $312 million of mortgages from portfolio.
Permanent, indefinite	LA	212,930	45,000			
	Exp.	−14,032	−636	7,709	8,345	
	NL	363,947	103,154	−396,585	−499,739	
Guarantees of mortgage-backed securities 556	Exp.			−1,500	−1,500	(Net receipts from guarantee fees increase as outstanding securities backed by pools of Government guaranteed and insured mortgages increases from $500 million to $3 billion.)
Participation sales trust fund:						
(Financing farming and rural housing) 352	Exp.	−7,176	−4,578	5,311	9,889	(This account retains and invests collections on loan obligations in participation pools until needed to pay interest and principal on certificates. Investments in Federal land and home loan banks will be repaid in 1969. Net investment income is paid to agencies which placed loans in pools, as needed to pay interest on the certificates. At the end of 1970, $7.7 billion of participation certificates will be outstanding for the accounts of the Farmers Home Administration, the Small Business Administration, the Department of Housing and Urban Development, the Public Health Service, the Office of Education, and the Veterans Administration.)
	NL	74,152	−87,897		87,897	
(Advancement of business) 506	Exp.	−8,111	−2,621	−2,591	30	
	NL	27,494	−61,830		61,830	
(Community facilities) 553	Exp.	−79	53	14	−39	
	NL	−228	−58		58	
(Low- and moderate-income housing aids) 555	Exp.	−4,828	−3,252	−5,707	−2,455	
	NL	4,264	−33,004		33,004	
(Maintenance of the housing market) 556	Exp.	−4,485	−309	99	408	
	NL	−5,009	−37,595		37,595	
(Higher education) 602	Exp.	−709	−707	876	1,583	
	NL	19,962	−21,824		21,824	
(Health) 651	Exp.			1	1	
	NL	2	−2		2	
(Veterans readjustment benefits) 803	Exp.	−5,295	−7,437	−4,095	3,342	
	NL	−6,849	−50,750		50,750	

[a] Proposed for separate transmittal under proposed legislation.
[b] Proposed for separate transmittal, civilian pay act supplemental.

ANALYSIS OF BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAYS BY AGENCY (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code		1968 enacted	1969 estimate	1970 estimate	Increase or decrease (−)	Explanation
DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT—Continued						
MORTGAGE CREDIT—Continued						
***Federal Funds*—Continued**						
Government National Mortgage Association—Continued						
Public enterprise funds—Continued						
Limitation on administrative expenses.		(9,800)	(10,000)	(5,000)	(−5,000)	
Total Federal funds mortgage credit.	NOA	**6,100**	**21,475**	**113,000**	**91,525**	
	LA	**1,367,930**	**570,000**	----------	**−570,000**	
	Exp.	−242,321	−113,336	−35,023	78,312	
	NL	1,108,478	378,740	105,650	−273,090	
Trust Funds						
Federal National Mortgage Association						
Secondary market operations (trust revolving fund) (permanent, indefinite authorization to spend debt receipts) 556	LA	**495,038**	----------	----------	----------	(This corporation was transferred to private ownership on Sept. 30, 1968. Its transactions after that date are not included in budget totals. Expenditures in 1969 reflect credits for repayment of Government equity.)
	Exp.	−40,721	−192,857	----------	192,857	
	NL	1,937,816	176,856	----------	−176,856	
FEDERAL INSURANCE ADMINISTRATION						
Federal Funds						
Public enterprise funds:						
National insurance development fund (authorization to spend debt receipts) 556	NOA	----------	**250,000**	----------	**−250,000**	The 1969 budget authority provides backup against claims for reinsured property damage in civil disorders.
	Exp.	----------	−50,000	−1,813	48,187	

National flood insurance fund 556	NOA	----------	1,500	2,470	970	Increase in budget authority will cover costs of administration and special studies necessary in each area prior to providing insurance coverage.
	Exp.	----------	988	1,160	172	
Total Federal funds Federal insurance administration.	NOA	----------	251,500	2,470	−249,030	
	Exp.	----------	−49,012	−653	48,359	
FAIR HOUSING AND EQUAL OPPORTUNITY						
Federal Funds						
General and special funds:						
Fair housing and equal opportunity 556	NOA	----------	2,000 [A] 2,000	14,500	10,500	1969 supplemental and 1970 increase will provide for costs of administering expanding coverage of Fair Housing law.
	Exp.	----------	2,000 [A] 2,000	14,500	10,500	
Total Federal funds fair housing and equal opportunity.	NOA	----------	4,000	14,500	10,500	
	Exp.	----------	4,000	14,500	10,500	
DEPARTMENTAL MANAGEMENT						
Federal Funds						
General and special funds:						
General administration 554	NOA	4,103	6,000 [D] 230	10,100	3,870	Increase is for additional staff and administrative costs for the central supervisory, coordinating, manpower management, and planning activities of the Department.
	Exp.	4,103	6,230	10,100	3,870	
Regional management and services 554	NOA	5,407	6,500 [D] 278	10,900	4,122	Increase will provide additional staff for regional management and activities common to several programs.
	Exp.	5,407	6,778	10,900	4,122	
Office building equipment and furnishings 554	Exp.	342	319	----------	−319	(The use of these funds for furnishing new headquarters building will be completed in 1969.)
Salaries and expenses, Office of the Secretary 554	Exp.	2,565	158	----------	−158	(Activities previously funded in this account are now covered by other appropriations.)
Payment of participation sales insufficiencies 554	NOA	11,998	----------	----------	----------	(1968 appropriation is amount not transferred to other accounts to meet 1968 interest insufficiencies on participation certificates.)

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[D] Proposed for separate transmittal, civilian pay act supplemental.

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ANALYSIS OF BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAYS BY AGENCY (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code		1968 enacted	1969 estimate	1970 estimate	Increase or decrease (−)	Explanation
DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT—Continued						
DEPARTMENTAL MANAGEMENT—Con.						
***Federal Funds*—Continued**						
Intragovernmental funds:						
Administrative operations fund 554	Exp.	−3,296	−543	−1,000	−457	(Funds available for operating costs are consolidated into a single fund to facilitate financing complex operations.)
Working capital fund 556	NOA	----------	----------	5,750	5,750	Budget authority in 1970 will allow procurement of new computer and related equipment.
	Exp.	40	87	5,444	5,357	
Total Federal funds departmental management.	NOA	21,508	13,008	26,750	13,742	
	Exp.	9,161	13,029	25,444	12,415	
SUMMARY						
Federal funds:						
(As shown in detail above)	NOA	1,830,863	2,406,760	2,928,758	521,998	
	LA	3,472,499	894,985	78,180	−816,805	
	Exp.	759,424	1,270,144	2,336,072	1,065,928	
	NL	1,496,083	821,920	390,228	−431,692	
Deductions for offsetting receipts:						
Proprietary receipts from the public 550	NOA, Exp.	−43	−43	−43	----------	
Total Federal funds	NOA	1,830,821	2,406,717	2,928,715	521,998	
	LA	3,472,499	894,985	78,180	−816,805	
	Exp.	759,381	1,270,101	2,336,029	1,065,928	
	NL	1,496,083	821,920	390,228	−431,692	

Trust funds:					
(As shown in detail above)	LA	**495,038**	----------	----------	----------
	Exp.	−40,721	−192,857	----------	192,857
	NL	1,937,816	176,856	----------	−176,856
Intragovernmental transactions 550	NOA Exp.	*−12,449*	*−58,532*	----------	*58,532*
Total Department of Housing and Urban Development.‡	NOA	**1,818,373**	**2,348,185**	**2,928,715**	**580,530**
	LA	**3,967,537**	**894,985**	**78,180**	**−816,805**
Total budget authority		**5,785,910**	**3,243,170**	**3,006,895**	**−236,275**
	Exp.	706,211	1,018,712	2,336,029	1,317,317
	NL	3,433,899	998,776	390,228	−608,548
Total outlays		4,140,111	2,017,488	2,726,257	708,769

‡Totals for the Department are distributed as follows:

	1969				*1970*			
	NOA	*LA*	*Exp.*	*NL*	*NOA*	*LA*	*Exp.*	*NL*
Federal funds:								
Enacted/transmitted	2,381,413	894,985	1,255,633	821,920	2,928,758	578,180	2,330,072	390,228
Separate transmittal:								
(A) Existing legislation	23,086	----------	12,250	----------	----------	----------	6,000	----------
(B) Proposed legislation	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	−500,000	----------	----------
(D) Civilian pay	2,261	----------	2,261	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------
Deductions for offsetting receipts	−43	----------	−43	----------	−43	----------	−43	----------
Total Federal funds	2,406,717	894,985	1,270,101	821,920	2,928,715	78,180	2,336,029	390,228
Trust funds:								
Enacted/transmitted	----------	----------	−192,857	176,856	----------	----------	----------	----------
Intragovernmental transactions	−58,532	----------	−58,532	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------
Total Department of Housing and Urban Development	2,348,185	894,985	1,018,712	998,776	2,928,715	78,180	2,336,029	390,228

ANALYSIS OF BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAYS BY AGENCY (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code		1968 enacted	1969 estimate	1970 estimate	Increase or decrease (−)	Explanation
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR						
PUBLIC LAND MANAGEMENT						
Bureau of Land Management						
Federal Funds						
General and special funds:						
Management of lands and resources 402	NOA	58,868	52,436 ^ 10,860	53,980	−9,316	1969 supplemental is for firefighting and rehabilitation. 1970 estimate provides for the Outer Continental Shelf leasing program, oil shale title clearance, improved land appraisals, and accelerated forest resource inventory.
	Exp.	58,394	52,130 ^ 10,360	53,301 ^ 500	−8,689	
Construction and maintenance 402	NOA	3,900	3,090	3,186	96	Provides for continued construction of Boise Interagency Fire Center, and recreation facility construction.
	Exp.	3,040	3,560	4,117	557	
Public lands development roads and trails: 402						
Contract authorization:						
Current	NOA	----------	3,500	----------	1,500	Approximately 115 miles of grading and 123 miles of surfacing of roads, plus construction of 4 bridges and 59 miles of trails are planned for 1970.
Permanent	NOA	5,000	----------	5,000		
Liquidation of contract authorization.		(2,600)	(3,500)	(4,000)	(500)	
	Exp.	2,242	2,600	4,000	1,400	
Oregon and California grant lands (indefinite, special fund) 402	NOA	11,379	12,750	13,750	1,000	25% of the revenues from these lands is available for road construction and maintenance, reforestation, protection, and development, operation, and maintenance of recreation facilities.
	Exp.	11,787	12,000	15,000	3,000	
Range improvements (indefinite, special fund) 402	NOA	1,444	1,460	1,788	328	Amounts usually equal to 33% of grazing revenues are used for range improvement work.
	Exp.	1,584	1,300	1,750	450	

Permanent appropriations (special funds) 402	NOA Exp.	72,312 72,422	78,421 78,421	80,728 80,728	2,307 2,307	Revenues from mineral leasing, sale of timber, grazing leases and permits, and other revenue-producing operations are used in resource programs, or are paid to the States and counties. Permanent appropriation of receipts from land and water resources are devoted, in general, to improvements of roads, recreation facilities and grazing lands. Those from forest resources may be used for expenses of timber sales, or for State or county roads, schools, etc. Mineral revenues are largely paid to States for educational and other purposes.
Intragovernmental funds:						
Advances and reimbursements 402	Exp.	−29	−29	−30	−1	
Total Federal funds Bureau of Land Management.	NOA Exp.	152,903 149,440	162,517 160,342	158,432 159,366	−4,085 −976	
Trust Funds						
Bureau of Land Management trust funds (permanent) 402	NOA Exp.	512 581	665 715	665 665	---------- −50	Non-Federal contributions and advances are deposited for land management activities.
Bureau of Indian Affairs						
Federal Funds						
General and special funds:						
Education and welfare services: 609						
Appropriation	NOA	131,300	140,852 [c] 216 [D] 2,627	183,945	40,250	Increase in 1970 provides for an additional 2,640 students in Federal Indian schools, expansion of the kindergarten program, 9,620 more persons in the vocational training and job placement programs, and expansion of the programs for repair of substandard Indian dwellings, adult education, and community development.
Contract authorization (permanent, indefinite).	NOA	1,300	1,500	1,500	----------	
Liquidation of contract authorization.	Exp.	(910) 133,836	(1,293) 143,318	(1,500) 187,242	(207) 43,924	

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[D] Proposed for separate transmittal, civilian pay act supplemental.

ANALYSIS OF BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAYS BY AGENCY (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code		1968 enacted	1969 estimate	1970 estimate	Increase or decrease (−)	Explanation
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR—Continued						
PUBLIC LAND MANAGEMENT—Con.						
Bureau of Indian Affairs—Continued						
***Federal Funds*—Continued**						
General and special funds—Continued						
Resources management 507	NOA	49,151	50,240 [A] 1,000 [C] 381 [D] 1,238	55,192	2,333	1969 supplemental is for firefighting. Increase in 1970 is primarily for maintenance of new schools and for construction of new Indian housing.
	Exp.	47,428	51,510 [A] 900	56,008 [A] 100	3,698	
Construction 609	NOA	40,638	25,335	23,373	−1,962	Despite the 1970 decrease, provision is made for additional classroom space for the increasing number of Indian children, and construction of utility, irrigation, and water pollution control facilities.
	Exp.	30,775	32,960	40,400	7,440	
Road construction (contract authorization): 507						
Current	NOA		30,000			1970 program includes 332 miles of grading, 427 miles of surfacing, and 1,935 feet of bridge construction.
Permanent	NOA	23,000		30,000		
Liquidation of contract authorization.		(18,000)	(18,000)	(20,000)	(2,000)	
	Exp.	15,328	22,293	20,000	−2,293	
General administrative expenses 507	NOA	4,752	5,013	5,113	100	Increase provides for greater administrative workload resulting from expansion of program activities.
	Exp.	4,848	4,767	5,100	333	
Miscellaneous permanent appropriations (indefinite, special funds) 507	NOA	7,295	7,481	7,681	200	Revenue from irrigation and electric power projects is used for operation and maintenance of these projects.
	Exp.	7,801	6,973	7,300	327	

Public enterprise funds:						
Revolving fund for loans 507	LA	450	450	----------	−450	Provides for loans to tribes for economic development and hiring expert witnesses to appear before the Indian Claims Commission.
	Exp.	1,110	−70	60	130	
	NL	−477	1,279	1,404	125	
Liquidation of Hoonah housing project revolving funds 507	Exp.	----------	117	9	−108	(Balances are used for liquidation.)
	NL	−4	−3	−3	----------	
Intragovernmental funds:						
Advances and reimbursements 507	Exp.	−4,415	5,175	----------	−5,175	
Total Federal funds Bureau of Indian Affairs.	NOA	257,436	265,883	306,804	40,921	
	LA	450	450	----------	−450	
	Exp.	236,711	267,943	316,219	48,276	
	NL	−481	1,276	1,401	125	
Trust Funds						
Tribal funds 507	NOA	2,674	3,000	3,000	----------	Certain funds of Indian tribes are maintained in trust and administered by the Secretary for their benefit.
Indefinite	NOA	53,740	54,728	32,861	−21,867	
Permanent, indefinite	NOA	40,488	20,562	10,000	−10,562	
	Exp.	116,228	130,000	104,138	−25,862	
Miscellaneous trust funds (permanent) 507	NOA	3,718	3,600	3,800	200	Certain revenues from program operations and trust investments are used for the benefit of Indians.
	Exp.	2,479	3,500	3,200	−300	
Total trust funds Bureau of Indian Affairs.	NOA	100,620	81,890	49,661	−32,229	
	Exp.	118,707	133,500	107,338	−26,162	

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ANALYSIS OF BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAYS BY AGENCY (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code		1968 enacted	1969 estimate	1970 estimate	Increase or decrease (−)	Explanation
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR—Continued						
PUBLIC LAND MANAGEMENT—Con.						
Bureau of Outdoor Recreation						
Federal Funds						
General and special funds:						
Salaries and expenses 405	NOA	4,285	3,915	4,665	350	Increase provides for additional resource area studies, basic recreation research, comparative analyses of recreation projects, and services for the President's Citizens' Advisory Committee on Recreation and Natural Beauty.
			[D] 175			
Reappropriation	NOA		225			
	Exp.	3,937	4,402	4,575	173	
Land and water conservation 405	NOA	9,191	7,000		−60,500	A 1969 supplemental advance appropriation of $39 million cash provides an additional amount for compensation of property owners affected by the Redwood National Park legislative taking. Decrease in 1970 due to nonrecurring Redwood National Park authorization is partially offset by increases for acquisition of Federal recreation lands and for assistance to States for planning, acquisition, and development of recreation areas.
Indefinite (special fund)	NOA	103,924	92,500	124,000		
Contract authorization	NOA		115,000			
Permanent	NOA			30,000		
Liquidation of contract authorization.			(46,000)	(30,000)	(−55,000)	
			[A] (39,000)			
	Exp.	99,347	180,803	185,850	44,047	
				[A] 39,000		
Intragovernmental funds:						
Advances and reimbursements 405	Exp.	52	25		−25	
Total Federal funds Bureau of Outdoor Recreation.	NOA	117,400	218,815	158,665	−60,150	
	Exp.	103,336	185,230	229,425	44,195	
Office of Territories						
Federal Funds						
General and special funds:						
Administration of territories 910	NOA	11,255	9,671	9,985	314	Increase provides for expanded grants and loans to Guam for capital improvements and to Samoa for operating expenses and construction projects.
	LA	4,358	4,076	4,936	860	

Special funds:						
Current, indefinite	NOA		162		130	Provides for expenses of the offices of the comptrollers of Virgin Islands and Guam.
Permanent, indefinite	NOA		240	532		
	Exp.	12,082	17,409	11,887	−5,522	
	NL	3,939	5,500	4,775	−725	
Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands 910	NOA	30,200	30,000	41,612	11,612	Increase provides for improved operations and facilities for education, health, and economic development, and for return of former native inhabitants to Bikini Atoll.
	Exp.	21,341	39,472	40,884	1,412	
Claims of inhabitants of Rongelap Atoll 910	Exp.		1		−1	(Final payment on claims will be made in 1969.)
Internal revenue collections for the Virgin Islands (permanent, indefinite, special fund) 910	NOA	12,368	12,628	13,207	579	Payments are made to the Virgin Islands equal to taxes collected on island products sold in the United States.
	Exp.	12,368	12,628	13,207	579	
Repayments deposited in miscellaneous receipt accounts:						
Guam 910	LA		*−950*	*−1,000*	*−50*	A portion of the development funds advanced to Guam are repaid to miscellaneous receipts.
	NL					
Alaska public works 910	LA	*−25*	*−25*	*−25*		Loans for a public works project in Alaska are repaid to miscellaneous receipts.
	NL					
Total Federal funds Office of Territories.	NOA	53,823	52,701	65,336	12,635	
	LA	4,333	3,101	3,911	810	
	Exp.	45,791	69,510	65,978	−3,532	
	NL	3,914	4,525	3,750	−775	
Total Federal funds public land management.	NOA	581,562	699,916	689,237	−10,679	
	LA	4,783	3,551	3,911	360	
	Exp.	535,278	683,025	770,988	87,963	
	NL	3,433	5,801	5,151	−650	
Total trust funds public land management.	NOA	101,132	82,555	50,236	−32,229	
	Exp.	119,288	134,215	108,003	−26,212	

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D Proposed for separate transmittal, civilian pay act supplemental.

ANALYSIS OF BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAYS BY AGENCY (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code		1968 enacted	1969 estimate	1970 estimate	Increase or decrease (−)	Explanation
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR—Continued						
MINERAL RESOURCES						
Geological Survey						
Federal Funds						
General and special funds:						
Surveys, investigations, and research.....409	NOA	86,919	88,675 [a] 1,792	97,228	6,761	Increase includes urban and heavy use topographic mapping, Earth Resources Observation Satellite program, Outer Continental Shelf resource evaluation, earthquake damage reduction program, urban hydrology, ground water studies, oil shale appraisals, and special mapping projects.
	Exp.	89,430	90,823	93,928	3,105	
Miscellaneous appropriations (permanent, indefinite):						
(Water resources and power) 401	NOA	1	.....	.....	.....	(Payments are made to small lead and zinc producers to stabilize mining operations.)
(Mineral resources).....403	Exp.	229	380	231	−149	
Intragovernmental funds:						
Advances and reimbursements.409	Exp.	−1,571	.....	.....	.....	
Total Federal funds Geological survey.	NOA	86,920	90,467	97,228	6,761	
	Exp.	88,088	91,203	94,159	2,956	
Bureau of Mines						
Federal Funds						
General and special funds:						
Conservation and development of mineral resources.....403	NOA	36,442	37,996	39,983	1,987	Increase provides for research on solid waste removal and on mining methods to control methane, partially offset by decreases in marine mining and metallurgy.
	Exp.	36,240	38,430	39,400	970	

Health and safety.....609	NOA	10,777	11,582	14,782	3,200	Increase provides for additional inspection of coal, metal and nonmetallic mines and for additional research on methods of coal dust control.
	Exp.	10,385	11,876	14,600	2,724	
General administrative expenses 403	NOA	1,573	1,647	1,647	.....	Provides for administrative support of research and resource development work at about the same level.
	Exp.	1,570	1,621	1,660	39	
Solid waste disposal.....403	NOA	3,367	317	.....	−317	This program is now to be included in the Conservation and development of mineral resources appropriation.
	Exp.	3,427	3,300	464	−2,836	
Miscellaneous appropriations .403	Exp.	15	50	.....	−50	(No expenditures are anticipated in 1970.)
Public enterprise funds:						
Helium fund: 403						
Authorization to spend debt receipts.	NOA	16,200	16,200 [A] 10,000	26,200	.....	Estimate continues conservation of helium at previous level.
Contract authorization (permanent, indefinite).	NOA	5,164	.....	.....	.....	
	Exp.	29,838	16,337 [A] 10,000	22,539	−3,798	
Intragovernmental funds:						
Advances and reimbursements.403	Exp.	53	180	301	121	
Total Federal funds Bureau of Mines.	NOA	73,524	77,742	82,612	4,870	
	Exp.	81,528	81,794	78,964	−2,830	
Trust Funds						
Contributed funds (permanent).403	NOA	2,092	1,000	1,000	.....	(Decrease in expenditures results from termination of some cooperative agreements with non-Federal agencies.)
	Exp.	1,207	1,600	1,300	−300	
Office of Coal Research						
Federal Funds						
General and special funds:						
Salaries and expenses.....403	NOA	10,980	13,700	13,300	−400	Despite decreases estimate continues construction of three pilot plants for the conversion of coal to liquid and gaseous fuels and other allied research.
	Exp.	11,856	13,800	14,300	500	

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ANALYSIS OF BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAYS BY AGENCY (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code		1968 enacted	1969 estimate	1970 estimate	Increase or decrease (−)	Explanation
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR—Continued						
MINERAL RESOURCES—Continued						
Office of Coal Research—Continued						
Trust Funds						
Cooperation with States (permanent) 403	Exp.	6	88	----------	----------	(The Secretary is authorized to accept financial assistance in connection with coal research and development.)
Office of Oil and Gas						
Federal Funds						
General and special funds:						
Salaries and expenses 403	NOA	763	819 A 75 D 48	1,082	140	1969 supplemental provides for improved handling of applications of the Oil Import Administration. Increase in 1970 provides for additional workload.
	Exp.	722	868 A 70	1,083 A 5	150	
Total Federal funds Office of Oil and Gas.	NOA	763	942	1,082	140	
	Exp.	722	938	1,088	150	
Total Federal funds mineral resources.	NOA	172,187	182,851	194,222	11,371	
	Exp.	182,194	187,735	188,511	776	
Total trust funds mineral resources.	NOA	2,092	1,000	1,000	----------	
	Exp.	1,213	1,688	1,300	−388	

FISH AND WILDLIFE, PARKS, AND MARINE RESOURCES

Bureau of Commercial Fisheries

Federal Funds

General and special funds:						
Management and investigations of resources 404	NOA	23,725	24,476 D 660	25,543	407	Estimate includes increases for operations and maintenance of facilities.
	Exp.	23,402	24,910	25,570	660	
Management and investigations of resources (special foreign currency program) 404	NOA	100	15	15	.....	Program continues at same level.
	Exp.	235	200	100	—100	
Construction 404	NOA	1,730	.....	1,625	1,625	Estimate provides funding to complete construction of Willamette Falls fish ladder.
	Exp.	2,093	1,200	1,500	300	
Construction of fishing vessels . 404	NOA	6,002	6,000	F 6,000	.....	Estimate anticipates new legislation extending this program, under new guidelines, at the same level.
	Exp.	5,941	6,000	6,000	.....	
Federal aid for commercial fisheries research and development 404	NOA	4,720	4,319 D 8	4,027	—300	Slight reduction in estimate reflects curtailment of lower priority work.
	Exp.	4,466	5,000	5,000	.....	
Anadromous and Great Lakes fisheries conservation 404	NOA	2,333	2,300 D 7	2,307	.....	Program continues at same level.
	Exp.	1,271	1,800	2,400	600	
General administrative expenses 404	NOA	720	720 D 45	765	.....	Program continues at same level.
	Exp.	717	760	760	.....	
Administration of Pribilof Islands (indefinite, special fund) ... 404	NOA	2,496	2,633 D 21	2,654	.....	Program continues at same level.
	Exp.	2,452	2,601	2,650	49	

A Proposed for separate transmittal under existing legislation, other than pay supplemental.
D Proposed for separate transmittal, civilian pay act supplemental.
F Recommended to carry out authorizing legislation to be proposed.

ANALYSIS OF BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAYS BY AGENCY (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code		1968 enacted	1969 estimate	1970 estimate	Increase or decrease (−)	Explanation
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR—Continued						
FISH AND WILDLIFE, PARKS, AND MARINE RESOURCES—Continued						
Bureau of Commercial Fisheries—Con.						
***Federal Funds*—Continued**						
General and special funds—Continued						
Payment to Alaska from Pribilof Islands fund (permanent, indefinite, special fund).....404	NOA	332	310	104	−206	Reduction reflects anticipated decrease in revenues from sale of fur seal skins in which Alaska shares.
	Exp.	332	310	104	−206	
Promote and develop fishery products and research pertaining to American fisheries (permanent, indefinite, special fund)....404	NOA	7,444	7,413	7,713	300	Estimate reflects probable increase in revenues from imported fishery products.
	Exp.	7,635	7,608	8,200	592	
Public enterprise funds:						
Federal ship mortgage insurance fund, fishing vessels.....404	Exp.	−150	−125	−150	−25	(Program continues at about same level.)
Fisheries loan fund.....404	Exp.	1,156	360	410	50	(Decrease in net lending reflects lower loan level.)
	NL	911	1,054	600	−454	
Limitation on administrative expenses.		(344)	(360)	(360)	.....	
Fishermen's protective fund..404	NOA	.....	[A] 60	60	.....	Supplemental in 1969 and estimate for 1970 are for expected level of participation in this program.
	Exp.	.....	[A] 60	60	.....	

Intragovernmental funds:						
Advances and reimbursements 404	Exp.	−16	----------	----------	----------	
Total Federal funds Bureau of Commercial Fisheries.	NOA	**49,601**	**48,987**	**50,813**	**1,826**	
	Exp.	49,534	50,684	52,604	1,920	
	NL	911	1,054	600	−454	
Trust Funds						
Contributed funds (permanent) 404	NOA	**904**	**843**	**762**	**−81**	Decrease results from termination of some cooperative agreements with non-Federal agencies.
	Exp.	869	814	789	−25	
Inspection and grading of fishery products (permanent) 404	NOA	**632**	**788**	**800**	**12**	Reflects an increase in this voluntary program.
	Exp.	702	760	785	25	
Total trust funds Bureau of Commercial Fisheries.	NOA	**1,536**	**1,631**	**1,562**	**−69**	
	Exp.	1,571	1,574	1,574	----------	
Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife						
Federal Funds						
General and special funds:						
Management and investigations of resources 404	NOA	**44,848**	**45,854** [A] 250 [D] 1,242	**48,423**	**1,077**	Increases are for operation of 2 new hatcheries and 7 new refuges and for preparation of exhibits for the National Fisheries Center and Aquarium.
	Exp.	44,540	46,424 [A] 225	48,500 [A] 25	1,876	
Construction 404	NOA	**4,476**	**1,491**	**2,072**	**581**	Projects for 1970 include work on 2 fish hatcheries, a marine game fish laboratory, abatement of water pollution at refuges, and water rights investigations.
	Exp.	7,707	5,000	7,800	2,800	
General administrative expenses 404	NOA	**1,617**	**1,617** [D] 82	**1,699**	----------	Activity will continue at same level.
	Exp.	1,615	1,700	1,700	----------	

[A] Proposed for separate transmittal under existing legislation, other than pay supplemental.
[D] Proposed for separate transmittal, civilian pay act supplemental.

ANALYSIS OF BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAYS BY AGENCY (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code		1968 enacted	1969 estimate	1970 estimate	Increase or decrease (−)	Explanation
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR—Continued						
FISH AND WILDLIFE, PARKS, AND MARINE RESOURCES—Continued						
Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife—Con.						
***Federal Funds*—Continued**						
General and special funds—Continued						
Anadromous and Great Lakes fisheries conservation.....404	NOA	2,430	2,285 o 9	2,294	.....	States are reimbursed up to 50% of the cost of approved anadromous fishery projects.
	Exp.	591	1,500	1,500	.....	
Migratory bird conservation account.....404	NOA	7,500	7,500	7,500	.....	The sum of $7.5 million is to be advanced from general revenues (to be repaid later). In addition, estimated receipts from sale of Federal duck hunting stamps are used for the acquisition of migratory waterfowl lands.
Permanent, indefinite (special fund).	NOA	5,825	5,000	5,000		
	Exp.	11,861	14,800	9,000	−5,800	
Miscellaneous appropriations (permanent, indefinite, special funds).....404	NOA	41,846	45,182	44,800	−382	Assistance to States is provided by appropriations equal to the 10% excise tax on sport fishing equipment and the 11% excise tax on manufacture of firearms and cartridges. 75% of net proceeds from sales of refuge products is used for refuge management and enforcement of game protection laws, and 25% goes to counties in which such refuges are located for schools and roads.
	Exp.	35,404	38,120	37,800	−320	
Total Federal funds Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife.	NOA	108,542	110,512	111,788	1,276	
	Exp.	101,718	107,769	106,325	−1,444	

Trust Funds						
Contributed funds (permanent) 404	NOA	195	100	100	----------	Contributions and receipts are used for work of the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife.
	Exp.	194	150	100	−50	
National Park Service						
Federal Funds						
General and special funds:						
Management and protection 405	NOA	44,820	43,278 [A] 800 [D] 1,699	[BB] 46,675	898	1969 supplemental is for fire suppression. Increase in 1970 is for the operation of 8 new park areas, initial funding of the National Visitor Center, and improvement of law enforcement in park areas and in the National Capital.
	Exp.	43,462	45,253 [A] 800	47,340	1,287	
Maintenance and rehabilitation of physical facilities 405	NOA	30,326	32,235 [C] 500 [D] 183	36,652	3,733	Increase provides for maintenance for 8 new areas and permits better maintenance of roads and facilities.
	Exp.	30,503	33,051	36,565	3,514	
General administrative expenses 405	NOA	2,644	2,941 [D] 186	3,127	----------	Activity continues at the same level.
	Exp.	2,656	3,115	3,129	14	
Preservation of historic properties 405	NOA	783	583 [D] 21	1,604	1,000	Increase provides for grants to States and the National Trust for the Preservation of Historic Properties and for administrative and financial support to the National Advisory Council on Historic Preservation.
	Exp.	684	623	1,600	977	
Construction 405	NOA	11,612	4,355 [A] 100	10,180	5,725	1969 supplemental provides for advanced planning for the Washington Channel parking survey. Increase in 1970 provides for construction in one new and existing areas, beautification of the Nation's Capital, planning for future construction, and for acquisition of water rights.
	Exp.	14,233	12,166 [A] 100	15,200	2,934	

[A] Proposed for separate transmittal under existing legislation, other than pay supplemental.
[C] Proposed for separate transmittal, wage-board supplemental.
[D] Proposed for separate transmittal, civilian pay act supplemental.
[BB] Includes $125 thousand recommended to carry out authorizing legislation to be proposed.

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ANALYSIS OF BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAYS BY AGENCY (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code		1968 enacted	1969 estimate	1970 estimate	Increase or decrease (−)	Explanation
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR—Continued						
FISH AND WILDLIFE, PARKS, AND MARINE RESOURCES—Continued						
National Park Service—Continued						
***Federal Funds*—Continued**						
General and special funds—Continued						
Parkway and road construction (permanent contract authorization) 405	NOA	**41,000**	----------	**41,000**	**41,000**	Increase reflects 1968 Highway Act advance authority for 1971 program. 1970 program provides for work on 6 parkways, 39 miles of major roads, minor roads, trails and parking areas.
Liquidation of contract authorization.		(38,000)	(17,000)	(24,500)	(7,500)	
	Exp.	25,486	29,228	26,000	−3,228	
Miscellaneous appropriations (permanent, indefinite, special fund) 405	NOA	**116**	**120**	**126**	**6**	Park visitor fees are used to provide educational facilities to dependents of park personnel, payment of tax losses to Wyoming, and for certain other costs.
	Exp.	132	118	138	20	
Intragovernmental funds:						
Advances and reimbursements 405	Exp.	42	29	----------	−29	
Total Federal funds National Park Service.	NOA	**131,301**	**87,001**	**139,364**	**52,363**	
	Exp.	117,198	124,483	129,972	5,489	
Trust Funds						
National Park Service trust funds (permanent) 405	NOA	**8,633**	**11,343**	**10,265**	**−1,078**	Donations are used for specified purposes of the National Park Service.
	Exp.	8,380	10,800	13,000	2,200	

Total Federal funds fish and wildlife, parks, and marine resources.	NOA	289,444	246,500	301,965	55,465	
	Exp.	268,450	282,936	288,901	5,965	
	NL	911	1,054	600	−454	
Total trust funds fish and wildlife, parks, and marine resources.	NOA	10,364	13,074	11,927	−1,147	
	Exp.	10,145	12,524	14,674	2,150	
WATER AND POWER DEVELOPMENT						
Bureau of Reclamation						
Federal Funds						
General and special funds:						
General investigations.....401	NOA	16,259	15,944 D 371	16,400	85	Program includes project planning, economic studies, and engineering research, including atmospheric water research.
	Exp.	15,452	16,800	17,319	519	
Construction and rehabilitation 401	NOA	181,817	166,838	CC 167,900	1,062	Provides for construction on 27 projects and 15 units and divisions of the Missouri River basin project estimated to eventually cost $6.5 billion. One of the projects, estimated to cost $13 million, is a new start.
	Exp.	172,296	168,345	177,357	9,012	
Operation and maintenance...401	NOA	47,195	49,900 D 787	55,000	4,313	Increase reflects new facilities coming into maintenance status, and costs of power purchase and wheeling requirements.
	Exp.	42,915	49,245	56,042	6,797	
General administrative expenses 401	NOA	11,683	11,950 D 503	12,700	247	Activity will continue at about the same level.
	Exp.	11,575	12,422	12,574	152	
Loan program.....401	NOA	133	107	151	44	Increase provides funds for one new project.
	LA	14,867	2,858	5,449	2,591	
	Exp.	160	107	151	44	
	NL	14,688	6,345	5,449	−896	
Repayments deposited in reclamation fund.	LA NL	*−1,253*	*−1,111*	*−1,323*	*−212*	(These are repayments on loans made in prior years.)

D Proposed for separate transmittal, civilian pay act supplemental.
CC Includes $172 thousand recommended to carry out authorizing legislation to be proposed.

ANALYSIS OF BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAYS BY AGENCY (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code		1968 enacted	1969 estimate	1970 estimate	Increase or decrease (−)	Explanation
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR—Continued						
WATER AND POWER DEVELOPMENT—Continued						
Bureau of Reclamation—Continued						
***Federal Funds*—Continued**						
General and special funds—Continued						
Emergency fund 401	NOA			1,000	1,000	Increase assures continued operation of Federal water and power facilities in emergency situations.
	Exp.	−4,564	2,370	1,000	−1,370	
Recreational and fish and wildlife facilities, Colorado River storage project 401	NOA	2,750	2,173	2,500	327	Provides for development of additional facilities.
	Exp.	3,718	3,933	3,400	−533	
Other miscellaneous appropriations (permanent, special funds) 401	NOA	3,535	3,600	3,600		Includes appropriations of Colorado River Dam fund revenues for payment of interest to the Treasury, and other specific items.
	Exp.	3,276	3,850	3,595	−255	
Public enterprise funds:						
Upper Colorado River Basin fund 401	NOA	38,231	25,700	23,500	−2,200	Decrease reflects reduced requirements for work under construction.
	Exp.	36,717	34,700	27,000	−7,700	
Lower Colorado River Basin development fund 401	NOA			1,000	1,000	Estimate will initiate advance planning on Central Arizona and Dixie projects.
	Exp.			950	950	
Continuing fund for emergency expenses, Fort Peck project, Montana 401	Exp.	−3,235	−1,470	−1,485	−15	(Receipts from power sales are used for operation and maintenance of power transmission facilities.)
Intragovernmental funds:						
Advances and reimbursements 401	Exp.	−256				

Total Federal funds Bureau of Reclamation.	NOA	301,603	277,873	283,751	5,878	
	LA	13,614	1,747	4,126	2,379	
	Exp.	278,054	290,302	297,903	7,601	
	NL	13,435	5,234	4,126	−1,108	
Trust Funds						
Reclamation trust funds (permanent)-----401	NOA	1,194	6,131	5,016	−1,115	Certain investigation and construction activities are financed by non-Federal entities.
	Exp.	1,186	5,528	6,048	520	
Alaska Power Administration						
Federal Funds						
General and special funds:						
General investigations-------401	NOA	466	600	700	100	Increase provides for additional coordinated planning of hydroelectric projects.
	Exp.	452	593	700	107	
Operation and maintenance---401	NOA	411	402	400	−2	Provides for operation and maintenance of Federal hydroelectric projects in Alaska.
	Exp.	353	385	400	15	
Total Federal funds Alaska Power Administration.	NOA	877	1,002	1,100	98	
	Exp.	805	978	1,100	122	
Bonneville Power Administration						
Federal Funds						
General and special funds:						
Construction----------401	NOA	110,497	103,975	110,400	6,425	Provides for continuing construction of extra-high-voltage transmission facilities for the Pacific Northwest.
	Exp.	144,062	109,030	105,000	−4,030	
Operation and maintenance---401	NOA	18,498	19,491	22,000	2,509	Increase provides for the operation and maintenance of transmission facilities added to the power system.
	Exp.	17,929	19,491	22,000	2,509	
Total Federal funds Bonneville Power Administration.	NOA	128,995	123,466	132,400	8,934	
	Exp.	161,991	128,521	127,000	−1,521	

ANALYSIS OF BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAYS BY AGENCY (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code		1968 enacted	1969 estimate	1970 estimate	Increase or decrease (−)	Explanation
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR—Continued						
WATER AND POWER DEVELOPMENT—Continued						
Bonneville Power Administration—Con.						
Trust Funds						
Construction of electric transmission lines and substations, contributions, Bonneville Power project (permanent) ----------401	NOA	2,073	575	600	25	Customer contributions are used to construct service facilities.
	Exp.	1,568	900	800	−100	
Southeastern Power Administration						
Federal Funds						
General and special funds:						
Operation and maintenance---401	NOA	850	848	700	−148	Provides for the marketing of electric power from Federal hydroelectric projects.
	Exp.	602	860	700	−160	
Southwestern Power Administration						
Federal Funds						
General and special funds:						
Construction----------401	NOA	4,989	4,020	3,360	−660	Provides for planning and construction of additional transmission facilities in the Federal power system.
	Exp.	3,532	4,716	4,716	----------	
Operation and maintenance---401	NOA	2,266	2,350	2,350	----------	Provides for the operation and maintenance of transmission facilities in the Federal power system.
	Exp.	2,258	2,352	2,352	----------	

Continuing fund (special fund) 401	NOA	3,200	3,200	2,900	−300	Provides for purchase of electric power and rental of transmission lines.
	Exp.	1,857	3,200	2,432	−768	
Total Federal funds Southwestern Power Administration.	NOA	10,455	9,570	8,610	−960	
	Exp.	7,647	10,268	9,500	−768	
Total Federal funds water and power development.	NOA	442,780	412,759	426,561	13,802	
	LA	13,614	1,747	4,126	2,379	
	Exp.	449,099	430,929	436,203	5,274	
	NL	13,435	5,234	4,126	−1,108	
Total trust funds water and power development.	NOA	3,267	6,706	5,616	−1,090	
	Exp.	2,754	6,428	6,848	420	
WATER QUALITY AND RESEARCH						
Office of Saline Water						
Federal Funds						
General and special funds:						
Saline water conversion 401	NOA	19,800	24,556	[r] 27,000	2,348	Increase is for expanded high-priority desalting research and development activities.
Reappropriation	NOA		96			
	Exp.	27,285	26,002	30,800	4,798	
Prototype desalting plant 401	NOA	1,000	1,000		−1,000	Carryover balances will provide for participation in a large non-Federal desalting plant in southern California.
	Exp.		250	500	250	
Construction, operation, and maintenance 401	Exp.	203	250		−250	(Facilities financed by this account are being completed.)
Total Federal funds Office of Saline Water.	NOA	20,800	25,652	27,000	1,348	
	Exp.	27,488	26,502	31,300	4,798	

[r] Recommended to carry out authorizing legislation to be proposed.

ANALYSIS OF BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAYS BY AGENCY (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code		1968 enacted	1969 estimate	1970 estimate	Increase or decrease (−)	Explanation
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR—Continued						
WATER QUALITY AND RESEARCH—Con.						
Office of Saline Water—Continued						
Trust Funds						
Cooperation with foreign agencies (permanent):						
Appropriation 401	NOA	2,218	287		−287	Funds are provided by the Government of Saudi Arabia to finance a desalting plant.
Contract authorization	NOA	9,179				
Liquidation of contract authorization.	Exp.	1,103	(10,213) 10,500	(4,985) 1,800	(−5,228) −8,700	
Federal Water Pollution Control Administration						
Federal Funds						
General and special funds:						
Buildings and facilities 401	Exp.	1,226	2,000	2,700	700	(Provides for planning a Pacific southwest laboratory and repairs and improvements at existing laboratories.)
Pollution control operations and research 401	NOA	92,182	86,850	DD 91,972	5,122	Increase will provide for expanded activities in the research, planning, technical assistance, and training areas.
	Exp.	58,469	88,400	97,600	9,200	
Construction grants for waste treatment works 401	NOA	203,000	214,000	214,000		Provides grants for construction of waste treatment works.
	Exp.	122,109	147,000	152,000	5,000	
Intragovernmental funds:						
Advances and reimbursements 401	Exp.	2,279	500	200	−300	
Total Federal funds Federal Water Pollution Control Administration.	NOA	295,182	300,850	305,972	5,122	
	Exp.	184,083	237,900	252,500	14,600	

Trust Funds						
Cooperative funds (permanent) 401	NOA	188	62	----------	−62	State contributions for alewife control measures on Lake Michigan.
	Exp.	----------	250	----------	−250	
Total Federal funds water quality and research.	NOA	315,982	326,502	332,972	6,470	
	Exp.	211,571	264,402	283,800	19,398	
Total trust funds water quality and research.	NOA	11,585	349	----------	−349	
	Exp.	1,103	10,750	1,800	−8,950	
SECRETARIAL OFFICES						
Office of the Solicitor						
Federal Funds						
General and special funds: Salaries and expenses 409	NOA	5,242	5,385 [D] 298	5,960	277	Increase is for additional work on water and power development, and Indian programs.
	Exp.	5,193	5,739	5,940	201	
Total Federal funds Office of the Solicitor.	NOA	5,242	5,683	5,960	277	
	Exp.	5,193	5,739	5,940	201	
Office of the Secretary						
Federal Funds						
General and special funds: Salaries and expenses 409	NOA	7,275	8,148 [D] 408	9,720	1,164	Increases are provided for the natural resources library and for the program development, budget, and audit offices.
	Exp.	7,378	8,559	9,716	1,157	
Salaries and expenses (special foreign currency program) 409	NOA	----------	----------	25	25	A new program of translation of technical materials is proposed.
	Exp.	----------	----------	25	25	
Underground electric power transmission research 401	NOA	----------	----------	2,000	2,000	Initiates a research program in cooperation with Federal, public, and private utilities.
	Exp.	----------	----------	940	940	

[D] Proposed for separate transmittal, civilian pay act supplemental.
[DD] Includes $57,730 thousand recommended to carry out authorizing legislation to be proposed.

ANALYSIS OF BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAYS BY AGENCY (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code		1968 enacted	1969 estimate	1970 estimate	Increase or decrease (−)	Explanation
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR—Continued						
SECRETARIAL OFFICES—Continued						
Office of the Secretary—Continued						
Federal Funds—Continued						
Intragovernmental funds:						
Working capital fund 409	Exp.	61	−5	----------	5	(Centralized administrative services are provided from this revolving fund.)
Advances and reimbursements 409	Exp.	−51	250	75	−175	
Total Federal funds Office of the Secretary.	NOA	7,275	8,556	11,745	3,189	
	Exp.	7,388	8,804	10,756	1,952	
Office of Water Resources Research						
Federal Funds						
General and special funds:						
Salaries and expenses 401	NOA	11,130	11,150 D 31	11,229	48	Program provides for support of water resources research and for a water resources scientific information center operation.
	Exp.	8,962	10,000	9,700	−300	
Total Federal funds Office of Water Resources Research.	NOA	11,130	11,181	11,229	48	
	Exp.	8,962	10,000	9,700	−300	
Total Federal funds secretarial offices.	NOA	23,647	25,420	28,934	3,514	
	Exp.	21,543	24,543	26,396	1,853	
VIRGIN ISLANDS CORPORATION						
Federal Funds						
Public enterprise funds:						
Operating funds 910	Exp.	229	−739	----------	739	(The Corporation will liquidate its activities in 1969.)

SUMMARY

Federal funds:					
(As shown in detail above)	NOA	**1,825,602**	**1,893,948**	**1,973,891**	**79,943**
	LA	**18,397**	**5,298**	**8,037**	**2,739**
	Exp.	1,668,364	1,872,831	1,994,799	121,968
	NL	17,779	12,089	9,877	−2,212
Deductions for offsetting receipts:					
Proprietary receipts from the public 400	NOA, Exp.	*−1,441,284*	*−1,398,490*	*−1,495,357*	*−96,867*
500	NOA, Exp.	*−7,187*	*−7,800*	*−8,000*	*−200*
600	NOA, Exp.	*−98*	*−95*	*−95*	----------
850	NOA, Exp.	*−281*	*−265*	*−255*	*10*
Repayments deposited in miscellaneous receipt accounts (included in detail above).	LA, NL	*(−1,278)*	*(−2,086)*	*(−2,348)*	*(−262)*
Total Federal funds	NOA	**376,752**	**487,298**	**470,184**	**−17,114**
	LA	**18,397**	**5,298**	**8,037**	**2,739**
	Exp.	219,514	466,181	491,092	24,911
	NL	17,779	12,089	9,877	−2,212
Trust funds:					
(As shown in detail above)	NOA	**128,441**	**103,685**	**68,868**	**−34,817**
	Exp.	134,502	165,606	132,625	−32,981
Deductions for offsetting receipts:					
Proprietary receipts from the public 400	NOA, Exp.	*−17,834*	*−29,206*	*−22,990*	*6,216*
500	NOA, Exp.	*−51,461*	*−41,354*	*−41,489*	*−135*
Total trust funds	NOA	**59,146**	**33,125**	**4,389**	**−28,736**
	Exp.	65,207	95,046	68,146	−26,900

[9] Proposed for separate transmittal, civilian pay act supplemental.

ANALYSIS OF BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAYS BY AGENCY (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code		1968 enacted	1969 estimate	1970 estimate	Increase or decrease (−)	Explanation
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR—Continued						
SUMMARY—Continued						
Intragovernmental transactions .500	NOA Exp.	*−38,947*	*−31,991*	----------	*31,991*	
Total Department of the Interior.‡	NOA	396,951	488,432	474,573	−13,859	
	LA	18,397	5,298	8,037	2,739	
Total budget authority		415,348	493,730	482,610	−11,120	
	Exp.	245,774	529,236	559,238	30,002	
	NL	17,779	12,089	9,877	−2,212	
Total outlays		263,553	541,325	569,115	27,790	

‡ Totals for the Department are distributed as follows:

	1969				*1970*			
	NOA	*LA*	*Exp.*	*NL*	*NOA*	*LA*	*Exp.*	*NL*
Federal funds:								
Enacted/transmitted	1,857,265	7,384	1,837,244	14,175	1,973,891	10,385	1,954,703	12,225
Repayments	----------	−2,086	----------	−2,086	----------	−2,348	----------	−2,348
Separate transmittal:								
(A) Existing legislation	23,145	---------	22,515	---------	----------	---------	39,630	---------
(C) Wage-board supplemental	1,097	---------	1,065	---------	----------	---------	32	---------
(D) Civilian pay	12,441	---------	12,007	---------	----------	---------	434	---------
Deductions for offsetting receipts	−1,406,650	---------	−1,406,650	---------	−1,503,707	---------	−1,503,707	---------
Total Federal funds	487,298	5,298	466,181	12,089	470,184	8,037	491,092	9,877
Trust funds:								
Enacted/transmitted	103,685	---------	165,606	---------	68,868	---------	132,625	---------
Deductions for offsetting receipts	−70,560	---------	−70,560	---------	−64,479	---------	−64,479	---------
Total trust funds	33,125	---------	95,046	---------	4,389	---------	68,146	---------
Intragovernmental transactions	−31,991	---------	−31,991	---------	----------	---------	----------	---------
Total Department of the Interior	488,432	5,298	529,236	12,089	474,573	8,037	559,238	9,877

LEGAL ACTIVITIES AND GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

Federal Funds

General and special funds:						
Salaries and expenses, general administration.....908	NOA	6,036	6,388 [A] 102 [C] 11 [D] 222	8,330	1,607	1969 supplemental will finance automation of caseload control in Customs Section, Civil Division. 1970 increase provides for expansion of management support and for additional parole hearings.
	Exp.	5,972	6,607 [A] 99	8,270 [A] 3	1,567	
Salaries and expenses, general legal activities.....908	NOA	22,989	23,560 [A] 481 [D] 940	27,980	2,999	1969 supplemental will provide resources for enforcement of the Civil Rights Act of 1968 and will cover the costs of the revised Civil Service Commission standards for attorneys. 1970 increase reflects intensified efforts in organized crime prosecution and enforcement of the Civil Rights Acts of 1964 and 1968.
	Exp.	22,718	24,225 [A] 461	27,307 [A] 20	2,641	
Salaries and expenses, Antitrust Division.....508	NOA	7,820	7,991 [A] 71 [D] 262	8,930	606	1969 supplemental will cover costs of revised Civil Service Commission standards for lawyers. Additional funds are required to prosecute anticompetitive practices and illegal mergers.
	Exp.	7,673	8,188 [A] 67	8,890 [A] 4	639	
Salaries and expenses, U.S. attorneys and marshals.....908	NOA	37,820	39,871 [A] 52 [D] 1,445	44,830	3,462	1969 supplemental will cover increased costs related to the revised Civil Service Commission standards for attorneys. 1970 increase provides for additional assistant U.S. attorneys and deputy marshals to handle increased caseload and support of the Judiciary.
	Exp.	37,870	41,044 [A] 49	44,705 [A] 3	3,615	
Fees and expenses of witnesses.908	NOA	3,100	4,200	5,500	1,300	Increase reflects the cost of mandatory increases in fees for fact witnesses.
	Exp.	2,778	4,036	5,340	1,304	
Law enforcement assistance...908	NOA	7,500	.....	.....	.....	(This program was terminated in 1969.)
	Exp.	8,301	6,897	.....	−6,897	

[A] Proposed for separate transmittal under existing legislation, other than pay supplemental.
[C] Proposed for separate transmittal, wage-board supplemental.
[D] Proposed for separate transmittal, civilian pay act supplemental.

ANALYSIS OF BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAYS BY AGENCY (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code		1968 enacted	1969 estimate	1970 estimate	Increase or decrease (−)	Explanation
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE—Continued						
LEGAL ACTIVITIES AND GENERAL ADMINISTRATION—Continued						
Federal Funds—Continued						
General and special funds—Continued						
Salaries and expenses, Community Relations Service.....908	NOA	2,000	2,254	3,740	1,486	Increase is to strengthen field conciliation services in 35 major urban areas.
	Exp.	1,738	2,175	3,490	1,315	
Total Federal funds legal activities and general administration.	NOA	87,265	87,850	99,310	11,460	
	Exp.	87,048	93,848	98,032	4,184	
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION						
Federal Funds						
General and special funds:						
Salaries and expenses.....908	NOA	194,895	210,375 D 9,220	224,040	4,445	Increase provides for additional criminal investigative responsibilities, expanded fingerprint and laboratory services, and training assistance to State and local enforcement agencies.
	Exp.	192,850	219,924	222,295	2,371	
Total Federal funds Federal Bureau of Investigation.	NOA	194,895	219,595	224,040	4,445	
	Exp.	192,850	219,924	222,295	2,371	

IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE						
Federal Funds						
General and special funds:						
Salaries and expenses.....908	NOA	85,645	86,438 [C] 24 [D] 3,237	93,700	4,001	Increase provides for additional staff to control illegal entry of aliens and to maintain records of alien residents.
	Exp.	82,084	89,986	93,407	3,421	
Total Federal funds Immigration and Naturalization Service.	NOA	85,645	89,699	93,700	4,001	
	Exp.	82,084	89,986	93,407	3,421	
FEDERAL PRISON SYSTEM						
Federal Funds						
General and special funds:						
Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Prisons.....908	NOA	63,201	59,729 [A] 564 [C] 285 [D] 1,484 [E] 73	77,285	15,150	1969 supplemental is for custody and maintenance of increasing prison population. 1970 increase provides advisory services to State and local correctional systems, treatment of additional prisoners under Narcotic Addict Rehabilitation Act, expanded research and evaluation, and improved care and maintenance of inmates.
	Exp.	62,201	67,310 [A] 540	76,833 [A] 24	9,007	
Buildings and facilities.....908	NOA	----------	----------	6,440	6,440	Funds provide for design of correctional center in Chicago and a prison research facility at Butner, N.C., expansion and rehabilitation of existing institutions, and general repair and improvement of facilities.
	Exp.	6,095	7,873	6,987	−886	
Support of U.S. prisoners.....908	NOA	5,800	4,900 [A] 2,000	8,320	1,420	1969 supplemental provides for unanticipated increases in Federal prisoners housed in non-Federal institutions and increased daily support costs. 1970 increase provides for further expansion of jail population and higher daily support rates.
	Exp.	5,568	5,171 [A] 1,730	7,894 [A] 270	1,263	

[A] Proposed for separate transmittal under existing legislation, other than pay supplemental.
[C] Proposed for separate transmittal, wage-board supplemental.
[D] Proposed for separate transmittal, civilian pay act supplemental.
[E] Proposed for separate transmittal, military pay act supplemental.

ANALYSIS OF BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAYS BY AGENCY (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code		1968 enacted	1969 estimate	1970 estimate	Increase or decrease (−)	Explanation
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE—Continued						
FEDERAL PRISON SYSTEM—Continued						
Federal Funds—Continued						
Intragovernmental funds:						
Federal Prison Industries, Inc.:						
Prison Industries fund.....908	Exp.	−4,747	−7,478	−6,762	716	(Provides vocational training and employment for prison inmates in 48 shops and factories in 22 Federal institutions.)
Limitation on administrative and vocational training expenses.		(2,714)	(3,237)	(3,849)	(612)	
Total Federal funds Federal Prison System.	NOA	**69,001**	**69,035**	**92,045**	**23,010**	
	Exp.	69,118	75,146	85,246	10,100	
Trust Funds						
Commissary funds, Federal prisons (trust revolving fund).....908	Exp.	−56	.....	.....	.....	(Profits from sales in prison commissaries are used for the benefit of prison inmates.)
LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION						
Federal Funds						
General and special funds:						
Salaries and expenses.....908	NOA	.....	**59,700**	**296,570**	**236,870**	Increase will provide assistance to States and localities for upgrading law enforcement methods, training and education of law enforcement and criminal justice personnel, and for a program of research and development to improve enforcement.
	Exp.	.....	24,261	196,205	171,944	

BUREAU OF NARCOTICS AND DANGEROUS DRUGS						
Federal Funds						
General and special funds:						
Salaries and expenses.....908	NOA	5,035	17,368 D 450	23,710	5,892	Increase provides for investigation of illegal traffic in narcotics and dangerous drugs, and improved programs of training and public education on drug abuse.
	Exp.	3,375	17,800	23,530	5,730	
Total Federal funds Bureau of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs.	NOA	5,035	17,818	23,710	5,892	
	Exp.	3,375	17,800	23,530	5,730	
SUMMARY						
Federal funds:						
(As shown in detail above).....	NOA	441,840	543,697	829,375	285,678	
	Exp.	434,475	520,965	718,715	197,750	
Deductions for offsetting receipts:						
Proprietary receipts from the public.....900	NOA	*−4,381*	*−4,565*	*−4,565*	.....	
	Exp.					
Total Federal funds.....	NOA	437,459	539,132	824,810	285,678	
	Exp.	430,094	516,400	714,150	197,750	
Trust funds:						
(As shown in detail above).....	Exp.	−56	.....	.....	.....	
Total Department of Justice:‡						
Total budget authority...	NOA	437,459	539,132	824,810	285,678	
Total outlays.....	Exp.	430,037	516,400	714,150	197,750	

‡Totals for the Department are distributed as follows:

	1969		1970	
	NOA	*Exp.*	*NOA*	*Exp.*
Federal funds:				
Enacted/transmitted.....	522,774	501,222	829,375	717,535
Separate transmittal:				
(A) Existing legislation.....	3,270	2,946	.....	324
(C) Wage-board supplemental.....	320	308	.....	12
(D) Civilian pay.....	17,260	16,422	.....	838
(E) Military pay.....	73	67	.....	6
Deductions for offsetting receipts.....	−4,565	−4,565	−4,565	−4,565
Total Department of Justice.....	539,132	516,400	824,810	714,150

D Proposed for separate transmittal, civilian pay act supplemental.

ANALYSIS OF BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAYS BY AGENCY (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code		1968 enacted	1969 estimate	1970 estimate	Increase or decrease (−)	Explanation
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR						
MANPOWER ADMINISTRATION						
Federal Funds						
General and special funds:						
Manpower development and training activities.....604	NOA	398,497	400,000 D −8	688,396	288,404	Estimate, together with OEO funds, permits doubling to 140,000 on-the-job training opportunities for the disadvantaged (JOBS), and full year funding of 82 Concentrated Employment Programs (CEP). Increase also includes added support for developing labor market information and job matching programs.
	Exp.	356,936	431,749	510,268	78,519	
Office of Manpower Administrator: Salaries and expenses.....604	NOA	30,560	26,716 A 2,143	38,410	9,551	Proposed supplemental is to continue the experimental labor mobility and placement assistance programs. Increase provides for additional staff to plan, coordinate, and evaluate the expanded Federal manpower program and reflects the transfer of on-the-job training program responsibilities and some staff functions within the Department of Labor.
	Exp.	33,903	35,726 A 1,013	37,900 A 1,130	2,291	
Bureau of Apprenticeship and Training: Salaries and expenses 604	NOA	8,259	9,052 D 363	6,629	−2,786	Decrease reflects reassignment of on-the-job training programs within the Department of Labor.
	Exp.	8,203	9,039	7,144	−1,895	
Bureau of Employment Security: Unemployment compensation for Federal employees and ex-servicemen.....652	NOA	93,000	92,200 A 36,000	115,800	−12,400	The number of beneficiaries remains relatively constant for all 3 years. Decrease results from $17 million included in 1969 appropriation to pay 1968 benefit costs.
	Exp.	107,028	75,216 A 36,000	115,800	4,584	
Trade adjustment activities 609	NOA	.....	1,300	1,100	−200	Number of workers receiving benefits under this expired legislation is declining as present recipients exhaust benefit rights and no additional workers qualify.
	Exp.	−2	1,300	1,100	−200	

Salaries and expenses.....609	NOA	2,630	2,859 [D] −142	.....	−2,717	Decrease reflects change to Unemployment trust fund financing.
	Exp.	2,596	2,812	5	−2,807	
Limitation on salaries and expenses, Unemployment trust fund.		(17,990)	(20,073) [D] (865)	(19,640)	(−1,298)	Decrease reflects consolidation of certain management activities in the appropriation, Salaries and expenses, Office of Manpower Administrator.
Miscellaneous expired accounts 609	Exp.	−32	27	.....	−27	
Public enterprise funds:						
Revolving fund for advances to employment security administration account, Unemployment trust fund.....609	NOA	.....	25,000	.....	−25,000	No capitalization of revolving fund is required in 1970.
	Exp.	−3,271	−4,000	−4,150	−150	
Intragovernmental funds:						
Advances and reimbursements 609	Exp.	150	.....	.....	.....	
Total Federal funds Manpower Administration.	NOA	532,946	595,483	850,335	254,852	
	Exp.	505,511	588,882	669,197	80,315	
Trust Funds						
Limitation on grants to States for unemployment compensation and employment service administration, Unemployment trust fund.		(556,932)	(604,073)	(630,822)	(26,749)	Increase provides for mandatory State salary increases, strengthening the Employment Service in rural areas, increasing job matching capabilities through automated "job banks" in key cities, continued implementation of improved management information and cost accounting systems, and for research and demonstration in providing additional services to unemployment insurance claimants.

[A] Proposed for separate transmittal under existing legislation, other than pay supplemental.
[D] Proposed for separate transmittal, civilian pay act supplemental.

ANALYSIS OF BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAYS BY AGENCY (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code		1968 enacted	1969 estimate	1970 estimate	Increase or decrease (−)	Explanation
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR—Continued						
MANPOWER ADMINISTRATION—Con.						
***Trust Funds*—Continued**						
Unemployment trust fund (permanent). 609	NOA	602,149	632,000	665,000 ▪ 278,000	311,000	State payroll taxes on employers finance benefit costs and Federal Unemployment Tax Act taxes finance administrative and other costs. Proposed legislation will change collection of the Federal tax from an annual to quarterly basis. $37 million of the increased receipts will finance higher administrative costs in 1970. In 1968, 49.9 million benefit payments were made. In 1969, the estimate is for 48.5 million, and in 1970, 50.8 million. The average weekly benefit amount during 1968 was $40.42, and is estimated at $42.00 for 1969 and $43.70 for 1970.
652	NOA	3,300,604	3,137,550	3,149,000	11,450	
	LA	−114,000				
Receipts appropriated:						
(Deposits by States)		(2,605,057)	(2,530,000)	(2,500,000)	(−30,000)	
(Federal unemployment taxes)		(602,149)	(632,000)	(665,000) ▪ (278,000)	(311,000)	
(Railroad unemployment insurance taxes.)		(130,868)	(127,200)	(123,750)	(−3,450)	
(Railroad unemployment insurance, other.)		(8,724)	(8,500)	(8,250)	(−250)	
(Interest on investments)		(441,954)	(471,850)	(517,000)	(45,150)	
Expenditures and net lending 609	Exp.	596,296	652,825	676,750 ▪ 36,928	60,853	
652	Exp.	2,149,551	2,306,550	2,383,000	76,450	
	NL	−114,000				
(Withdrawals by States)		(2,073,827)	(2,210,050)	(2,290,000)	(79,950)	
(Railroad unemployment benefits.)		(75,724)	(96,500)	(93,000)	(−3,500)	
(Administrative expenses)		(576,093)	(631,781)	(657,312) ▪ (36,928)	(62,459)	

(Reimbursement of expenses)		(9,551)	(10,844)	(10,388)	(−456)	
(Interest expenses)		(3,522)	(4,200)	(4,350)	(150)	
(Railroad unemployment insurance, other.)		(7,130)	(6,000)	(4,700)	(−1,300)	
(Sale of non-Federal securities)		(−114,000)				
Total unemployment trust fund.	NOA	**3,902,753**	**3,769,550**	**4,092,000**	**322,450**	
	LA	**−114,000**				
	Exp.	2,745,847	2,959,375	3,096,678	137,303	
	NL	−114,000				
LABOR-MANAGEMENT RELATIONS						
Federal Funds						
General and special funds:						
Labor-Management Services Administration, salaries and expenses 609	NOA	8,557	9,063 [D] −52	9,405	394	Increase reflects expanded veterans' reemployment rights activities.
	Exp.	8,568	8,855	9,274	419	
Total Labor-Management Services Administration.	NOA	8,557	9,011	9,405	394	
	Exp.	8,568	8,855	9,274	419	
WAGE AND LABOR STANDARDS						
Federal Funds						
General and special funds:						
Wage and Labor Standards Administration, salaries and expenses 609	NOA	10,747	11,773 [D] 152	12,677	752	Increase provides additional staff for expanded occupational safety enforcement program and for evaluation of State workmen's compensation programs.
	Exp.	10,065	12,094	12,435	341	
Intragovernmental funds:						
Advances and reimbursements 609	Exp.	52	49		−49	

[B] Proposed for separate transmittal under proposed legislation.
[D] Proposed for separate transmittal, civilian pay act supplemental.

ANALYSIS OF BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAYS BY AGENCY (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code		1968 enacted	1969 estimate	1970 estimate	Increase or decrease (−)	Explanation
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR—Continued						
WAGE AND LABOR STANDARDS—Con.						
Federal Funds—Continued						
General and special funds:						
Bureau of Employees' Compensation, claims and expenses...906	NOA	56,061	52,691 [A] 11,100	54,916	−8,875	1969 supplemental is primarily for cost-of-living adjustments. The number of beneficiaries remains relatively constant. Decrease in 1970 reflects additional reimbursements from other Government agencies.
	Exp.	61,804	46,950 [A] 11,100	54,916	−3,134	
Wage and Hour Division, salaries and expenses.....609	NOA	24,134	26,284 [D] −508	26,336	560	Program of enforcing the Fair Labor Standards Act and related laws remains at the 1969 level.
	Exp.	23,499	25,451	26,275	824	
Total Federal funds wage and labor standards.	NOA	90,942	101,492	93,929	−7,563	
	Exp.	95,420	95,644	93,626	−2,018	
Trust Funds						
Bureau of Employees' Compensation trust funds (permanent).906	NOA	28	24	24	----------	Receipts are from employers for the deaths of employees without eligible survivors, and from fines and penalties. Payments include certain permanent disability cases and rehabilitation benefits.
	Exp.	138	40	27	−13	
Advances from the District of Columbia (permanent).....906	NOA	350	397	399	2	Reflects reimbursement for administering the workmen's compensation program for the District of Columbia.
	Exp.	340	405	409	4	
Total trust funds wage and labor standards.	NOA	378	421	423	2	
	Exp.	478	445	436	−9	

BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS						
Federal Funds						
General and special funds:						
Salaries and expenses.....609	NOA	20,985	21,753 [D] 180	23,477	1,544	Increase is for more and improved labor statistics and preparing for the 1975 revision of the Consumer Price Index.
	Exp.	20,944	21,992	23,475	1,483	
Intragovernmental funds:						
Advances and reimbursements.609	Exp.	−347	321	.....	−321	
Total Federal funds Bureau of Labor Statistics.	NOA	20,985	[A] 21,933	23,477	1,544	
	Exp.	20,597	22,313	23,475	1,162	
Trust Funds						
Special statistical work (permanent).....609	NOA	37	122	122	.....	Funds are advanced from sources outside the Federal Government to finance special statistical work.
	Exp.	61	124	122	−2	
BUREAU OF INTERNATIONAL LABOR AFFAIRS						
Federal Funds						
General and special funds:						
Salaries and expenses.....609	NOA	1,348	1,386 [D] 14	1,353	−47	Program will continue slightly below the 1969 level.
	Exp.	1,261	1,385	1,329	−56	
Special foreign currency program 609	NOA	75	.....	.....	.....	(Excess foreign currencies are used to hold overseas labor conferences.)
	Exp.	.....	18	50	32	
Intragovernmental funds:						
Advances and reimbursements.609	Exp.	−143	142	.....	−142	
Total Federal funds Bureau of International Labor Affairs.	NOA	1,423	1,400	1,353	−47	
	Exp.	1,118	1,545	1,379	−166	

[A] Proposed for separate transmittal under existing legislation, other than pay supplemental.
[D] Proposed for separate transmittal, civilian pay act supplemental.

ANALYSIS OF BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAYS BY AGENCY (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code		1968 enacted	1969 estimate	1970 estimate	Increase or decrease (−)	Explanation
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR—Continued						
OFFICE OF THE SOLICITOR						
Federal Funds						
General and special funds:						
Salaries and expenses.....609	NOA	5,741	6,118 D 21	6,064	−75	Slight decrease reflects smaller anticipated legal workload.
	Exp.	5,693	5,980	6,073	93	
Limitation payable from Unemployment trust fund.		(144)	(144)	(144)	.....	
Total Federal funds Office of the Solicitor.	NOA	5,741	6,139	6,064	−75	
	Exp.	5,693	5,980	6,073	93	
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY						
Federal Funds						
General and special funds:						
Salaries and expenses.....609	NOA	4,430	4,878 D 121	5,052	53	Increase reflects an intensified program of financial audits of Federal contracts.
	Exp.	4,271	4,939	5,030	91	
Limitation payable from unemployment trust fund.		(538)	(538) D (18)	(557)	(1)	
Federal contract compliance and civil rights program.....609	NOA	1,106	904 D 39	948	5	Continues the program of ensuring nondiscrimination in Federal grant and contract programs.
	Exp.	1,115	949	946	−3	
Limitation payable from Unemployment trust fund.		.....	(512) D (23)	(564)	(29)	

Salaries and expenses, activities relating to admission and employment in agriculture of nonimmigrant aliens.....609	Exp.	1	.....	.....	.....	(Liquidation of this fund was completed in 1968.)
Intragovernmental funds:						
Working capital fund.....609	Exp.	−245	.....	.....	.....	(Provides centralized administrative services.)
Advances and reimbursements.609	Exp.	−1	−39	.....	39	
Total Federal funds Office of the Secretary.	NOA	5,536	5,942	6,000	58	
	Exp.	5,141	5,849	5,976	127	
SUMMARY						
Federal funds:						
(As shown in detail above).....	NOA	666,130	741,400	990,563	249,163	
	Exp.	642,048	729,068	809,000	79,932	
Deductions for offsetting receipts:						
Proprietary receipts from the public.....600	NOA	−132	−107	−107	−3,475	Legislation will be proposed to levy user charges on insurance carriers and self-insurers for the expenses of administering compensation payments under the Longshoremen's and Harbor Workers' Compensation Act.
	Exp.			[a] −3,475		
850	NOA	−4	−4	−4	.....	
	Exp.					
Total Federal funds.....	NOA	665,994	741,289	986,977	245,688	
	Exp.	641,912	728,957	805,414	76,457	
Trust funds:						
(As shown in detail above).....	NOA	3,903,168	3,770,093	4,092,545	322,452	
	LA	−114,000	.....	.....	.....	
	Exp.	2,746,386	2,959,944	3,097,236	137,292	
	NL	−114,000	.....	.....	.....	

[a] Proposed for separate transmittal under proposed legislation.
[b] Proposed for separate transmittal, civilian pay act supplemental.

ANALYSIS OF BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAYS BY AGENCY (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code		1968 enacted	1969 estimate	1970 estimate	Increase or decrease (−)	Explanation
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR—Continued						
SUMMARY—Continued						
Trust funds—Continued						
Deductions for offsetting receipts:						
Proprietary receipts from the public.....600	NOA	−37	−122	−122	.....	
	Exp.					
850	NOA	−2,649	.....	.....	.....	
	Exp.					
900	NOA	−337	−397	−399	−2	
	Exp.					
Total trust funds.....	NOA	3,900,145	3,769,574	4,092,024	322,450	
	LA	−114,000	.....	.....	.....	
	Exp.	2,743,363	2,959,425	3,096,715	137,290	
	NL	−114,000	.....	.....	.....	
Total Department of Labor.‡	NOA	4,566,139	4,510,863	5,079,001	568,138	
	LA	−114,000	.....	.....	.....	
Total budget authority....		4,452,139	4,510,863	5,079,001	568,138	
	Exp.	3,385,275	3,688,382	3,902,129	213,747	
	NL	−114,000	.....	.....	.....	
Total outlays.....		3,271,275	3,688,382	3,902,129	213,747	

‡Totals for the Department are distributed as follows:

	1969		1970	
	NOA	*Exp.*	*NOA*	*Exp.*
Federal funds:				
Enacted/transmitted	691,977	680,775	990,563	807,870
Separate transmittal:				
(A) Existing legislation	49,243	48,113	----------	1,130
(D) Civilian pay	180	180	----------	----------
Deductions for offsetting receipts	−111	−111	−111	−111
(B) Proposed legislation	----------	----------	−3,475	−3,475
Total Federal funds	741,289	728,957	986,977	805,414
Trust funds:				
Enacted/transmitted	3,770,093	2,959,944	3,814,545	3,060,308
Separate transmittal:				
(B) Proposed legislation	----------	----------	278,000	36,928
Deductions for offsetting receipts	−519	−519	−521	−521
Total trust funds	3,769,574	2,959,425	4,092,024	3,096,715
Total Department of Labor	4,510,863	3,688,382	5,079,001	3,902,129

ANALYSIS OF BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAYS BY AGENCY (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code		1968 enacted	1969 estimate	1970 estimate	Increase or decrease (—)	Explanation
POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT						
Federal Funds						
Public enterprise funds:						
Contribution to the postal fund (indefinite) 505	NOA	1,192,418	840,415 [D] 195,571	1,269,229	233,243	Estimated obligations of $7,756 million less estimated revenues of $7,006 million (including $519 million attributable to the proposed postal rate increase) leaves about $750 million to be contributed. This is an increase of $433 million in obligations ($150 million for mail volume, $221 million for modernization of facilities and equipment and $62 million to strengthen management). After deducting for public services, a revenue surplus of $201 million is estimated, compared to a revenue deficit of $271 million in 1969 and $430 million in 1968. The revenue surplus is attributable to the proposed rate increase.
	Exp.	1,079,516	929,280	1,071,619	142,339	
Proposed rate increase (proposed legislation) 505	NOA	----------	----------	[D] —519,400	—519,400	
	Exp.	----------	----------	[D] —519,400	—519,400	
Authorizations and limitations on use of the postal fund:						
Administration and regional operation.		(105,510)	(119,000) [D] (3,304)	(139,592)	(17,288)	(Provides for approximately 1,300 additional positions for departmental and regional headquarters and the inspection service to strengthen management and enforce postal laws.)
Research, development, and engineering.		(23,088)	(35,000) [D] (500)	(51,833)	(16,333)	(Provides for additional positions in the Bureau of Research and Engineering and an increase in contract research to accelerate development of improvements in postal operation.)
Operations		(5,429,851)	(5,720,000) [D] (245,300)	(6,166,135)	(200,835)	(Increase is primarily for growth in mail volume (3.1%).)
Transportation		(613,200)	(684,000) [D] (—54,000)	(645,000)	(15,000)	(Increase for mail volume growth (3.1%) and improved service is partially offset by savings from more efficient use of transportation.)

Building occupancy		(185,889)	(210,000)	(235,323)	(25,323)	(Increase is for more and better space.)
Supplies and services		(95,150)	(110,000) [D] (467)	(123,495)	(13,028)	(Increase is for additional supplies required because of mail volume growth.)
Plant and equipment		(195,030)	(200,000)	(220,641)	(20,641)	(Increase will provide for mechanized equipment in support of the postal construction program, for renovation of facilities, and for the purchase of carrier and bulk transport vehicles.)
Postal public buildings		(50,000)	(50,000)	(174,223)	(124,223)	(Increase will permit further progress in the program, initiated in 1968, under which the Department constructs special purpose buildings directly.)
Total authorizations out of postal fund.		(6,697,718)	(7,128,000) [D] (195,571)	(7,756,242)	(432,671)	
Total Post Office Department:‡						
Total budget authority	NOA	1,192,418	1,035,986	749,829	−286,157	
Total outlays	Exp.	1,079,516	929,280	552,219	−377,061	

‡Totals for the Department are distributed as follows:

	1969		1970	
	NOA	Exp.	NOA	Exp.
Federal funds:				
Enacted/transmitted	840,415	742,900	1,269,229	1,062,428
Separate transmittal:				
(S) Proposed legislation	----------	----------	−519,400	−519,400
(D) Civilian pay	195,571	186,380	----------	9,191
Total Post Office Department	1,035,986	929,280	749,829	552,219

S Proposed for separate transmittal under proposed legislation.
D Proposed for separate transmittal, civilian pay act supplemental.

ANALYSIS OF BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAYS BY AGENCY (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code		1968 enacted	1969 estimate	1970 estimate	Increase or decrease (−)	Explanation
DEPARTMENT OF STATE						
ADMINISTRATION OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS						
Federal Funds						
General and special funds:						
Salaries and expenses.....151	NOA	195,464	199,466 a 5,982	208,300	2,852	Increase is primarily for higher prices abroad and further development of an information systems program, partially offset by decreases in overseas staffing.
	Exp.	199,997	206,616	208,150	1,534	
Representation allowances....151	NOA	993	993	993	.....	Provides for promoting U.S. interests abroad and participating in commemorative and ceremonial events.
	Exp.	979	980	980	.....	
Acquisition, operation, and maintenance of buildings abroad.151	NOA	13,350	12,500	13,100	600	Increase in budget authority is for operation and maintenance of buildings.
	Exp.	13,432	15,954	15,328	−626	
Acquisition, operation, and maintenance of buildings abroad (special foreign currency program).....151	NOA	5,025	3,050	2,186	−864	Decrease results from lower property acquisition and construction program.
	Exp.	3,820	6,610	4,236	−2,374	
Emergencies in the diplomatic and consular service.....151	NOA	2,100	1,600	1,600	.....	Provides for relief and repatriation loans to U.S. citizens abroad and for other emergencies.
	Exp.	3,312	1,600	1,600	.....	
Replacement of passenger motor vehicles sold abroad.....151	Exp.	117	.....	.....	.....	(Activities previously under this account are financed through reimbursements to Salaries and expenses starting in 1967.)
Intragovernmental funds:						
Working capital fund.....151	Exp.	9	−30	−13	17	(Finances publishing, supply, and other support services.)
Advances and reimbursements.151	Exp.	8	.....	.....	.....	
Total Federal funds administration of foreign affairs.	NOA	216,932	223,591	226,179	2,588	
	Exp.	221,673	231,730	230,281	−1,449	

Trust Funds						
Foreign Service retirement and disability fund (permanent) 652	NOA	11,395	22,539	15,055	−7,484	Finances a retirement and disability system for Foreign Service officers and some Foreign Service staff officers and employees. Agencies match employee payments of 6½% of basic salaries. Decrease results from special 1969 transfer from the Civil Service Retirement Fund of contributions of certain Foreign Service personnel of the United States Information Agency. Approximately 2,034 annuitants will be receiving payments at the end of 1970.
Receipts appropriated:						
(Employees' contribution)		(5,280)	(15,663)	(6,951)	(−8,712)	
(Employer's contribution)		(4,441)	(4,989)	(6,004)	(1,015)	
(Interest on investment)		(1,674)	(1,887)	(2,100)	(213)	
Expenditures:	Exp.	11,969	13,958	15,631	1,673	
(Benefit payments)		(11,104)	(13,093)	(14,766)	(1,673)	
(Administrative expenses)		(865)	(865)	(865)	----------	
Miscellaneous permanent appropriations 151	NOA	203	206	206	----------	Gifts are used for various functions of the Department.
	Exp.	111	169	161	−8	
Total trust funds administration of foreign affairs.	NOA	11,598	22,745	15,261	−7,484	
	Exp.	12,080	14,127	15,792	1,665	
INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS AND CONFERENCES						
Federal Funds						
General and special funds:						
Contributions to international organizations 151	NOA	93,735	118,453	131,130	12,677	Reflects cost increases and expansion of programs of most international organizations.
	Exp.	109,341	117,825	131,000	13,175	
Missions to international organizations 151	NOA	3,716	3,800 [a] 118	4,000	82	Provides representation, reporting, and liaison with international organizations and with delegations of other nations.
	Exp.	3,546	3,850	3,910	60	
International conferences and contingences 151	NOA	1,780	1,800	1,845	45	Finances participation in international conferences and contributions to new or provisional international organizations.
	Exp.	1,679	1,820	1,840	20	
World Health Assembly 151	NOA	----------	500	----------	−500	Conference will meet in Boston in July 1969.
	Exp.	----------	250	250	----------	
Miscellaneous appropriations 151	Exp.	232	120	----------	−120	(Remaining costs of Conference on Water for Peace and of international tariff negotiations will be liquidated in 1969.)
Total Federal funds international organizations and conferences.	NOA	99,231	124,671	136,975	12,304	
	Exp.	114,798	123,865	137,000	13,135	

[a] Proposed for separate transmittal, civilian pay act supplemental.

ANALYSIS OF BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAYS BY AGENCY (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code		1968 enacted	1969 estimate	1970 estimate	Increase or decrease (−)	Explanation
DEPARTMENT OF STATE—Continued						
INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS AND CONFERENCES—Continued						
Trust Funds						
Gifts and bequests, National Commission on Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Cooperation (permanent) 151	NOA	----------	3	3	----------	Gifts are used by the National Commission for educational, scientific, or cultural purposes.
	Exp.	2	3	3	----------	
INTERNATIONAL COMMISSIONS						
Federal Funds						
General and special funds:						
International Boundary and Water Commission, United States and Mexico:						
Salaries and expenses 401	NOA	851	880 D 43	920	−3	Provides for studies to determine need for and feasibility of joint projects for solution of boundary problems.
	Exp.	855	921	920	−1	
Operation and maintenance 401	NOA	1,929	2,000 D 29	2,320	291	Increase primarily reflects cost of a full year's operations at Amistad Dam.
	Exp.	1,825	2,058	2,320	262	
Construction 401	NOA	9,000	5,806	4,000	−1,806	Net decrease reflects completion of Amistad Dam in 1969 and additional flood protection in 1970 for the Lower Rio Grande.
	Exp.	12,099	8,255	4,300	−3,955	
Chamizal settlement 401	NOA	2,700	----------	----------	----------	(Project will be completed in 1969.)
	Exp.	7,364	2,355	----------	−2,355	

American sections, international commissions 401	NOA	630	610 [D] 19	593	−36	Provides for maintenance of United States-Canadian boundary and studies of border matters.
	Exp.	667	635	593	−42	
International fisheries commissions 404	NOA	2,015	2,075	2,155	80	Increase is for salary adjustments and selected program increases.
	Exp.	2,059	2,067	2,140	73	
Facilities for International Pacific Halibut Commission 404	Exp.	250	250	----------	−250	(Grant to the University of Washington for a laboratory and offices for International Pacific Halibut Commission.)
Total Federal funds international commissions.	NOA	17,125	11,462	9,988	−1,474	
	Exp.	25,118	16,541	10,273	−6,268	
EDUCATIONAL EXCHANGE						
Federal Funds						
General and special funds:						
Mutual educational and cultural exchange activities 153	NOA	45,123	31,000 [D] 425	35,400	3,975	Provides for increased educational and cultural exchange activities to achieve more effectively regional foreign policy objectives, more assistance to privately sponsored students, and aid to American sponsored schools abroad.
	Exp.	43,723	38,631	33,325	−5,306	
International educational exchange activities (special foreign currency program) 153	Exp.	845	1,000	500	−500	(Activities will be substantially completed in 1970.)
Center for Cultural and Technical Interchange Between East and West 153	NOA	5,220	5,260	5,343	83	Grant to the University of Hawaii to support a center for advanced Asian and Pacific studies with participants from the United States and the Far East.
	Exp.	5,626	5,235	5,300	65	
Miscellaneous appropriations 153	Exp.	30	25	25	----------	(Grants for archeological studies in connection with certain temples in Egypt and the Sudan.)
Educational exchange permanent appropriations (indefinite, special funds) 153	NOA	353	354	353	−1	Payments by Finland on World War I debts are used for educational exchanges with Finland.
	Exp.	284	375	375	----------	
Total Federal funds educational exchange.	NOA	50,696	37,039	41,096	4,057	
	Exp.	50,507	45,266	39,525	−5,741	

[D] Proposed for separate transmittal, civilian pay act supplemental.

ANALYSIS OF BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAYS BY AGENCY (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code		1968 enacted	1969 estimate	1970 estimate	Increase or decrease (—)	Explanation
DEPARTMENT OF STATE—Continued						
EDUCATIONAL EXCHANGE—Continued						
Trust Funds						
Educational exchange trust funds (permanent):						
(Economic and financial assistance) 152	NOA	178	250	250	----------	Other governments' funds are used for training of foreign nationals or requested services.
	Exp.	212	231	250	19	
(Foreign information and exchange activities) 153	NOA	55	60	60	----------	These funds, received as gifts, are for educational exchange.
	Exp.	53	58	58	----------	
Total trust funds educational exchange.	NOA	233	310	310	----------	
	Exp.	265	289	308	19	
OTHER						
Federal Funds						
General and special funds:						
Migration and refugee assistance 152	NOA	5,618	5,485 D 26	5,511	----------	Provides unilateral assistance to refugees from Communist countries and multilateral assistance to migrants and refugees.
	Exp.	7,377	6,019	5,842	−177	
Rama Road, Nicaragua 152	Exp.	94	----------	----------	----------	(Rama Road in Nicaragua was completed in 1968.)

International Center, Washington, D.C. (permanent, indefinite, special fund) 151	NOA	----------	----------	1,020	1,020	Receipts from sales of property for foreign embassies will be used for site preparation.
	Exp.	----------	----------	250	250	
Payment to the Republic of Panama (permanent) 151	NOA	1,930	1,930	1,930	----------	Annual payment is made for Panama Canal rights. The Panama Canal Company reimburses $430 thousand to the U.S. Treasury.
	Exp.	1,930	1,930	1,930	----------	
Total Federal funds other	NOA	7,548	7,441	8,461	1,020	
	Exp.	9,401	7,949	8,022	73	
SUMMARY						
Federal funds:						
(As shown in detail above)	NOA	391,533	404,204	422,699	18,495	
	Exp.	421,498	425,351	425,101	−250	
Deductions for offsetting receipts:						
Interfund transactions 150	NOA	*−466*	*−430*	*−430*	----------	
	Exp.					
Proprietary receipts from the public 050	NOA	*−243*	*−240*	*−240*	----------	
	Exp.					
150	NOA	*−3,512*	*−3,657*	*−5,164*	*−1,507*	
	Exp.					
400	NOA	*−4,839*	*−119*	*−119*	----------	
	Exp.					
500	NOA	*−408*	*−350*	*−350*	----------	
	Exp.					
850	NOA	*−176*	*−155*	*−147*	*8*	
	Exp.					
Total Federal funds	NOA	381,889	399,253	416,249	16,996	
	Exp.	411,854	420,400	418,651	−1,749	

[D] Proposed for separate transmittal, civilian pay act supplemental.

ANALYSIS OF BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAYS BY AGENCY (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code		1968 enacted	1969 estimate	1970 estimate	Increase or decrease (−)	Explanation
DEPARTMENT OF STATE—Continued						
SUMMARY—Continued						
Trust funds:						
(As shown in detail above)	NOA	11,832	23,058	15,574	−7,484	
	Exp.	12,347	14,419	16,103	1,684	
Deductions for offsetting receipts:						
Interfund transactions 650	NOA	----------	−225	−225	----------	
	Exp.					
Proprietary receipts from the public 150	NOA	−178	−250	−250	----------	
	Exp.					
Total trust funds	NOA	11,654	22,583	15,099	−7,484	
	Exp.	12,169	13,944	15,628	1,684	
Total Department of State:‡						
Total budget authority	NOA	393,543	421,836	431,348	9,512	
Total outlays	Exp.	424,023	434,344	434,279	−65	

‡Totals for the Department are distributed as follows:

	1969 NOA	1969 Exp.	1970 NOA	1970 Exp.
Federal funds:				
Enacted/transmitted	397,562	418,976	422,699	424,834
Separate transmittal:				
(D) Civilian pay	6,642	6,375	----------	267
Deductions for offsetting receipts	−4,951	−4,951	−6,450	−6,450
Total Federal funds	399,253	420,400	416,249	418,651
Trust funds:				
Enacted/transmitted	23,058	14,419	15,574	16,103
Deductions for offsetting receipts	−475	−475	−475	−475
Total trust funds	22,583	13,944	15,099	15,628
Total Department of State	421,836	434,344	431,348	434,279

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY						
Federal Funds						
General and special funds:						
Salaries and expenses.....506	NOA	**6,941**	**10,323** [D] 445	**19,710**	**8,942**	Provides for increased staffing, strengthening of departmental management, and consolidation of departmental activities into the southwest area of Washington, D.C.
	Exp.	7,299	10,300	19,400	9,100	
Transportation planning, research, and development...506	NOA	**5,950**	**6,000**	**25,000**	**19,000**	Increase is to advance transportation technology, chiefly in problem areas involving more than one mode, and to conduct research and studies on transportation requirements and policies.
	Exp.	3,290	7,500	19,753	12,253	
Intragovernmental funds:						
Working capital fund.....506	Exp.	−1,196	45	−4	−49	(Provides for departmental printing and photographic services.)
Total Federal funds Office of the Secretary.	NOA	**12,891**	**16,768**	**44,710**	**27,942**	
	Exp.	9,393	17,845	39,149	21,304	
Trust Funds						
Gifts and donations (permanent) 506	NOA	**2**	.....	.....	.....	
COAST GUARD						
Federal Funds						
General and special funds:						
Operating expenses.....502	NOA	**347,139**	**361,606** [D] 275 [E] 9,725	**389,349**	**17,743**	Increase provides for operation of new ships, aircraft, and shore facilities constructed under prior year appropriations, plus expanded boating safety and hazardous cargo surveillance programs.
	Exp.	351,542	367,396	383,000	15,604	

[D] Proposed for separate transmittal, civilian pay act supplemental.
[E] Proposed for separate transmittal, military pay act supplemental.

ANALYSIS OF BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAYS BY AGENCY (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code		1968 enacted	1969 estimate	1970 estimate	Increase or decrease (−)	Explanation
DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION—Continued						
COAST GUARD—Continued						
***Federal Funds*—Continued**						
General and special funds—Continued						
Acquisition, construction, and improvements.....502	NOA	107,014	90,000	[F] 82,800	−7,200	Program level declines, but still provides funds for construction of 1 replacement cutter, 1 buoy tender, acquisition of 6 replacement aircraft, improvement or replacement of shore stations and aids to navigation, and a program for modification of obstructive bridges.
	Exp.	115,216	125,267	105,000	−20,267	
Retired pay.....502	NOA	48,199	51,000 [A] 1,450	55,700	3,250	1969 supplemental provides for mandatory cost-of-living increases. 1970 increase is based on expected average increase of 738 retirees.
	Exp.	48,165	51,000 [A] 1,450	55,700	3,250	
Reserve training.....502	NOA	24,300	25,000 [E] 1,000	26,600	600	Increase provides for the full year cost of programs begun in 1969.
	Exp.	25,363	25,937	26,500	563	
Research, development, test, and evaluation.....502	NOA	.....	4,000	[EE] 15,400	11,400	Increase is mainly to implement the national ocean data buoy development project on a test basis.
	Exp.	.....	4,000	14,000	10,000	
Intragovernmental funds:						
Coast Guard supply fund.....502	Exp.	670	−35	.....	35	(This fund finances the procurement of uniform clothing, commissary provisions, and general store items.)
Coast Guard yard fund.....502	Exp.	4,371	−565	−20	545	(This fund finances industrial operations at the Coast Guard yard.)
Total Federal funds Coast Guard.	NOA	526,652	544,056	569,849	25,793	
	Exp.	545,327	574,450	584,180	9,730	

Trust Funds						
Coast Guard general gift fund (permanent) 502	NOA	37	23	15	−8	Funds received as gifts are used to support Coast Guard training programs.
	Exp.	24	20	20		
Surcharge collections, sale of commissary stores (trust revolving fund) 502	Exp.	1				(Funds received are used for the operations and maintenance of the commissary store at Governors Island, N.Y.)
Total trust funds Coast Guard	NOA	37	23	15	−8	
	Exp.	25	20	20		
FEDERAL AVIATION ADMINISTRATION						
Federal Funds						
General and special funds:						
Operations 501	NOA	617,228	674,583 [C] 377 [D] 30,423	772,000	66,617	Increase is for handling growth in air traffic and for operating newly commissioned airway facilities.
	Exp.	615,136	700,600	764,000	63,400	
Facilities and equipment 501	NOA	54,000	120,000	134,000	14,000	Increase provides for automation of en route air traffic control activities.
	Exp.	59,452	133,003	142,681	9,678	
Research and development 501	NOA	27,000	27,000	47,500	20,500	Increase provides for an expansion of research on en route and terminal air traffic control activities and noise/sonic boom abatement programs.
	Exp.	37,738	39,000	40,000	1,000	
Operation and maintenance, National Capital airports 501	NOA	8,650	8,900 [C] 104 [D] 150	9,800	646	Operation and maintenance of Washington National and Dulles International Airports will be continued at about the 1969 level.
	Exp.	8,389	9,551	9,700	149	

[A] Proposed for separate transmittal under existing legislation, other than pay supplemental.
[C] Proposed for separate transmittal, wage-board supplemental.
[D] Proposed for separate transmittal, civilian pay act supplemental.
[E] Proposed for separate transmittal, military pay act supplemental.
[F] Recommended to carry out authorizing legislation to be proposed.
[EE] Includes $3,000 thousand recommended to carry out authorizing legislation to be proposed.

ANALYSIS OF BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAYS BY AGENCY (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code		1968 enacted	1969 estimate	1970 estimate	Increase or decrease (−)	Explanation
DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION—Continued						
FEDERAL AVIATION ADMINISTRATION—Continued						
***Federal Funds*—Continued**						
General and special funds—Continued						
Construction, National Capital airports 501	NOA	160	700	3,200	2,500	Increase is for improvements to passenger facilities at Dulles International Airport and utilities at Washington National Airport.
	Exp.	687	1,624	1,700	76	
Grants-in-aid for airports 501	NOA	66,000			−40,000	Grants are made to local communities for public airport development. In 1969, Congress appropriated $30 million for 1970 program.
Permanent	NOA		70,000	30,000		
	Exp.	74,701	86,611	90,000	3,389	
Civil supersonic aircraft development 501	NOA	142,375				(Funding requirement will be determined at a later date based on a redesign of the aircraft.)
	Exp.	99,673	126,405	92,711	−33,694	
Airways and airport development 501	NOA			[a] 275,000	275,000	Proposed legislation will provide for a new airports development program. Additional funds for airways program will be requested upon enactment of proposed user charge legislation.
	Exp.			[a] 150,000	150,000	
Public enterprise funds:						
Aviation war risk insurance revolving fund 501	Exp.	13	6	8	2	(Unfunded contingent liability is estimated at $41 billion.)
Total Federal funds Federal Aviation Administration.	NOA	915,413	932,237	1,271,500	339,263	
	Exp.	895,788	1,096,800	1,290,800	194,000	

FEDERAL HIGHWAY ADMINISTRATION						
Federal Funds						
General and special funds:						
Highway beautification: 503						
Appropriation	NOA	**1,200**	**1,000**	**1,250**	**−73,324**	Program will be expanded from $25 million to $85 million level. Legislation will be proposed to finance this program from the Highway trust fund beginning in 1970. The negative entries for NOA under Federal funds are matched by additional NOA in the trust fund section; they cover the transfer of financing of $22,260 thousand of appropriation balances, $25,000 thousand of contract authority balances and $86,250 thousand of new obligational authority.
			[D] **64**	[B] **−23,510**		
Contract authorization	NOA	----------	**25,000**	[F] **85,000**		
				[B] [FF] **−110,000**		
Liquidation of contract authorization.		----------	----------	(20,000)	----------	
				[B] (−20,000)		
	Exp.	40,006	48,869	43,000	−48,869	
				[B] −43,000		
Traffic and highway safety 503	NOA	**21,034**	**26,457**	[GG] **36,100**	**−38,812**	Proposed legislation will finance this program from the Highway trust fund beginning in 1970.
				[B] [GG] **−48,455**		
	Exp.	13,986	28,500	34,000	−28,500	
				[B] −34,000		
State and community highway safety programs: 503						
Appropriation	NOA	----------	----------	[B] **−14,964**	**−355,037**	Legislation will be proposed to finance this program from the Highway trust fund beginning in 1970. The negative entries for NOA under Federal funds are matched by additional NOA in the trust fund section; they cover the transfer of financing of $14,964 thousand of appropriation balances, $265,073 thousand of contract authority balances, and $100 million of new contract authority.
Contract authorization:						
Current	NOA	----------	**75,000**	[B] **−365,073**		
Permanent	NOA	**100,000**	----------	**100,000**		
Liquidation of contract authorization.		(25,000)	(50,000)	(90,000)	(−50,000)	
				[B] (−90,000)		
	Exp.	5,211	56,000	97,000	−56,000	
				[B] −97,000		
Motor carrier safety 503	NOA	**1,833**	**2,012**	**2,720**	**−2,217**	Proposed legislation will finance this program from the Highway trust fund beginning in 1970.
			[D] **68**	[B] **−2,857**		
	Exp.	1,738	2,030	2,720	−2,030	
				[B] −2,720		

[B] Proposed for separate transmittal under proposed legislation.
[D] Proposed for separate transmittal, civilian pay act supplemental.
[F] Recommended to carry out authorizing legislation to be proposed.
[FF] Includes $85,000 thousand recommended to carry out authorizing legislation to be proposed.
[GG] Includes $23,000 thousand recommended to carry out authorizing legislation to be proposed.

ANALYSIS OF BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAYS BY AGENCY (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code		1968 enacted	1969 estimate	1970 estimate	Increase or decrease (−)	Explanation
DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION—Continued						
FEDERAL HIGHWAY ADMINISTRATION—Continued						
***Federal Funds*—Continued**						
General and special funds—Continued						
Forest highways: 503						
Appropriation	NOA			[a] −2,526	−113,476	Legislation will be proposed to finance this program from the Highway trust fund beginning in 1970. The negative entries for NOA under Federal funds are matched by additional NOA in the trust fund section; they cover the transfer of financing of $2,526 thousand of appropriation balances, $77,950 thousand of contract authority balances and $33,000 thousand of new contract authority.
Contract authorization:						
Current	NOA		33,000	[a] −110,950		
Permanent	NOA	33,000		33,000		
Liquidation of contract authorization.		(32,000)	(29,000)	(30,000)	(−29,000)	
				[a] (−30,000)		
	Exp.	31,590	31,000	31,000	−31,000	
				[a] −31,000		
Public lands highways: 503						
Appropriation	NOA			[a] −894	−54,194	Legislation will be proposed to finance this program from the Highway trust fund beginning in 1970. The negative entries for NOA under Federal funds are matched by additional NOA in the trust fund section; they cover the transfer of financing of $894 thousand of appropriation balances, $37,300 thousand of contract authority balances, and $16,000 thousand of new contract authority.
Contract authorization:						
Current	NOA		16,000	[a] −53,300		
Permanent	NOA	16,000		16,000		
Liquidation of contract authorization.		(9,000)	(7,600)	(12,000)	(−7,600)	
				[a] (−12,000)		
	Exp.	6,130	12,000	12,000	−12,000	
				[a] −12,000		
Chamizal Memorial Highway 503	NOA	4,000		4,000	4,000	Increase will enable completion of this border highway in El Paso, Tex.
	Exp.		3,000	4,000	1,000	
Inter-American Highway 152	NOA	5,000	2,000		−2,000	Financing of the Inter-American Highway was completed in 1969.
	Exp.	3,661	9,000	8,000	−1,000	
Alaskan assistance 503	NOA	5,000				(No new funds are requested.)
Repair and reconstruction of highways 503	NOA	15,098				(Repayment to the Highway trust fund from emergency repair advances will be deferred to subsequent years.)
	Exp.	15,098				

Repair and reconstruction of highways 503	NOA	15,098				(Repayment to the Highway trust fund from emergency repair advances will be deferred to subsequent years.)
	Exp.	15,098				
Miscellaneous accounts 503	Exp.	53				
Intragovernmental funds: Advances and reimbursements 503	Exp.	1	1	1		
Total Federal funds Federal Highway Administration.	NOA	202,165	180,601	−454,459	−635,060	Negative Federal fund budget authority of $454 million includes unexpended balances of previous budget authority, matched by new budget authority of an equal amount in the Highway trust fund.
	Exp.	117,474	190,400	12,001	−178,399	
Trust Funds						
Highway trust fund: 503						
Limitation on general expenses		(59,927)	(65,556) [D] (1,875)	(83,700)	(16,629)	(Administrative, planning, and research activities are financed from Highway trust funds.)
Existing legislation:						
Contract authorization:						
Federal-aid highways:						
Current	NOA		1,825,000			Legislation will be proposed to finance highway beautification, traffic and highway safety, State and community highway safety, motor carrier safety, forest highways, and public lands highways from the Highway trust fund beginning in 1970.
Permanent	NOA	4,850,000	3,650,000	5,475,000		
Right-of-way revolving fund:						
Current	NOA		69,000		−69,000	The Highway trust fund provides capital for loans to States for advance acquisition of rights-of-way. States reimburse fund upon eventual construction.
	LA		31,000		−31,000	
Permanent	NOA			50,000	50,000	
	LA			50,000	50,000	
Proposed legislation:						
Highway beautification:						
Appropriation	NOA			[B] 23,510	133,510	
Contract authorization	NOA			[B] [FF] 110,000		
Traffic and highway safety	NOA			[B] [GG] 48,455	48,455	
State and community highway safety program:						
Appropriation	NOA			[B] 14,964	380,037	
Contract authorization	NOA			[B] 365,073		
Motor carrier safety	NOA			[B] 2,857	2,857	

[B] Proposed for separate transmittal under proposed legislation.
[D] Proposed for separate transmittal, civilian pay act supplemental.
[FF] Includes $85,000 thousand recommended to carry out authorizing legislation to be proposed.
[GG] Includes $23,000 thousand recommended to carry out authorizing legislation to be proposed.

ANALYSIS OF BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAYS BY AGENCY (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code		1968 enacted	1969 estimate	1970 estimate	Increase or decrease (−)	Explanation
DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION—Continued						
FEDERAL HIGHWAY ADMINISTRATION—Continued						
***Trust Funds*—Continued**						
Highway trust fund—Continued						
Proposed legislation—Continued						
Forest highways:						
Appropriation	NOA			[a] 2,526	113,476	
Contract authorization	NOA			[a] 110,950		
Public lands highways:						
Appropriation	NOA			[a] 894	54,194	
Contract authorization	NOA			[a] 53,300		
Liquidation of contract authorization:						
Federal-aid highways		(4,170,872)	(4,155,370)	(4,595,000)	(439,630)	
Right-of-way revolving fund				(50,000)	(50,000)	
Highway beautification				[a] (20,000)	(20,000)	
State and community highway safety program.				[a] (90,000)	(90,000)	
Forest highways				[a] (30,000)	(30,000)	
Public lands highways				[a] (12,000)	(12,000)	

Receipts to liquidate contract authorization and finance current appropriations:						
(Excise taxes)		(4,378,886)	(4,475,000)	(4,722,000) * (241,000)	(488,000)	
(Interest on investments)		(33,503)	(55,000)	(67,000) * (6,000)	(18,000)	
(Repayment from general fund)		(15,098)	----------	----------	----------	
Expenditures and net lending	Exp.	4,171,106	3,958,000	4,595,000 * 219,720	856,720	
	NL	----------	----------	50,000	50,000	
Improvement of the Pentagon road network 503	Exp.	4	73	----------	−73	(Work completed in 1968.)
Other Federal Highway Administration trust funds:						
International trust funds (permanent): 152						
Contract authorization	NOA	5,971	----------	----------	−1,490	Advances from other countries are used for cooperative work and technical assistance.
Appropriation	NOA	−167	4,490	3,000		
Liquidation of contract authorization.		(4,144)	(6,885)	----------	(−6,885)	
	Exp.	4,049	6,422	6,779	357	
Miscellaneous trust funds (permanent): 503						
Contract authorization	NOA	200	----------	----------	−10	Advances from other Federal agencies, States, local governments, and nongovernmental interests pay for requested special services.
Appropriation	NOA	342	500	490		
Liquidation of contract authorization.		(50)	(199)	----------	(−199)	
	Exp.	958	505	500	−5	
Total trust funds Federal Highway Administration.	NOA	4,856,346	5,548,990	6,261,019	712,029	
	LA	----------	31,000	50,000	19,000	
	Exp.	4,176,116	3,965,000	4,821,999	856,999	
	NL	----------	----------	50,000	50,000	

* Proposed for separate transmittal under proposed legislation.

ANALYSIS OF BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAYS BY AGENCY (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code		1968 enacted	1969 estimate	1970 estimate	Increase or decrease (−)	Explanation
DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION—Continued						
FEDERAL RAILROAD ADMINISTRATION						
Federal Funds						
General and special funds:						
Office of the Administrator: Salaries and expenses 503	NOA	680	900	1,300	400	Increase will provide additional staff to strengthen executive direction for the administration.
	Exp.	553	870	1,260	390	
Bureau of Railroad Safety 503	NOA	3,414	3,700 D 140	4,500	660	Increase is due to additional safety regulation and inspection workload.
	Exp.	3,212	3,820	4,480	660	
High-speed ground transportation research and development 503	NOA	11,750	13,000	17,000	4,000	Includes construction and testing of new systems for high-speed transportation.
	Exp.	11,753	26,059	23,160	−2,899	
Railroad research 503	NOA	200	300	500	200	Continues study of railroad safety problems at an increased level.
	Exp.	4	300	500	200	
Public enterprise funds:						
Alaska Railroad revolving fund 503	NOA	----------	580	----------	−580	Revenues of $16 million finance annual operation of the Alaska Railroad.
	Exp.	−91	2,580	200	−2,380	
Total Federal funds Federal Railroad Administration.	NOA	16,044	18,620	23,300	4,680	
	Exp.	15,431	33,629	29,600	−4,029	
URBAN MASS TRANSPORTATION ADMINISTRATION						
Federal Funds						
General and special funds:						
Salaries and expenses 503	NOA	----------	703 D 31	2,000	1,116	Increase will provide for additional headquarters and field staff and other administrative costs.
Permanent	NOA	----------	150			
	Exp.	----------	864	1,800	936	

Exp.		864	1,800	936		
Public enterprise funds:						
Urban mass transportation fund	NOA			25,000	32,400	A 1970 appropriation of $175 million is already enacted. An additional appropriation of $25 million is requested to increase research, development, and demonstrations. Budget also proposes a $250 million advance appropriation for 1971 subject to the enactment of additional authorizing legislation.
Permanent.....503	NOA		167,600	175,000		
	Exp.		146,187	171,500	25,313	
	NL		3,273	4,400	1,127	
Total Federal funds Urban Mass Transportation Administration.	NOA		168,484	202,000	33,516	
	Exp.		147,051	173,300	26,249	
	NL		3,273	4,400	1,127	
ST. LAWRENCE SEAWAY DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION						
Federal Funds						
Public enterprise funds:						
St. Lawrence Seaway Development Corporation fund...502	NOA		[B] 13,105		−13,105	Proposed legislation authorizes 1969 appropriation for major rehabilitation work on seaway locks.
	Exp.	3,522	6,160	407	−5,753	
Limitation on administrative expenses.		(514)	(550)	(630)	(80)	
NATIONAL TRANSPORTATION SAFETY BOARD						
Federal Funds						
General and special funds:						
Salaries and expenses.....506	NOA	4,050	4,500	5,100	450	Increase is for anticipated higher workload in accident investigation and determination of cause in aviation and surface transportation accidents.
			[D] 150			
	Exp.	3,636	4,561	5,080	519	
Total Federal funds National Transportation Safety Board.	NOA	4,050	4,650	5,100	450	
	Exp.	3,636	4,561	5,080	519	
Trust Funds						
Donations (permanent).....506	NOA	28				

[B] Proposed for separate transmittal under proposed legislation.
[D] Proposed for separate transmittal, civilian pay act supplemental.

ANALYSIS OF BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAYS BY AGENCY (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code		1968 enacted	1969 estimate	1970 estimate	Increase or decrease (−)	Explanation
DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION—Continued						
SUMMARY						
Federal funds:						
(As shown in detail above)	NOA	**1,677,215**	**1,878,521**	**1,662,000**	**−216,521**	
	Exp.	1,590,571	2,070,896	2,134,517	63,621	
	NL	----------	3,273	4,400	1,127	
Deductions for offsetting receipts:						
Proprietary receipts from the public 500	NOA	*−15,290*	*−15,907*	*−16,905*	*−998*	
	Exp.					
850	NOA	*−3*	----------	----------	----------	
	Exp.					
Total Federal funds	NOA	**1,661,922**	**1,862,614**	**1,645,095**	**−217,519**	
	Exp.	1,575,278	2,054,989	2,117,612	62,623	
	NL	----------	3,273	4,400	1,127	
Trust funds:						
(As shown in detail above)	NOA	**4,856,413**	**5,549,013**	**6,261,034**	**712,021**	
	LA	----------	**31,000**	**50,000**	**19,000**	
	Exp.	4,176,141	3,965,020	4,822,019	856,999	
	NL	----------	----------	50,000	50,000	
Deductions for offsetting receipts:						
Proprietary receipts from the public 150	NOA	*−3,977*	*−11,254*	*−3,000*	*8,254*	
	Exp.					
500	NOA	*−386*	*−699*	*−500*	*199*	
	Exp.					
Total trust funds	NOA	**4,852,050**	**5,537,060**	**6,257,534**	**720,474**	
	LA	----------	**31,000**	**50,000**	**19,000**	
	Exp.	4,171,778	3,953,067	4,818,519	865,452	
	NL	----------	----------	50,000	50,000	

Intragovernmental transactions...500	NOA Exp.	−15,098			
Total Department of Transportation.‡	NOA LA	6,498,874 ----------	7,399,674 31,000	7,902,629 50,000	502,955 19,000
Total budget authority		6,498,874	7,430,674	7,952,629	521,955
	Exp. NL	5,731,958 ----------	6,008,056 3,273	6,936,131 54,400	928,075 51,127
Total outlays		5,731,958	6,011,329	6,990,531	979,202

‡Totals for the Department are distributed as follows:

	1969				1970			
	NOA	LA	Exp.	NL	NOA	LA	Exp.	NL
Federal funds:								
Enacted/transmitted	1,821,014	----------	2,028,650	3,273	2,119,529	----------	2,202,081	4,400
Separate transmittal:								
(A) Existing legislation	1,450	----------	1,450	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------
(B) Proposed legislation	13,105	----------	----------	----------	−457,529	----------	−69,720	----------
(C) Wage-board supplemental	481	----------	450	----------	----------	----------	31	----------
(D) Civilian pay	31,746	----------	29,621	----------	----------	----------	2,125	----------
(E) Military pay	10,725	----------	10,725	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------
Deductions for offsetting receipts	−15,907	----------	−15,907	----------	−16,905	----------	−16,905	----------
Total Federal funds	1,862,614	----------	2,054,989	3,273	1,645,095	----------	2,117,612	4,400
Trust funds:								
Enacted/transmitted	5,549,013	31,000	3,965,020	----------	5,528,505	50,000	4,602,299	50,000
Separate transmittal:								
(B) Proposed legislation	----------	----------	----------	----------	732,529	----------	219,720	----------
Deductions for offsetting receipts	−11,953	----------	−11,953	----------	−3,500	----------	−3,500	----------
Total trust funds	5,537,060	31,000	3,953,067	----------	6,257,534	50,000	4,818,519	50,000
Total Department of Transportation	7,399,674	31,000	6,008,056	3,273	7,902,629	50,000	6,936,131	54,400

ANALYSIS OF BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAYS BY AGENCY (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code		1968 enacted	1969 estimate	1970 estimate	Increase or decrease (−)	Explanation
TREASURY DEPARTMENT						
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY						
Federal Funds						
General and special funds:						
Salaries and expenses, Office of the Secretary 904	NOA	6,988	7,635 [p] 182	8,500	683	Increases required to maintain current levels of activity, to handle new and expanded workloads, and for current and long-range research in tax, debt, and financial management.
	Exp.	6,968	7,832	8,400	568	
Salaries and expenses, Federal Law Enforcement Training Center 908	NOA	----------	----------	58	58	Initial amount needed to establish Director's staff to provide leadership as facilities and program develop.
	Exp.	----------	----------	55	55	
Construction, Federal Law Enforcement Training Center 908	NOA	----------	----------	1,200	1,200	Estimate provides for preparation of design and specifications of facilities for the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center.
	Exp.	----------	----------	1,200	1,200	
Miscellaneous permanent appropriations (indefinite, special funds) 904	NOA	15	18	18	----------	Funds are appropriated from a receipt account for administrative expenses of paying awards under the War Claims Act.
	Exp.	21	19	19	----------	
Public enterprise funds:						
Liquidation of Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation 904	Exp.	1	1	1	----------	(Collections from Federal land banks were completed in 1966.)
Liquidation of Reconstruction Finance Corporation: Repayments deposited in miscellaneous receipt accounts 904	LA NL	*−26*	*−168*	----------	*168*	

Civil defense loans: Repayments deposited in miscellaneous receipt accounts.....059	LA NL	−43	−47	−47	.....	
Total Federal funds Office of the Secretary.	NOA	7,003	7,835	9,776	1,941	
	LA	−70	−215	−47	168	
	Exp.	6,992	7,852	9,675	1,823	
	NL	−70	−215	−47	168	
Trust Funds						
Pershing Hall Memorial Fund (permanent).....904	NOA	15	7	7	.....	Earnings are paid to the American Legion for maintenance of Pershing Hall in Paris, France.
	Exp.	15	7	7	.....	
BUREAU OF ACCOUNTS						
Federal Funds						
General and special funds:						
Salaries and expenses.....904	NOA	39,635	44,877 D 390	45,875	608	Increase is for processing and postage involved in an additional central disbursing work volume of 12 million items.
	Exp.	37,647	45,670	45,234	−436	
Claims, judgments, and relief acts:						
Current, definite.....910	NOA	67,900	35,270	.....	−35,270	1969 reflects claims for which appropriations have been approved by Congress. Requirements for the remainder of 1969 and for all of 1970 are uncertain and are included in the allowance for contingencies.
	Exp.	50,520	53,649	.....	−53,649	
Permanent, definite.....910	NOA	6	6	6	.....	Statutory award is paid annually as a result of a private relief act.
	Exp.	6	6	6	.....	
Permanent, indefinite.....910	NOA	7,964	7,000	7,000	.....	Judgments of $100 thousand or less are paid from this appropriation.
	Exp.	7,964	7,000	7,000	.....	
Interest on uninvested funds (permanent, indefinite).....853	NOA	9,633	11,187	11,187	.....	Appropriation funds interest payments on the uninvested balances of 8 trust funds.
	Exp.	9,633	11,187	11,187	.....	

D Proposed for separate transmittal, civilian pay act supplemental.

ANALYSIS OF BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAYS BY AGENCY (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code		1968 enacted	1969 estimate	1970 estimate	Increase or decrease (−)	Explanation
TREASURY DEPARTMENT—Continued						
BUREAU OF ACCOUNTS—Continued						
Federal Funds—Continued						
General and special funds—Continued						
Payment of Government losses in shipment.....904	NOA	.....	400	.....	−400	This fund is charged with certain losses in shipment of Government property and losses in redemption of savings bonds.
	Exp.	155	245	245	.....	
Eisenhower College grants....602	NOA	.....	5,000	.....	−5,000	1969 grant appropriation will be used to match gifts to Eisenhower College.
	Exp.	.....	1,000	1,000	.....	
Total Federal funds Bureau of Accounts.	NOA	125,138	104,130	64,068	−40,062	
	Exp.	105,926	118,757	64,672	−54,085	
Trust Funds						
Bureau of Accounts trust funds (permanent).....904	NOA	21	24	24	.....	Payments are made for losses in melting gold, to national defense accounts based on conditional gifts, and to beneficiaries of the Esther Cattell Schmitt gift fund.
	Exp.	21	24	24	.....	
BUREAU OF CUSTOMS						
Federal Funds						
General and special funds:						
Salaries and expenses.....904	NOA	90,109	97,679 [D] 2,637	107,610	7,294	Increase provides for additional personnel to cover a 6% increase in persons arriving, a 7% increase in formal cargo entries, and strengthening law enforcement.
	Exp.	92,590	98,627	107,810	9,183	
Total Federal funds Bureau of Customs.	NOA	90,109	100,316	107,610	7,294	
	Exp.	92,590	98,627	107,810	9,183	

Trust Funds						
Bureau of Customs trust funds (permanent) 904	NOA	36,357	40,293	44,300	4,007	Increase due to higher level of receipts which are returned to Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands.
	Exp.	36,751	40,248	44,283	4,035	
BUREAU OF ENGRAVING AND PRINTING						
Federal Funds						
General and special funds:						
Air conditioning the Bureau of Engraving and Printing buildings 904	NOA	----------	400	----------	−400	Project will be completed with 1969 funds.
	Exp.	800	717	----------	−717	
Intragovernmental funds:						
Bureau of Engraving and Printing fund 904	Exp.	1,261	−1,303	1,283	2,586	(Increase results from nonrecurring equipment purchases.)
Total Federal funds Bureau of Engraving and Printing.	NOA	----------	400	----------	−400	
	Exp.	2,061	−586	1,283	1,869	
BUREAU OF THE MINT						
Federal Funds						
General and special funds:						
Salaries and expenses 904	NOA	14,198	14,200 [c] 400 [b] 230	17,630	2,800	Increase due to greater coin production and manufacture of clad strip for dimes and quarters.
	Exp.	16,182	15,895	17,825	1,930	
Construction of mint facilities 904	NOA	----------	----------	1,770	1,770	Funds are needed to purchase equipment for new Philadelphia Mint.
	Exp.	10,376	8,300	4,155	−4,145	

[c] Proposed for separate transmittal, wage-board supplemental.
[b] Proposed for separate transmittal, civilian pay act supplemental.

ANALYSIS OF BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAYS BY AGENCY (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code		1968 enacted	1969 estimate	1970 estimate	Increase or decrease (−)	Explanation
TREASURY DEPARTMENT—Continued						
BUREAU OF THE MINT—Continued						
***Federal Funds*—Continued**						
General and special funds—Continued						
Coinage profit fund (permanent, indefinite, special fund)....904	NOA	1,841	2,792	3,000	208	Increase results from transportation and other costs related to shipment of coins produced.
	Exp.	2,692	3,000	3,000	----------	
Total Federal funds Bureau of the Mint.	NOA	16,040	17,622	22,400	4,778	
	Exp.	29,249	27,195	24,980	−2,215	
BUREAU OF NARCOTICS						
Federal Funds						
General and special funds:						
Salaries and expenses.....908	NOA	4,747	----------	----------	----------	This bureau was transferred to the Bureau of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs, Department of Justice.
	Exp.	5,132	----------	----------	----------	
BUREAU OF THE PUBLIC DEBT						
Federal Funds						
General and special funds:						
Administering the public debt..904	NOA	55,198	56,898 A 1,435 D 543	60,370	1,494	1969 supplemental is for an increase of 4.6 million retirements and increased reimbursements to the Federal Reserve banks. Increase in 1970 is due to the issue of 5 million additional securities and the retirement of an additional 10 million securities.
	Exp.	57,574	56,821 A 572	60,635 A 863	4,105	

Total Federal funds Bureau of the Public Debt.	NOA	55,198	58,876	60,370	1,494	
	Exp.	57,574	57,393	61,498	4,105	
INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE						
Federal Funds						
General and special funds:						
Salaries and expenses.....904	NOA	19,883	21,630 D 764	23,080	686	Increase will provide staff support, internal audit, and security investigations for new Internal Revenue personnel.
	Exp.	20,280	21,399	22,780	1,381	
Revenue accounting and processing.....904	NOA	179,268	185,630 D 5,592	199,725	8,503	Increase covers upgrading the existing master file computer systems; replacing the computer equipment of the Data Center; leasing of direct data entry systems for 3 regional service centers; and staff to process increased tax return workloads.
	Exp.	178,174	194,592	197,250	2,658	
Compliance.....904	NOA	496,436	541,958 D 6,810	591,360	42,592	Increase will provide additional positions to maintain compliance levels on the 112.8 million tax returns anticipated in 1970.
	Exp.	497,326	543,279	586,460	43,181	
Refunding internal revenue collections, interest (permanent, indefinite).....852	NOA	120,288	125,890	136,890	11,000	Interest is paid at 6% per annum on internal revenue collections which must be refunded.
	Exp.	120,288	125,890	136,890	11,000	
Internal revenue collections for Puerto Rico (permanent, indefinite, special fund).....910	NOA	67,667	73,000	75,000	2,000	Taxes on articles produced in Puerto Rico are paid to Puerto Rico.
	Exp.	66,160	73,000	75,000	2,000	
Public enterprise funds:						
Federal tax lien revolving fund.904	NOA	500	.....	.....	.....	(This fund finances the purchase and resale of property on which there is a tax lien.)
	Exp.	3	−3	.....	3	
Total Federal funds Internal Revenue Service.	NOA	884,041	961,274	1,026,055	64,781	
	Exp.	882,230	958,157	1,018,380	60,223	

A Proposed for separate transmittal under existing legislation, other than pay supplemental.
D Proposed for separate transmittal, civilian pay act supplemental.

ANALYSIS OF BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAYS BY AGENCY (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code		1968 enacted	1969 estimate	1970 estimate	Increase or decrease (—)	Explanation
TREASURY DEPARTMENT—Continued						
OFFICE OF THE TREASURER						
Federal Funds						
General and special funds:						
Salaries and expenses.....904	NOA	6,588	6,878 D 167	7,250	205	Increase provides for an additional 13 million checks paid and reconciled and an additional 45,000 check claims processed. Total workload will be 593 million checks paid out and reconciled and 538,000 claims processed.
	Exp.	6,566	7,084	7,450	366	
Public enterprise funds:						
Check forgery insurance fund.904	NOA	.....	.....	100	100	Additional capital will expedite payment to check payees or special endorsees.
	Exp.	.....	1	24	23	
Total Federal funds Office of the Treasurer.	NOA	6,588	7,045	7,350	305	
	Exp.	6,567	7,085	7,474	389	
SECRET SERVICE						
Federal Funds						
General and special funds:						
Salaries and expenses.....908	NOA	17,534	20,894 D 1,338	27,000	4,768	Increase will strengthen protection capabilities.
	Exp.	17,502	22,373	26,843	4,470	

Contribution for annuity benefits (permanent, indefinite)....903	NOA	957	1,000	1,000	.....	The District of Columbia is reimbursed for benefit payments to U.S. Secret Service employees.
	Exp.	957	1,000	1,000	.....	
Construction of Secret Service training facilities.....908	NOA	.....	800	700	−100	Funds will be used to complete outdoor firing ranges.
	Exp.	.....	651	649	−2	
Total Federal funds Secret Service.	NOA	18,491	24,032	28,700	4,668	
	Exp.	18,459	24,024	28,492	4,468	
OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY						
Trust Funds						
Assessment funds (trust revolving fund).....508	Exp.	−2,877	−2,090	−1,400	690	(Assessments from chartering and supervision of banks are paid into this fund and are available for operating costs.)
INTEREST ON THE PUBLIC DEBT						
Federal Funds						
General and special funds: Interest on the public debt (permanent, indefinite).....851	NOA	14,573,008	16,000,000	16,800,000	800,000	Increase is due to larger outstanding debt and higher interest rates required to refinance certain maturing securities.
	Exp.	14,573,008	16,000,000	16,800,000	800,000	
SUMMARY						
Federal funds: (As shown in detail above).....	NOA	15,780,364	17,281,530	18,126,329	844,799	
	LA	−70	−215	−47	168	
	Exp.	15,779,788	17,298,504	18,124,264	825,760	
	NL	−70	−215	−47	168	

[9] Proposed for separate transmittal, civilian pay act supplemental.

ANALYSIS OF BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAYS BY AGENCY (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code		1968 enacted	1969 estimate	1970 estimate	Increase or decrease (−)	Explanation
TREASURY DEPARTMENT—Continued						
SUMMARY—Continued						
Federal funds—Continued						
Deductions for offsetting receipts:						
Interfund transactions.....850	NOA	−637,790	−709,606	−693,907	15,699	
	Exp.					
Proprietary receipts from the public.....050	NOA	−4,440	−2,498	−2,728	−230	
	Exp.					
150	NOA	−183,816	−93,033	−171,631	−78,598	
	Exp.					
400	NOA	−545	−40	−40	.....	
	Exp.					
500	NOA	−31	−35	−35	.....	
	Exp.					
650	NOA	−13,717	.....	.....	.....	
	Exp.					
850	NOA	−143,338	−63,209	−133,715	−70,506	
	Exp.					
900	NOA	−93,407	−109,740	−113,105	−3,365	
	Exp.					
Repayments deposited in miscellaneous receipt accounts (included in detail above).	LA	(−70)	(−215)	(−47)	(168)	
	NL					
Total Federal funds.....	NOA	14,703,280	16,303,369	17,011,168	707,799	
	LA	−70	−215	−47	168	
	Exp.	14,702,704	16,320,343	17,009,103	688,760	
	NL	−70	−215	−47	168	

Trust funds:					
(As shown in detail above)	NOA	**36,393**	**40,324**	**44,331**	**4,007**
	Exp.	33,910	38,189	42,914	4,725
Intragovernmental transactions 850	NOA	*−7,798*	*−6,609*	----------	*6,609*
	Exp.				
900	NOA	*−74,216*	*−79,682*	*−81,419*	*−1,737*
	Exp.				
Total Treasury Department‡	NOA	**14,657,659**	**16,257,402**	**16,974,080**	**716,678**
	LA	**−70**	**−215**	**−47**	**168**
Total budget authority		**14,657,589**	**16,257,187**	**16,974,033**	**716,846**
	Exp.	14,654,600	16,272,241	16,970,598	698,357
	NL	−70	−215	−47	168
Total outlays		14,654,530	16,272,026	16,970,551	698,525

‡Totals for the Department are distributed as follows:

	1969				*1970*			
	NOA	*LA*	*Exp.*	*NL*	*NOA*	*LA*	*Exp.*	*NL*
Federal funds:								
Enacted/transmitted	17,261,042	----------	17,279,822	----------	18,126,329	----------	18,122,458	----------
Repayments	----------	−215	----------	−215	----------	−47	----------	−47
Separate transmittal:								
(a) Existing legislation	1,435	----------	572	----------	----------	----------	863	----------
(c) Wage-board supplemental	400	----------	370	----------	----------	----------	30	----------
(p) Civilian pay	18,653	----------	17,740	----------	----------	----------	913	----------
Deductions for offsetting receipts	−978,161	----------	−978,161	----------	−1,115,161	----------	−1,115,161	----------
Total Federal funds	16,303,369	−215	16,320,343	−215	17,011,168	−47	17,009,103	−47
Trust funds:								
Enacted/transmitted	40,324	----------	38,189	----------	44,331	----------	42,914	----------
Intragovernmental transactions	−86,291	----------	−86,291	----------	−81,419	----------	−81,419	----------
Total Treasury Department	16,257,402	−215	16,272,241	−215	16,974,080	−47	16,970,598	−47

ANALYSIS OF BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAYS BY AGENCY (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code		1968 enacted	1969 estimate	1970 estimate	Increase or decrease (−)	Explanation
ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION						
Federal Funds						
General and special funds:						
Operating expenses.....058	NOA	2,139,992	2,109,270	r 2,037,500	−71,770	Decreases in procurement of raw uranium and production of special nuclear materials are partially offset by increases for reactor development and basic research.
	Exp.	2,136,222	2,075,000	2,088,000	13,000	
Plant and capital equipment..058	NOA	369,133	461,574	400,635	−60,939	A decrease for construction in support of the weapons program is partially offset by increases for construction of facilities for basic research and for procurement of equipment.
	Exp.	328,488	376,400	483,000	106,600	
Intragovernmental funds:						
Advances and reimbursements.058	Exp.	1,879	.....	.....	.....	
Trust Funds						
Advances for non-Federal projects (permanent).....058	NOA	239	945	450	−495	Advances from the Washington Public Power Supply System are for work related to operation of electrical generating facilities at Richland, Wash.
	Exp.	457	1,017	450	−567	

SUMMARY					
Federal funds:					
(As shown in detail above)	NOA	2,509,125	2,570,844	2,438,135	−132,709
	Exp.	2,466,589	2,451,400	2,571,000	119,600
Deductions for offsetting receipts:					
Proprietary receipts from the public 050	NOA / Exp.	*−955*	----------	----------	----------
Total Federal funds	NOA	2,508,170	2,570,844	2,438,135	−132,709
	Exp.	2,465,634	2,451,400	2,571,000	119,600
Trust funds:					
(As shown in detail above)	NOA	239	945	450	−495
	Exp.	457	1,017	450	−567
Deductions for offsetting receipts:					
Proprietary receipts from the public 058	NOA / Exp.	*−239*	*−945*	*−450*	*495*
Total trust funds	Exp.	218	72	----------	−72
Total Atomic Energy Commission:					
Total budget authority	NOA	2,508,170	2,570,844	2,438,135	−132,709
Total outlays	Exp.	2,465,851	2,451,472	2,571,000	119,528

F Recommended to carry out authorizing legislation to be proposed.
HH Includes $350,509 recommended to carry out authorizing legislation to be proposed.

ANALYSIS OF BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAYS BY AGENCY (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code		1968 enacted	1969 estimate	1970 estimate	Increase or decrease (−)	Explanation
GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION						
REAL PROPERTY ACTIVITIES						
Federal Funds						
General and special funds:						
Operating expenses, Public Buildings Service 905	NOA	271,361	288,576 c 3,671	311,171	18,924	Increase is primarily for operation of new Federal buildings scheduled for occupancy in 1969 and 1970 and for rental, operation, and protection of additional leased space.
	Exp.	271,699	292,847	310,770	17,923	
Repair and improvement of public buildings 905	NOA	80,000	80,000	81,272	1,272	Continues program to alleviate deterioration and obsolescence of Federal buildings.
	Exp.	74,164	87,000	95,200	8,200	
Construction, public buildings projects 905	NOA	66,758	----------	12,830	12,830	Construction will be started on 9 new projects in 1970 previously funded, of which 7 require increases.
	Exp.	115,872	88,500	89,000	500	
Construction, official residence of the Vice President 905	NOA	----------	----------	150	150	Funds are requested for design of an official residence for the Vice President.
	Exp.	----------	----------	46	46	
Sites and expenses, public buildings projects 905	NOA	20,285	10,995	11,000	5	Provides for site acquisition, construction supervision, and preliminary planning for future projects.
	Exp.	16,871	21,500	20,000	−1,500	
Payments, public buildings purchase contracts 905	NOA	2,350	2,400	2,400	----------	Provides for payments to contractors and taxing authorities on 5 remaining lease purchase contracts.
	Exp.	2,354	2,400	2,400	----------	
Expenses, U.S. court facilities 905	NOA	1,000	750	1,500	750	Provides for space expansion and for furniture and furnishings of U.S. courts.
	Exp.	1,342	1,000	1,600	600	
Additional court facilities 905	Exp.	2,350	3,000	1,000	−2,000	(The amount appropriated in 1967 provides facilities for newly appointed judgeships.)

Construction, Federal Office Building Numbered 7, Washington, D.C. 905	Exp.	1,757	3,800	988	−2,812	(This project is scheduled for completion in June 1969.)
Real property miscellaneous accounts 905	Exp.	103	60	----------	−60	(No expenditures are anticipated for these activities.)
Intragovernmental funds:						
Buildings management fund 905	Exp.	7,467	−1,848	−500	1,348	(Operating costs are estimated at $474.5 million.)
Construction services, public buildings 905	Exp.	−1,283	635	----------	−635	(Operating costs are estimated at $18.9 million.)
Advances and reimbursements 905	Exp.	−1,203	−1,899	3,300	5,199	
Total Federal funds real property activities.	NOA	441,754	386,392	420,323	33,931	
	Exp.	491,493	496,995	523,804	26,809	
PERSONAL PROPERTY ACTIVITIES						
Federal Funds						
General and special funds:						
Operating expenses, Federal Supply Service 905	NOA	70,746	77,515	78,873	----------	Sales of common use supply items are expected to remain at approximately the 1969 level.
	Exp.	68,790	[c] 1,358 78,500	78,873	373	
Intragovernmental funds:						
Automatic data processing revolving fund 905	NOA	10,000	----------	----------	----------	(1968 appropriation provided initial operating capital. Sales of services are estimated to increase from $17 million in 1969 to $24 million in 1970.)
	Exp.	136	4,700	−3,986	−8,686	
General supply fund 905	Exp.	−10,802	20,000	14,591	−5,409	(Total sales to military and civil agencies are estimated at $1,024 million in 1969 and 1970.)
Total Federal funds personal property activities.	NOA	80,746	78,873	78,873	----------	
	Exp.	58,124	103,200	89,478	−13,722	

[c] Proposed for separate transmittal, wage-board supplemental.
[d] Proposed for separate transmittal, civilian pay act supplemental.

ANALYSIS OF BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAYS BY AGENCY (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code		1968 enacted	1969 estimate	1970 estimate	Increase or decrease (−)	Explanation
GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION—Continued						
RECORDS ACTIVITIES						
Federal Funds						
General and special funds:						
Operating expenses, National Archives and Records Service 905	NOA	17,961	20,108 D 500	22,233	1,625	Increase is primarily for additional transfers of records from agencies to records centers, increased presidential library activities, and start of a regional archives program.
	Exp.	17,770	20,528	22,160	1,632	
National historical publications grants 905	NOA	350	350	350	----------	Provides for continuing the collection of significant historical source material.
	Exp.	377	325	350	25	
Total Federal funds records activities.	NOA	18,311	20,958	22,583	1,625	
	Exp.	18,147	20,853	22,510	1,657	
Trust Funds						
National Archives trust fund 905	Exp.	−92	−60	−4	56	(Fees for microfilm and reproduction services and for admission to presidential libraries are used for operations.)
National Archives gift fund (permanent) 905	NOA	214	250	200	−50	Grants from foundations are received for historical research.
	Exp.	294	350	400	50	
Total trust funds records activities.	NOA	214	250	200	−50	
	Exp.	202	290	396	106	

TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATIONS ACTIVITIES						
Federal Funds						
General and special funds:						
Operating expenses, Transportation and Communications Service 905	NOA	6,025	6,150	6,150	----------	Increased workload and assistance to civilian agencies in the transportation and communications areas will be absorbed through productivity increases.
	Exp.	5,793	6,100	6,100	----------	
Intragovernmental funds:						
Federal telecommunications fund 905	Exp.	5,823	−600	236	836	(Operating costs are estimated at $122.5 million.)
Total Federal funds transportation and communications activities.	NOA	6,025	6,150	6,150	----------	
	Exp.	11,616	5,500	6,336	836	
PROPERTY MANAGEMENT AND DISPOSAL ACTIVITIES						
Federal Funds						
General and special funds:						
Operating expenses, Property Management and Disposal Service (special fund):						
(Defense-related activities) 059	NOA	19,132	19,900	21,180	1,280	Provides principally for increase in machine tool selections for the National Industrial Equipment Reserve.
	Exp.	13,195	19,900	21,400	1,500	
(General property and records management) 905	NOA	8,860	8,600	8,600	----------	Provides for utilization of excess, and disposal of surplus, real and personal property.
	Exp.	8,860	8,600	8,600	----------	
Property management and disposal, miscellaneous accounts 059	Exp.	6,490	308	----------	−308	(Activities transferred to Operating expenses, Property Management and Disposal Service.)

[a] Proposed for separate transmittal, civilian pay act supplemental.

ANALYSIS OF BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAYS BY AGENCY (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code		1968 enacted	1969 estimate	1970 estimate	Increase or decrease (−)	Explanation
GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION—Continued						
PROPERTY MANAGEMENT AND DISPOSAL ACTIVITIES—Continued						
***Federal Funds*—Continued**						
General and special funds—Continued						
Expenses, disposal of surplus real and related personal property (permanent, indefinite, special fund) 905	NOA	701	1,000	1,000	----------	Sales proceeds are appropriated for certain expenses of disposals.
	Exp.	635	1,100	1,000	−100	
Public enterprise funds:						
Defense Production Act loan guarantee activities 059	Exp.	−2	−14	−205	−191	(Guarantees are given on loans made by public or private financing institutions to facilitate performance of defense production contracts.)
William Langer Jewel Bearing Plant revolving fund 059	Exp.	----------	−100	−5	95	(The Administrator is authorized to provide for the operation of this plant at Rolla, N. Dak.)
Intragovernmental funds:						
Advances and reimbursements 059	Exp.	−423	100	100	----------	
Total Federal funds property management and disposal activities.	NOA	28,693	29,500	30,780	1,280	
	Exp.	28,755	29,894	30,890	996	

GENERAL ACTIVITIES

Federal Funds

General and special funds:						
Salaries and expenses, Office of Administrator.....905	NOA	1,793	1,820 p 106	1,926	.....	Estimate provides for policy direction, review of contract appeals, execution of legislative programs, and assistance to business concerns.
	Exp.	1,747	1,922	1,930	8	
Allowances and office staff for former Presidents.....903	NOA	251	254	440	186	Provides funds for 3 former Presidents.
	Exp.	201	254	440	186	
Expenses, presidential transition.....903	NOA	.....	900	.....	−900	A 1969 appropriation provides for expenses of presidential transition.
	Exp.	.....	800	100	−700	
Refunds under Renegotiation Act (interest).....905	Exp.	.....	25	25	.....	(Interest on remaining refunds is covered by balances of prior appropriations.)
Liquidation of World War II assets.....905	Exp.	−51	.....	.....	.....	
Surplus real property credit sales 905	NOA	−22,579	−25,000	−25,000	.....	Includes funds received for the repayment of credit sales of surplus Federal real property.
	Exp.					
	LA	22,579	25,000	25,000	.....	
	NL					
Repayments deposited in miscellaneous receipt accounts..905	LA	−20,256	−13,641	−16,000	−2,359	
	NL					
Public power bonds: Repayments deposited in miscellaneous receipt accounts.....905	LA	−1,544	−1,300	−1,200	100	Includes funds received in repayment of loans financed by bonds held by the former Public Works Administration.
	NL					
Public enterprise funds:						
Reconstruction Finance Corporation liquidation fund.....905	Exp.	−19	−9	−10	−1	(Proceeds from liquidation are paid into miscellaneous receipt accounts of the Treasury.)
	NL	−144	−150	−150	.....	

p Proposed for separate transmittal, civilian pay act supplemental.

ANALYSIS OF BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAYS BY AGENCY (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code		1968 enacted	1969 estimate	1970 estimate	Increase or decrease (−)	Explanation
GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION—Continued						
GENERAL ACTIVITIES—Continued						
Federal Funds—Continued						
Intragovernmental funds:						
Administrative operations fund 905	Exp.	−605	−400	−100	300	(Finances central operations, primarily budget, financial management, personnel, audits, compliance, investigative and legal services, and general management.)
Working capital fund.....905	Exp.	−88	.....	.....	.....	(Finances centralized printing and other reproduction services.)
Total Federal funds general activities.	NOA	−20,535	−21,920	−22,634	−714	
	LA	779	10,059	7,800	−2,259	
	Exp.	−21,394	−22,408	−22,615	−207	
	NL	635	9,909	7,650	−2,259	
SUMMARY						
Federal funds:						
(As shown in detail above).....	NOA	554,994	499,953	536,075	36,122	
	LA	779	10,059	7,800	−2,259	
	Exp.	586,742	634,034	650,403	16,369	
	NL	635	9,909	7,650	−2,259	
Deductions for offsetting receipts:						
Proprietary receipts from the public.....050	NOA	−110,543	−129,124	−195,775	−66,651	
	Exp.					
850	NOA	−1,281	−4	.....	4	
	Exp.					
900	NOA	−63,213	−61,828	−60,875	953	
	Exp.					

Repayments deposited in miscellaneous receipts (included in detail above).	LA NL	(−21,800)	(−14,941)	(−17,200)	(−2,259)
Total Federal funds	NOA	379,957	308,997	279,425	−29,572
	LA	779	10,059	7,800	−2,259
	Exp.	411,705	443,078	393,753	−49,325
	NL	635	9,909	7,650	−2,259
Trust funds: (As shown in detail above)	NOA	214	250	200	−50
	Exp.	202	290	396	106
Total General Services Administration.‡	NOA	380,171	309,247	279,625	−29,622
	LA	779	10,059	7,800	−2,259
Total budget authority		380,950	319,306	287,425	−31,881
	Exp.	411,907	443,368	394,149	−49,219
	NL	635	9,909	7,650	−2,259
Total outlays		412,542	453,277	401,799	−51,478

‡Totals for the agency are distributed as follows:

	1969				1970			
	NOA	LA	Exp.	NL	NOA	LA	Exp.	NL
Federal funds:								
Enacted/transmitted	494,318	25,000	628,481	25,000	536,075	25,000	650,321	25,000
Repayments	----------	−14,941	----------	−15,091	----------	−17,200	----------	−17,350
Separate transmittal:								
(C) Wage-board supplemental	3,671	----------	3,671	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------
(D) Civilian pay	1,964	----------	1,882	----------	----------	----------	82	----------
Deductions for offsetting receipts	−190,956	----------	−190,956	----------	−256,650	----------	−256,650	----------
Total Federal funds	308,997	10,059	443,078	9,909	279,425	7,800	393,753	7,650
Trust funds:								
Enacted/transmitted	250	----------	290	----------	200	----------	396	----------
Total General Services Administration	309,247	10,059	443,368	9,909	279,625	7,800	394,149	7,650

ANALYSIS OF BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAYS BY AGENCY (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code		1968 enacted	1969 estimate	1970 estimate	Increase or decrease (−)	Explanation
NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION						
Federal Funds						
General and special funds:						
Research and development 251	NOA	3,911,550	3,311,032	r 3,051,427	−259,605	Decrease is primarily related to approaching completion of the manned lunar landing program, partially offset by increases for postlunar landing manned space flight, planetary exploration, space applications, and aircraft technology.
	Exp.	3,946,050	3,520,000	3,235,000	−285,000	
Construction of facilities 251	NOA	37,800	35,700	r 58,200	22,500	Increase is for tracking and data acquisition facilities, additional laboratory facilities at the Electronics Research Center, and an aircraft noise reduction laboratory at Langley Research Center.
	Exp.	126,097	70,000	60,000	−10,000	
Research and program management 251	NOA	639,423	648,261	r 650,900	2,639	Increase is for the conversion of certain support service contractor personnel to Civil Service at Goddard Space Flight Center, and additional staff at the Electronics Research Center.
	Exp.	651,527	659,700	655,000	−4,700	
Trust Funds						
Miscellaneous trust funds (permanent) 251	NOA	1,601	1,548	2,400	852	Increase results from additional purchases of materials and services for the European Space Research Organization.
	Exp.	109	1,540	2,400	860	

SUMMARY

Federal funds:					
(As shown in detail above)	NOA	**4,588,773**	**3,994,993**	**3,760,527**	**−234,466**
	Exp.	4,723,673	4,249,700	3,950,000	−299,700
Deductions for offsetting receipts:					
Proprietary receipts from the public 250	NOA	*−1,497*	*−2,838*	*−3,026*	*−188*
	Exp.				
850	NOA	*−8*	*−38*	*−18*	*20*
	Exp.				
Total Federal funds	NOA	**4,587,269**	**3,992,117**	**3,757,483**	**−234,634**
	Exp.	4,722,168	4,246,824	3,946,956	−299,868
Trust funds:					
(As shown in detail above)	NOA	**1,601**	**1,548**	**2,400**	**852**
	Exp.	109	1,540	2,400	860
Deductions for offsetting receipts:					
Proprietary receipts from the public 250	NOA	*−1,601*	*−1,547*	*−2,400*	*−853*
	Exp.				
Total trust funds	NOA	----------	**1**	----------	**−1**
	Exp.	−1,492	−7	----------	7
Total National Aeronautics and Space Administration:					
Total budget authority	NOA	**4,587,269**	**3,992,118**	**3,757,483**	**−234,635**
Total outlays	Exp.	4,720,678	4,246,817	3,946,956	−299,861

r Recommended to carry out authorizing legislation to be proposed.

ANALYSIS OF BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAYS BY AGENCY (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code		1968 enacted	1969 estimate	1970 estimate	Increase or decrease (−)	Explanation
VETERANS ADMINISTRATION						
Federal Funds						
General and special funds:						
Compensation and pensions:						
(Veterans service-connected compensation) 801	NOA	**2,466,036**	**2,488,235** [A] **116,936**	**2,741,017** [B] **−46,000**	**89,846**	1969 supplemental reflects half-year cost of Public Law 90–493. 1970 reflects increase in caseload of 8,463 to 2,393,020, and full-year impact of higher rates. Proposed legislation repeals compensation for remaining arrested-TB beneficiaries.
	Exp.	2,465,889	2,482,599 [A] 116,936	2,730,571 [B] −46,000	85,036	
(Veterans non-service-connected pensions) 802	NOA	**2,048,500**	**2,072,900** [A] **59,264**	**2,197,279** [B] **−6,000**	**59,115**	1969 supplemental reflects the half-year cost of Public Law 90–275 which liberalized rates and increased caseload. 1970 increase reflects rise in caseload of 60,673 to 2,312,715 and full-year impact of Public Law 90–275. Proposed legislation would reduce pension payments by the amount of railroad retirement income now excluded from the formula.
	Exp.	2,048,400	2,068,200 [A] 59,264	2,188,930 [B] −6,000	55,466	
(Other veterans benefits and services) 805	NOA	**90,964**	**93,201** [A] **2,800**	**103,059** [B] **−54,000**	**−46,942**	1969 supplemental covers the cost of Public Law 90–431, authorizing subsistence payments for part-time vocational rehabilitation training. 1970 decrease results from proposed legislation ending duplication of burial benefits with Social Security.
	Exp.	90,964	93,201 [A] 2,800	103,059 [B] −54,000	−46,942	
Total compensation and pensions.	NOA	**4,605,500**	**4,654,336** [A] **179,000**	**5,041,355** [B] **−106,000**	**102,019**	
	Exp.	4,605,253	4,644,000 [A] 179,000	5,022,560 [B] −106,000	93,560	
Readjustment benefits 803	NOA	**426,685**	**611,065** [A] **14,200**	**742,200** [B] **750**	**117,685**	1969 supplemental covers the cost of Public Law 90–631 liberalization of educational benefits. The 1970 increase reflects the continuing impact of GI bill liberalizations. Proposed legislation authorizes payment of housing grants to certain wheelchair veterans.
	Exp.	462,115	616,700 [A] 13,300	737,145 [A] 900 [B] 750	108,795	

Veterans insurance and indemnities 805	NOA	**5,620**	**10,235**	**7,193**	**−3,042**	Reduction results primarily from transfer of unobligated balance from Veterans special term insurance fund.
	LA	**45**	**50**	**60**	**10**	
	Exp.	9,232	12,369	13,746	1,377	
	NL	45	50	60	10	
Medical care 804	NOA	**1,361,592**	**1,420,264** **[A] 14,794** **[D] 31,395**	**1,541,701**	**75,248**	1969 supplemental is primarily for increased contract care rates. Increase in 1970 is for additional intensive care units and other new medical services, outpatient treatment, education and training, equipment replacement, and activation of new hospitals.
	Exp.	1,360,796	1,442,776 [A] 14,794	1,525,000	67,430	
Medical and prosthetic research 804	NOA	**45,850**	**46,850** **[D] 1,168**	**59,638**	**11,620**	Increase reflects need to strengthen programs at teaching hospitals, expand research base, and develop greater competence in selected clinical areas.
	Exp.	45,019	49,000	59,638	10,638	
Medical administration and miscellaneous operating expenses 804	NOA	**13,975**	**14,200** **[D] 589**	**17,327**	**2,538**	Increase distributed between postgraduate and in-service training, exchange of medical information, and payroll costs.
	Exp.	12,752	15,716	17,311	1,595	
General operating expenses 805	NOA	**189,182**	**194,518** **[A] 4,600** **[D] 7,900**	**223,065**	**16,047**	1969 supplemental covers the cost of administering new benefit legislation. 1970 increase reflects the full-year effect of new legislation and the procurement of automatic data processing equipment.
	Exp.	188,441	202,418 [A] 4,600	223,065	16,047	
Construction of hospital and domiciliary facilities 804	NOA	**52,600**	**7,926**	**96,368**	**88,442**	Increase provides for 1 new hospital, 2 hospital additions, and modernization of 6 others.
	Exp.	47,631	54,500	84,500	30,000	
Grants for construction of State nursing homes 804	NOA	**4,000**	**4,000**	**5,000**	**1,000**	Increase reflects level authorized by Congress.
	Exp.	1,890	4,000	3,164	−836	
Grants to the Republic of the Philippines 804	NOA	**1,325**	**1,776**	**1,362**	**−414**	Reduction reflects completed financing of hospital improvements.
	Exp.	1,307	1,666	1,475	−191	

[A] Proposed for separate transmittal under existing legislation, other than pay supplemental.
[B] Proposed for separate transmittal under proposed legislation.
[D] Proposed for separate transmittal, civilian pay act supplemental.

ANALYSIS OF BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAYS BY AGENCY (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code		1968 enacted	1969 estimate	1970 estimate	Increase or decrease (−)	Explanation
VETERANS ADMINSTRATION—Continued						
***Federal Funds*—Continued**						
General and special funds—Continued						
Construction, Corregidor-Bataan Memorial 805	Exp.	520	891		−891	(Memorial was completed in 1968.)
Payment of participation sales insufficiencies 803	NOA		3,884		−3,884	The 1969 amount is the portion of the enacted appropriation not transferred to the loan guaranty revolving fund.
Public enterprise funds:						
Loan guaranty revolving fund:						
Authorization to spend debt receipts 803	NOA	480,205	−225,409	166,323	391,732	Changes in budget authority reflect major reduction in net lending.
	LA	204,795	225,409	−166,323	−391,732	
Appropriation	NOA	665	5,621	5,716	95	Payments of participation sales insufficiencies will continue at about the same level.
	Exp.	−24,164	9,770	11,256	1,486	
	NL	204,795	225,409	−166,323	−391,732	
Limitations on obligations		(386,046)	(450,000)		(−450,000)	No limitation on obligations is proposed for 1970.
Direct loan revolving fund (authorization to spend debt receipts) 803	LA	165,000				
	Exp.	−10,853	−861	−4,722	−3,861	(Decrease reflects increased interest income and loan repayments offset by increase from 14,000 to 14,400 in number of new loans.)
	NL	52,678	75,495	78,059	2,564	
Canteen service revolving fund 805	Exp.	−386	233	−233	−466	(Receipts of $65.4 million from canteen sales to hospital patients and staff more than offset expenses.)
Rental, maintenance, and repair of quarters 805	Exp.	−21	29		−29	(Receipts from rental housing offset maintenance costs.)

Service disabled veterans insurance fund 805	NOA	−1,096	−1,299	−1,549	−250	
	LA	1,096	1,299	1,549	250	Loan volume exceeds repayments.
	Exp.	411	−1,706	−2,689	−983	(Increased payments from veterans' insurance and indemnities.)
	NL	1,096	1,299	1,549	250	(Loan volume exceeds repayments by an increasing amount.)
Soldiers' and sailors' civil relief 803	NOA	1	1	1	----------	
	LA	−1	−1	−1	----------	
	Exp.	7	2	6	4	(Increase reflects payment of claims in excess of revenue.)
	NL	−1	−1	−1	----------	
Veterans reopened insurance fund 805	NOA	−915	−910	−1,051	−141	
	LA	915	910	1,051	141	Loan volume exceeds repayments.
	Exp.	−34,927	−35,187	−34,673	514	(Receipts continue to exceed payments in this fund.)
	NL	915	910	1,051	141	(Loan volume exceeds repayments by an increasing amount.)
Veterans special term insurance fund 805	NOA	−3,124	−3,086	−3,400	−314	
	LA	3,124	3,086	3,400	314	Loan volume exceeds repayments.
	Exp.	−30,038	−32,994	−34,838	−1,844	(Premium and interest income continue to exceed death and other payments.)
	NL	3,124	3,086	3,400	314	(Loan volume exceeds repayments by an increasing amount.)
Vocational rehabilitation revolving fund 805	NOA	−13	----------	----------	----------	(This program is for loans up to $100. Repayments by trainees cover new loans.)
	LA	13	----------	----------	----------	
	Exp.	−2	----------	----------	----------	
	NL	13	----------	----------	----------	
Servicemen's group life insurance fund 805	Exp.	15	----------	----------	----------	(This program is contracted to private insurance companies. Federal contributions for extra hazards are financed by the Department of Defense.)
Intragovernmental funds:						
Supply fund 805	Exp.	872	902	580	−322	(Revenues approximate expenses on volume of $131 million.)
Trust Funds						
General post fund, National Homes (permanent) 805	NOA	2,291	2,200	2,250	50	Fund is used for the welfare of veterans at homes and hospitals.
	Exp.	2,169	2,325	2,250	−75	

ANALYSIS OF BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAYS BY AGENCY (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code		1968 enacted	1969 estimate	1970 estimate	Increase or decrease (−)	Explanation
VETERANS ADMINISTRATION—Continued						
***Trust Funds*—Continued**						
National service life insurance (permanent) 805	NOA	721,935	657,596	663,765	6,169	Fund (World War II) will cover approximately 4.5 million policies in 1970, with a face value of approximately $29 billion.
	LA	−29,424	45,570	50,997	5,427	
Receipts appropriated:						
(Premium and other operating receipts.)		(476,472)	(471,733)	(468,270)	(−3,463)	Premium receipts and interest on investments are available for payment of liabilities.
(Payments from general and special.)		(5,287)	(5,868)	(5,565)	(−303)	
(Interest on investments)		(210,752)	(225,565)	(240,927)	(15,362)	
	Exp.	500,351	580,885	615,762	34,877	(The 1969 increase in expenditures reflects payment of a full-year dividend versus only a half year in 1968. 1970 increase reflects primarily death claims and matured endowments.)
	NL	−29,424	45,570	50,997	5,427	
U.S. Government life insurance (permanent) 805	NOA	133,873	47,585	46,933	−652	Fund (World War I) will cover approximately 196,000 policies in 1970 with a face value of approximately $853 million.
	LA	−85,710	−2,460	−2,540	−80	
Receipts appropriated:						
(Premiums and other operating receipts.)		(15,739)	(10,397)	(10,102)	(−295)	Premium receipts and interest on investments are available for payment of liabilities.
(Payments from general and special.)		(77)	(83)	(84)	(1)	
(Interest on investments)		(32,347)	(34,645)	(34,207)	(−438)	
	Exp.	71,857	80,644	82,974	2,330	
	NL	−85,710	−2,460	−2,540	−80	

SUMMARY

Federal funds:					
(As shown in detail above)	NOA	7,182,052	6,997,618	7,795,999	798,381
	LA	374,987	230,753	−160,264	−391,017
	Exp.	6,635,870	7,195,918	7,517,941	322,023
	NL	262,665	306,248	−82,205	−388,453
Deductions for offsetting receipts:					
Proprietary receipts from the public 800	NOA	*−1,676*	*−1,634*	*−1,634*	----------
	Exp.				
850	NOA	*−94*	*−90*	*−90*	----------
	Exp.				
Total Federal funds	NOA	7,180,282	6,995,894	7,794,275	798,381
	LA	374,987	230,753	−160,264	−391,017
	Exp.	6,634,100	7,194,194	7,516,217	322,023
	NL	262,665	306,248	−82,205	−388,453
Trust funds:					
(As shown in detail above)	NOA	858,099	707,381	712,948	5,567
	LA	−115,134	43,110	48,457	5,347
	Exp.	574,377	663,854	700,986	37,132
	NL	−115,134	43,110	48,457	5,347
Deductions for offsetting receipts:					
Proprietary receipts from the public 800	NOA	*−485,223*	*−482,130*	*−478,372*	*3,758*
	Exp.				
850	NOA	*−6,989*	----------	----------	----------
	Exp.				
Total trust funds	NOA	365,887	225,251	234,576	9,325
	LA	−115,134	43,110	48,457	5,347
	Exp.	82,165	181,724	222,614	40,890
	NL	−115,134	43,110	48,457	5,347

ANALYSIS OF BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAYS BY AGENCY (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code		1968 enacted	1969 estimate	1970 estimate	Increase or decrease (−)	Explanation
VETERANS ADMINISTRATION—Continued						
SUMMARY—Continued						
Intragovernmental transactions..800	NOA Exp.	*−5,364*	*−5,951*	*−5,649*	*302*	
Total Veterans Administration.‡	NOA LA	**7,540,805** **259,853**	**7,215,194** **273,863**	**8,023,202** **−111,807**	**808,008** **−385,670**	
Total budget authority		**7,800,658**	**7,489,057**	**7,911,395**	**422,338**	
	Exp. NL	6,710,901 147,531	7,369,967 349,358	7,733,182 −33,748	363,215 −383,106	
Total outlays		6,858,432	7,719,325	7,699,434	−19,891	

‡Totals for the agency are distributed as follows:

	1969				1970			
	NOA	*LA*	*Exp.*	*NL*	*NOA*	*LA*	*Exp.*	*NL*
Federal funds:								
Enacted/transmitted	6,743,972	230,753	6,943,740	306,248	7,901,249	−160,264	7,621,723	−82,205
Separate transmittal:								
(A) Existing legislation	212,594	----------	211,694	----------	----------	----------	900	----------
(B) Proposed legislation	----------	----------	----------	----------	−105,250	----------	−105,250	----------
(D) Civilian pay	41,052	----------	40,484	----------	----------	----------	568	----------
Deductions for offsetting receipts	−1,724	----------	−1,724	----------	−1,724	----------	−1,724	----------
Total Federal funds	6,995,894	230,753	7,194,194	306,248	7,794,275	−160,264	7,516,217	−82,205
Trust funds:								
Enacted/transmitted	707,381	43,110	663,854	43,110	712,948	48,457	700,986	48,457
Deductions for offsetting receipts	−482,130	----------	−482,130	----------	−478,372	----------	−478,372	----------
Total trust funds	225,251	43,110	181,724	43,110	234,576	48,457	222,614	48,457
Intragovernmental transactions	−5,951	----------	−5,951	----------	−5,649	----------	−5,649	----------
Total Veterans Administration	7,215,194	273,863	7,369,967	349,358	8,023,202	−111,807	7,733,182	−33,748

OTHER INDEPENDENT AGENCIES

ADMINISTRATIVE CONFERENCE OF THE UNITED STATES						
Federal Funds						
General and special funds:						
Salaries and expenses.....908	NOA	67	250	250	.....	Activity will continue at the same level.
	Exp.	19	268	245	−23	
AMERICAN BATTLE MONUMENTS COMMISSION						
Federal Funds						
General and special funds:						
Salaries and expenses.....805	NOA	2,370	2,329 c 33	2,639	277	Increased operating costs are partially offset by decline in design program.
	Exp.	2,176	2,339	2,505	166	
Trust Funds						
Contributions (permanent).....805	NOA	5	6	7	1	Contributions are used for flowers and repair of non-Federal war memorials.
	Exp.	7	7	7	.....	
Summary						
Federal funds:						
(As shown in detail above).....	NOA	2,370	2,362	2,639	277	
	Exp.	2,176	2,339	2,505	166	

ANALYSIS OF BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAYS BY AGENCY (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code		1968 enacted	1969 estimate	1970 estimate	Increase or decrease (−)	Explanation
OTHER INDEPENDENT AGENCIES—Continued						
AMERICAN BATTLE MONUMENTS COMMISSION—Continued						
Summary—Continued						
Deductions for offsetting receipts: Proprietary receipts from the public 800	NOA Exp.	−13	−1	−1	----------	
Total Federal funds	NOA	2,357	2,361	2,638	277	
	Exp.	2,163	2,338	2,504	166	
Trust funds: (As shown in detail above)	NOA	5	6	7	1	
	Exp.	7	7	7	----------	
Total American Battle Monuments Commission:‡						
Total budget authority	NOA	2,362	2,367	2,645	278	
Total outlays	Exp.	2,170	2,345	2,511	166	

‡ Totals for the agency are distributed as follows:

	1969 NOA	1969 Exp.	1970 NOA	1970 Exp.
Federal funds:				
Enacted/transmitted	2,329	2,308	2,639	2,503
Separate transmittal:				
(c) Wage-board supplemental	33	31	----------	2
Deductions for offsetting receipts	−1	−1	−1	−1
Total Federal funds	2,361	2,338	2,638	2,504
Trust funds:				
Enacted/transmitted	6	7	7	7
Total American Battle Monuments Commission	2,367	2,345	2,645	2,511

ARMS CONTROL AND DISARMAMENT AGENCY						
Federal Funds						
General and special funds:						
Arms control and disarmament activities 151	NOA	8,984	**9,000**	9,500	500	Increase is to provide for additional external research, primarily in the area of strategic arms limitations.
	Exp.	10,739	9,700	10,400	700	
CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY						
Federal Funds						
General and special funds:						
Construction 905	Exp.	41	183	.....	−183	(Expenditures are for construction of a classified printing facility.)
CIVIL AERONAUTICS BOARD						
Federal Funds						
General and special funds[2]						
Salaries and expenses 508	NOA	9,082	**9,338**	10,388	550	Increase is primarily for route authorization activity.
			D 500			
	Exp.	9,074	9,891	10,361	470	
Payments to air carriers 501	NOA	**52,500**	**45,000**	**36,661**	−8,339	Decrease reflects reduction in subsidy due to improved carrier earnings.
	Exp.	54,999	47,536	41,256	−6,280	

D Proposed for separate transmittal, civilian pay act supplemental.

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ANALYSIS OF BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAYS BY AGENCY (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code		1968 enacted	1969 estimate	1970 estimate	Increase or decrease (−)	Explanation
OTHER INDEPENDENT AGENCIES—Continued						
CIVIL AERONAUTICS BOARD—Continued						
Summary						
Federal funds:						
(As shown in detail above)	NOA	61,582	54,838	47,049	−7,789	
	Exp.	64,073	57,427	51,617	−5,810	
Deductions for offsetting receipts:						
Proprietary receipts from the public 850	NOA	*−82*	*−134*	*−117*	*17*	
	Exp.					
Total Civil Aeronautics Board:‡						
Total budget authority	NOA	61,500	54,704	46,932	−7,772	
Tota loutlays	Exp.	63,991	57,293	51,500	−5,793	

‡Totals for the agency are distributed as follows:

	1969		*1970*	
	NOA	*Exp.*	*NOA*	*Exp.*
Federal funds:				
Enacted/transmitted	54,338	56,946	47,049	51,598
Separate transmittal:				
(D) Civilian pay	500	481	----------	19
Deductions for offsetting receipts	−134	−134	−117	−117
Total Civil Aeronautics Board	54,704	57,293	46,932	51,500

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION

Federal Funds

General and special funds:						
Salaries and expenses.....906	NOA	**36,305**	**37,113** **[D] 1,392**	**41,880**	**3,375**	Increase is primarily for assumption of postal examining activities, expansion of executive manpower, training, and college recruitment activities, and for complete conversion to new Federal wage-board program, strengthened enforcement of restrictions on political activities of Government personnel, and additional observers for administration of the Voting Rights Act of 1965.
	Exp.	35,740	38,242	41,500	3,258	
Limitation payable under trust funds.		(6,276)	(6,460) [D] (277)	(7,364)	(627)	
Annuities under special acts...652	NOA	**1,378**	**1,350**	**1,265**	**−85**	Decrease results from smaller number of annuitants.
	Exp.	1,350	1,358	1,285	−73	
Government payment for annuitants, employees health benefits.....906	NOA	**40,748**	**40,748**	**41,185**	**437**	Estimate reflects an increase of 39,000 participating annuitants.
	Exp.	40,748	40,748	41,185	437	
Payment to civil service retirement and disability fund.....906	NOA	**71,000**	**72,000**	**73,000**	**1,000**	Estimate is for increased costs of civil service benefits required by law.
	Exp.	71,000	72,000	73,000	1,000	
Intragovernmental funds:						
Investigations (revolving fund) 908	Exp.	−37	205	−25	−230	(This fund finances, on a reimbursable basis, security investigations performed at the request of other agencies.)
Advances and reimbursements.906	Exp.	1,228	−88	−40	48	(This fund finances, on a reimbursable basis, training programs and miscellaneous services performed for other agencies.)

[D] Proposed for separate transmittal, civilian pay act supplemental.

ANALYSIS OF BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAYS BY AGENCY (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code		1968 enacted	1969 estimate	1970 estimate	Increase or decrease (−)	Explanation
OTHER INDEPENDENT AGENCIES—Continued						
CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION—Con.						
Trust Funds						
Civil service retirement and disability fund (permanent)....652	NOA	2,953,840	4,362,972	3,991,060	−371,912	Most Federal civilian workers are covered by this fund. Employees and employing agencies each pay 6½% of basic salaries. About 943,400 persons are expected to be on the annuity rolls by June 30, 1970, a net increase of 39,400 over the current level. Increase in outlays also reflects benefits required by law for rising cost of living.
	LA	480,600	−594,600	----------	594,600	
Receipts appropriated:						
(Employing agency contributions.)		(1,307,910)	(1,416,696)	(1,465,433)	(48,737)	
(Deductions from salaries)....		(1,307,467)	(1,416,696)	(1,465,433)	(48,737)	
(Federal contribution and other income.)		(113,275)	(147,056)	(118,229)	(−28,827)	
(Interest on investments).....		(705,788)	(787,924)	(941,965)	(154,041)	
Expenditures and net lending....	Exp.	2,138,766	2,347,886	2,574,425	226,539	
	NL	480,600	−594,600	----------	594,600	
Employees health benefits fund (trust revolving fund).....652	Exp.	−25,940	−9,503	−9,892	−389	(This fund will have 2.8 million participants by June 30, 1970.)
Employees life insurance fund (trust revolving fund).....652	Exp.	−33,375	−127,032	−134,682	−7,650	(This fund will have 3.2 million participants by June 30, 1970.)
Retired employees health benefits fund (trust revolving fund)...652	Exp.	−1,248	1,505	210	−1,295	(This fund will have about 170,500 participants by June 30, 1970.)
Summary						
Federal funds:						
(As shown in detail above).....	NOA	149,431	152,603	157,330	4,727	
	Exp.	150,028	152,465	156,905	4,440	
Deductions for offsetting receipts:						
Proprietary receipts from the public.....900	NOA, Exp.	*−13*	*−1*	*−1*	----------	
Total Federal funds.....	NOA	149,418	152,602	157,329	4,727	
	Exp.	150,015	152,464	156,904	4,440	

Trust funds:					
(As shown in detail above)	NOA	**2,953,840**	**4,362,972**	**3,991,060**	**−371,912**
	LA	**480,600**	**−594,600**	----------	**594,600**
	Exp.	2,078,203	2,212,856	2,430,061	217,205
	NL	480,600	−594,600	----------	594,600
Deductions for offsetting receipts:					
Interfund transactions 652	NOA	*−706*	*−10,639*	*−912*	*9,727*
	Exp.				
Proprietary receipts from the public 850	NOA	*−3,667*	*−36,076*	*−3,035*	*33,041*
	Exp.				
Total trust funds	NOA	**2,949,467**	**4,316,257**	**3,987,113**	**−329,144**
	LA	**480,600**	**−594,600**	----------	**594,600**
	Exp.	2,073,830	2,166,141	2,426,114	259,973
	NL	480,600	−594,600	----------	594,600
Total Civil Service Commission.‡	NOA	**3,098,885**	**4,468,859**	**4,144,442**	**−324,417**
	LA	**480,600**	**−594,600**	----------	**594,600**
Total budget authority		**3,579,485**	**3,874,259**	**4,144,442**	**270,183**
	Exp.	2,223,845	2,318,605	2,583,018	264,413
	NL	480,600	−594,600	----------	594,600
Total outlays		2,704,445	1,724,005	2,583,018	859,013

‡Totals for the agency are distributed as follows:

	1969				*1970*	
	NOA	*LA*	*Exp.*	*NL*	*NOA*	*Exp.*
Federal funds:						
Enacted/transmitted	151,211	----------	151,136	----------	157,330	156,842
Separate transmittal:						
(D) Civilian pay	1,392	----------	1,329	----------	----------	63
Deductions for offsetting receipts	----------	----------	−1	----------	−1	−1
Total Federal funds	152,602	----------	152,464	----------	157,329	156,904
Trust funds:						
Enacted/transmitted	4,362,972	−594,600	2,212,856	−594,600	3,991,060	2,430,061
Deductions for offsetting receipts	−46,715	----------	−46,715	----------	−3,947	−3,947
Total trust funds	4,316,257	−594,600	2,166,141	−594,600	3,987,113	2,426,114
Total Civil Service Commission	4,468,859	−594,600	2,318,605	−594,600	4,144,442	2,583,018

ANALYSIS OF BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAYS BY AGENCY (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code		1968 enacted	1969 estimate	1970 estimate	Increase or decrease (−)	Explanation
OTHER INDEPENDENT AGENCIES—Continued						
COMMISSION OF FINE ARTS						
Federal Funds						
General and special funds:						
Salaries and expenses.....909	NOA	115	115	115	.....	Advises the President, Congress, and department heads on matters of architecture, sculpture, and painting.
	Exp.	101	110	110	.....	
COMMISSION ON CIVIL RIGHTS						
Federal Funds						
General and special funds:						
Salaries and expenses.....908	NOA	2,650	2,650	2,650	.....	1970 estimate will finance national and regional conferences, 3 public hearings, and several studies of minority group problems.
	Exp.	2,562	2,562	2,562	.....	
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA						
Federal Funds						
General and special funds:						
Federal payment to District of Columbia.....909	NOA	73,499	82,282 [A] 11,000	93,928 [B] 22,400	23,046	1969 supplemental is for the balance of the current Federal payment authorization of $90 million. Estimate for 1970 includes $90 million to help defray expenses of the government of the District and $3.9 million for water and sewage services to the Federal Government. Supplemental in 1970 anticipates proposed legislation to fix the payment authorization at 30% of local general fund revenues.
	Exp.	67,478	88,303 [A] 11,000	93,928 [B] 22,400	17,025	

Loans to the District of Columbia for capital outlay.....909	NOA	11,375	1,125	.....	−1,125	Loans are interest-bearing to assist in financing the public works program of the District of Columbia Government and the city's share of rail rapid transit construction. 1969 supplemental is for balance of District's current-year share of transit costs. Supplemental for 1970 anticipates proposed legislation to authorize District's share of transit costs for the Adopted Regional System. Expenditure estimate for 1969 reflects writeoff of 50% of loans for Dulles interceptor sewerline.
	LA	71,513	73,250	90,543	−150	
			[A] 18,736	[B] 1,293		
	Exp.	11,375	1,125	.....	−1,125	
	NL	19,825	33,390	42,276	24,752	
			[A] 1,435	[A] 17,301		
Repayments deposited in miscellaneous receipt accounts 909	LA	−2,032	−2,618	−3,299	−681	
	NL					
Advances to stadium sinking fund, Armory Board (permanent, indefinite authorization to spend debt receipts).....909	LA	406	516	516	.....	Advances are made to meet interest payments on stadium bonds which cannot be met from receipts. The advances are regularly repaid from local funds.
	NL	406	516	516	.....	
Repayments deposited in miscellaneous receipt accounts 909	LA	−757	−506	−516	−10	
	NL					
Repayable advances to the District of Columbia general fund (permanent, indefinite)..909	LA	40,000	40,000	40,000	.....	Temporary advances are made to meet short-term fiscal requirements resulting from variations in the rate of disbursements and tax collections during the year.
	NL	40,000	40,000	40,000	.....	
Repayments deposited in miscellaneous receipt accounts.....909	LA	−36,000	−40,000	−40,000	.....	
	NL					

[A] Proposed for separate transmittal under existing legislation, other than pay supplemental.
[B] Proposed for separate transmittal under proposed legislation.

ANALYSIS OF BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAYS BY AGENCY (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code		1968 enacted	1969 estimate	1970 estimate	Increase or decrease (−)	Explanation
OTHER INDEPENDENT AGENCIES—Continued						
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA—Continued						
Summary						
Federal funds:						
(As shown in detail above)	NOA	84,874	94,407	116,328	21,921	
	LA	73,132	89,378	88,537	−841	
	Exp.	78,853	100,428	116,328	15,900	
	NL	21,442	32,217	56,278	24,061	
Deductions for offsetting receipts: Repayments deposited in miscellaneous receipt accounts (included in detail above).	LA, NL	(−38,789)	(−43,124)	(−43,815)	(−691)	
Total District of Columbia.‡	NOA	84,874	94,407	116,328	21,921	
	LA	73,132	89,378	88,537	−841	
Total budget authority		158,006	183,785	204,865	21,080	
	Exp.	78,853	100,428	116,328	15,900	
	NL	21,442	32,217	56,278	24,061	
Total outlays		100,295	132,645	172,606	39,961	

‡Totals for the District of Columbia are distributed as follows:

	1969 NOA	1969 LA	1969 Exp.	1969 NL	1970 NOA	1970 LA	1970 Exp.	1970 NL
Federal funds:								
Enacted/transmitted	83,407	113,766	89,428	73,906	93,928	131,059	93,928	82,792
Repayments	----------	−43,124	----------	−43,124	----------	−43,815	----------	−43,815
Separate transmittal:								
(A) Existing legislation	11,000	18,736	11,000	1,435	----------	----------	----------	17,301
(B) Proposed legislation	----------	----------	----------	----------	22,400	1,293	22,400	----------
Total District of Columbia	94,407	89,378	100,428	32,217	116,328	88,537	116,328	56,278

EQUAL EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITY COMMISSION

Federal Funds

General and special funds:						
Salaries and expenses 609	NOA	6,626	8,662 [D] 370	16,000	6,968	Increase provides staff to investigate and administer higher complaint workload and to reduce backlog of complaints.
	Exp.	6,202	8,902	15,000	6,098	
Total Equal Employment Opportunity Commission.‡	NOA	6,626	9,032	16,000	6,968	
	Exp.	6,202	8,902	15,000	6,098	

‡Totals for the agency are distributed as follows:

	1969 NOA	1969 Exp.	1970 NOA	1970 Exp.
Federal funds:				
Enacted/transmitted	8,662	8,545	16,000	14,987
Separate transmittal:				
(D) Civilian pay	370	357	----------	13
Total Equal Employment Opportunity Commission	9,032	8,902	16,000	15,000

[D] Proposed for separate transmittal, civilian pay act supplemental.

ANALYSIS OF BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAYS BY AGENCY (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code		1968 enacted	1969 estimate	1970 estimate	Increase or decrease (−)	Explanation
OTHER INDEPENDENT AGENCIES—Continued						
EXPORT-IMPORT BANK OF THE UNITED STATES						
Federal Funds						
Public enterprise funds:						
Export-Import Bank of the United States fund: 152						
Program activity (permanent, indefinite authorization to spend debt receipts).	LA	406,917	557,586	----------	−557,586	Decrease results from reduced agency direct borrowing from the public and increased reliance on Treasury financing.
	Exp.	−117,490	−125,065	−107,266	17,799	
	NL	907,262	290,500	247,300	−43,200	
Limitation on administrative expenses.		(4,190)	(4,932)	(5,280)	(348)	Increase provides for additional staff and workload activity.
Limitation on program activity.		(2,672,000)	(2,552,050)	(2,537,343)	(−14,707)	
Total Export-Import Bank of the United States:						
Total budget authority....	LA	406,917	557,586	----------	−557,586	
	Exp.	−117,490	−125,065	−107,266	17,799	
	NL	907,262	290,500	247,300	−43,200	
Total outlays.....		789,772	165,435	140,034	−25,401	
FARM CREDIT ADMINISTRATION						
Federal Funds						
Public enterprise funds:						
Revolving fund for administrative expenses.....352	Exp.	34	−30	----------	30	(Activity is financed by assessments collected from banks in the Farm Credit system. The increase is for additional personnel and related costs.)
Limitation on administrative expenses.		(3,282)	(3,436) [p] (107)	(3,628)	(85)	

Short-term credit investment fund 352	Exp.	200	−65,066		65,066	(Expenditure in 1968 is in production credit associations. The amount shown in 1969 results from repayment of the total Federal investment in the Federal intermediate credit banks and production credit associations, a portion of which was deposited in this fund.)
Banks for cooperatives investment fund 352	Exp.	−7,254	−28,301		28,301	(The amount shown in 1969 results from repayment of Federal investment in the banks for cooperatives which was deposited in this fund.)
Trust Funds						
Banks for cooperatives fund (permanent, indefinite authorization to spend debt receipts) 352	LA	54,560				The 13-bank system became privately owned Dec. 31, 1968, and therefore is no longer in the budget totals. The $20 million paid the Treasury for Government capital stock was deposited as a credit to the FCA banks for cooperatives investment fund to be available for future reinvestments of capital in the banks for cooperatives only when there are short-term capital requirements of an emergency nature. Additional credits of $1,368 million, resulting from the conversion, have been reported as special transactions outside the budget.
	Exp.	−12,770	−2,340		2,340	
	NL	161,086	210,000		−210,000	
Federal intermediate credit banks fund (indefinite authorization to spend debt receipts): 352						
Current	LA	2,699,462				The 12-bank system became privately owned Dec. 31, 1968, and therefore is no longer in the budget totals. The $108 million paid the Treasury for Government capital stock was distributed: $44 million as a credit to intragovernmental receipts of the general fund, and $64 million as a credit to the FCA short-term credit investment fund. Future reinvestments of Federal capital in the FICB's would be made from the investment fund only when there are short-term capital requirements of an emergency nature. Additional credits of $3,351 million, resulting from the conversion, have been reported as special transactions outside the budget.
Permanent	LA	306,465	−5		5	
	Exp.	−32,696	−20,638		20,638	
	NL	405,599	−250,000		250,000	

D Proposed for separate transmittal, civilian pay act supplemental.

ANALYSIS OF BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAYS BY AGENCY (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code		1968 enacted	1969 estimate	1970 estimate	Increase or decrease (−)	Explanation
OTHER INDEPENDENT AGENCIES—Continued						
FARM CREDIT ADMINISTRATION—Con.						
Summary						
Federal funds:						
(As shown in detail above)	Exp.	−7,020	−93,397		93,397	
Deductions for offsetting receipts:						
Proprietary receipts from the public 350	NOA	−2	−43,839	−1	−43,838	
	Exp.					
Total Federal funds	NOA	−2	−43,839	−1	43,838	
	Exp.	−7,022	−137,236	−1	137,235	
Trust funds:						
(As shown in detail above)	LA	3,060,487	−5		5	
	Exp.	−45,466	−22,978		22,978	
	NL	566,685	−40,000		40,000	
Intragovernmental transactions 350	NOA	−4,814	−5,995		5,995	
	Exp.					
Total Farm Credit Administration.	NOA	−4,816	−49,834	−1	49,833	
	LA	3,060,487	−5		5	
Total budget authority		3,055,671	−49,839	−1	49,838	
	Exp.	−57,302	−166,209	−1	166,208	
	NL	566,685	−40,000		40,000	
Total outlays		509,385	−206,209	−1	206,208	

FEDERAL COAL MINE SAFETY BOARD OF REVIEW						
Federal Funds						
General and special funds:						
Salaries and expenses.....609	NOA	162	157	148	−9	Anticipates slight decrease in program level.
	Exp.	97	148	145	−3	
FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION						
Federal Funds						
General and special funds:						
Salaries and expenses.....508	NOA	19,170	19,750 D 927	23,950	3,273	Increase is primarily for increased regulatory workload in broadcasting, common carrier and community antenna television, strengthening monitoring capability, and spectrum research.
	Exp.	18,652	20,560	23,350	2,790	
Summary						
Federal funds:						
(As shown in detail above).....	NOA	19,170	20,677	23,950	3,273	
	Exp.	18,652	20,560	23,350	2,790	
Deductions for offsetting receipts:						
Applicable receipts from the public.....500	NOA	−83	−16	−16	.....	
	Exp.					
Total Federal Communications Commission:‡						
Total budget authority..	NOA	19,087	20,661	23,934	3,273	
Total outlays.....	Exp.	18,569	20,544	23,334	2,790	

‡Totals for the agency are distributed as follows:

	1969		1970	
Federal funds:	*NOA*	*Exp.*	*NOA*	*Exp.*
Enacted/transmitted.....	19,750	19,675	23,950	23,308
Separate transmittal:				
(D) Civilian pay.....	927	885	.....	42
Deductions for offsetting receipts.....	−16	−16	−16	−16
Total Federal Communications Commission.....	20,661	20,544	23,934	23,334

D Proposed for separate transmittal, civilian pay act supplemental.

ANALYSIS OF BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAYS BY AGENCY (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code		1968 enacted	1969 estimate	1970 estimate	Increase or decrease (−)	Explanation
OTHER INDEPENDENT AGENCIES—Continued						
FEDERAL DEPOSIT INSURANCE CORPORATION						
Trust Funds						
Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation funds.....506	Exp.	−259,659	−303,100	−322,500	−19,400	(Insured deposits continue to grow with the expansion of the population and the economy. The cumulative net income retained as a reserve is estimated to be $3.9 billion by June 1969 and $4.2 billion by June 1970. The principal revenues are from insurance assessments, approximately $138 million for 1969 and $146 million for 1970, and interest on investments, $174 million and $192 million for the same 2 years.)
FEDERAL FIELD COMMITTEE FOR DEVELOPMENT PLANNING IN ALASKA						
Federal Funds						
General and special funds:						
Salaries and expenses.....507	NOA	235	227	235	8	Committee prepares and coordinates plans for the economic development of Alaska.
	Exp.	242	235	235	.....	

FEDERAL HOME LOAN BANK BOARD						
Federal Funds						
Public enterprise funds:						
Federal Home Loan Bank Board revolving fund.....556	Exp.	5,439	369	−4	−373	(Decrease reflects more revenues from conservatorships and special assessments on home loan banks to amortize cost of new office building.)
Limitation on administrative and nonadministrative expenses.		(18,240)	(19,396) ▷ (115)	(19,125)	(−386)	
Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation fund...556	Exp.	−260,641	−323,154	−383,071	−59,917	(Increased premium receipts reflect $11 billion increase in assets of insured associations.)
	NL	−4,549	15,000	−16,500	−31,500	
Limitation on administrative expenses.		(298)	(340) ▷ (18)	(360)	(2)	
Home Owners' Loan Corporation fund.....556	Exp.	.....	1	1	.....	
Total Federal Home Loan Bank Board.	Exp.	−255,202	−322,784	−383,075	−60,291	
	NL	−4,549	15,000	−16,500	−31,500	
Total outlays.....		−259,750	−307,784	−399,575	−91,791	
FEDERAL MARITIME COMMISSION						
Federal Funds						
General and special funds:						
Salaries and expenses.....508	NOA	**3,600**	**3,653** ▷ **109**	**3,742**	**−20**	Regulatory program will continue at about the 1969 level.
	Exp.	3,576	3,737	3,749	12	
Summary						
Federal funds:						
(As shown in detail above).....	NOA	**3,600**	**3,762**	**3,742**	**−20**	
	Exp.	3,576	3,737	3,749	12	

▷ Proposed for separate transmittal, civilian pay act supplemental.

ANALYSIS OF BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAYS BY AGENCY (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code		1968 enacted	1969 estimate	1970 estimate	Increase or decrease (−)	Explanation
OTHER INDEPENDENT AGENCIES—Continued						
FEDERAL MARITIME COMMISSION—Continued						
***Summary*—Continued**						
Federal funds—Continued						
Deductions for offsetting receipts:						
Proprietary receipts from the public.....500	NOA Exp.	*−10*	*−9*	*−9*	.....	
Total Federal Maritime Commission:‡						
Total budget authority..	NOA	**3,590**	**3,753**	**3,733**	**−20**	
Total outlays.....	Exp.	3,566	3,728	3,740	12	

‡Totals for the agency are distributed as follows:

	1969		*1970*	
	NOA	*Exp.*	*NOA*	*Exp.*
Federal funds:				
Enacted/transmitted.....	3,653	3,635	3,742	3,742
Separate transmittal:				
(D) Civilian pay.....	109	102	.....	7
Deductions for offsetting receipts.....	−9	−9	−9	−9
Total Federal Maritime Commission.....	3,753	3,728	3,733	3,740

FEDERAL MEDIATION AND CONCILIATION SERVICE

Federal Funds

General and special funds:						
Salaries and expenses.....609	NOA	7,437	8,086 [p] 125	8,280	69	Estimate provides for maintaining the program at the 1969 level.
	Exp.	7,336	8,131	8,272	141	
Total Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service.‡	NOA	7,437	8,211	8,280	69	
	Exp.	7,336	8,131	8,272	141	

‡Totals for the agency are distributed as follows:

	1969		1970	
	NOA	*Exp.*	*NOA*	*Exp.*
Federal funds:				
Enacted/transmitted	8,086	8,111	8,280	8,267
Separate transmittal:				
(p) Civilian pay	125	20	----------	5
Total Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service	8,211	8,131	8,280	8,272

FEDERAL POWER COMMISSION

Federal Funds

General and special funds:						
Salaries and expenses.....401	NOA	14,660	15,100 [p] 778	16,730	852	The increase is primarily to minimize risks of future extensive local and regional electric power system blackouts.
	Exp.	14,480	15,794	16,780	986	
Payments to States under Federal Power Act (permanent, indefinite, special fund).....401	NOA	76	82	84	2	States are paid 37.5% of license receipts from hydroelectric projects in national forests and public lands.
	Exp.	96	76	82	6	

[p] Proposed for separate transmittal, civilian pay act supplemental.

ANALYSIS OF BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAYS BY AGENCY (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code		1968 enacted	1969 estimate	1970 estimate	Increase or decrease (−)	Explanation
OTHER INDEPENDENT AGENCIES—Continued						
FEDERAL POWER COMMISSION—Con.						
Summary						
Federal funds:						
(As shown in detail above)	NOA	14,736	15,960	16,814	854	
	Exp.	14,576	15,870	16,862	992	
Deductions for offsetting receipts:						
Proprietary receipts from the public 400	NOA	−13	−12	−12	----------	
	Exp.					
Total Federal Power Commission: ‡						
Total budget authority	NOA	14,723	15,948	16,802	854	
Total outlays	Exp.	14,563	15,858	16,850	992	

‡ Totals for the agency are distributed as follows:

	1969		1970	
	NOA	*Exp.*	*NOA*	*Exp.*
Federal funds:				
Enacted/transmitted	15,182	15,123	16,814	16,831
Separate transmittal:				
(D) Civilian pay	778	747	----------	31
Deductions for offsetting receipts	−12	−12	−12	−12
Total Federal Power Commission	15,948	15,858	16,802	16,850

FEDERAL RADIATION COUNCIL						
Federal Funds						
General and special funds:						
Salaries and expenses 903	NOA	131	127	124	−3	The Council advises the President on radiation matters affecting health.
	Exp.	97	118	118	----------	

FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION

Federal Funds

General and special funds:						
Salaries and expenses.....508	NOA	15,281	16,300 A 150 D 500	19,940	2,990	Increases for 1970 are for: (1) enforcement of Flammable Fabrics Act amendments; (2) the truth-in-lending provisions of the Consumer Credit Protection Act of 1968; and (3) the drug evaluation program.
	Exp.	15,221	16,635 A 140	19,690 A 10	2,925	

Summary

Federal funds:					
(As shown in detail above).....	NOA	15,281	16,950	19,940	2,990
	Exp.	15,221	16,775	19,700	2,925
Deductions for offsetting receipts:					
Proprietary receipts from the public.....500	NOA Exp.	−6	−6	−6	.....
Total, Federal Trade Commission:‡					
Total budget authority..	NOA	15,275	16,944	19,934	2,990
Total outlays.....	Exp.	15,215	16,769	19,694	2,925

‡Totals for the agency are distributed as follows:

	1969		*1970*	
	NOA	*Exp.*	*NOA*	*Exp.*
Federal funds:				
Enacted/transmitted.....	16,300	16,167	19,940	19,658
Separate transmittal:				
(A) Existing legislation.....	150	140	.....	10
(D) Civilian pay.....	500	468	.....	32
Deductions for offsetting receipts.....	−6	−6	−6	−6
Total Federal Trade Commission.....	16,944	16,769	19,934	19,694

A Proposed for separate transmittal under existing legislation, other than pay supplemental.
D Proposed for separate transmittal, civilian pay act supplemental.

ANALYSIS OF BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAYS BY AGENCY (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code		1968 enacted	1969 estimate	1970 estimate	Increase or decrease (—)	Explanation
OTHER INDEPENDENT AGENCIES—Continued						
FOREIGN CLAIMS SETTLEMENT COMMISSION						
Federal Funds						
General and special funds:						
Salaries and expenses.....151	NOA	1,275	750 [p] 32	781	−1	Activity will continue at about the 1969 level.
	Exp.	1,307	821	782	−39	
Payment of Philippine war damage claims.....151	Exp.	1	.....	.....	.....	(Payments were concluded in 1968.)
Summary						
Federal funds:						
(As shown in detail above).....	NOA	1,275	782	781	−1	
	Exp.	1,308	821	782	−39	
Deductions for offsetting receipts:						
Proprietary receipts from the public.....150	NOA Exp.	−1	.....	.....	.....	
Total Foreign Claims Settlement Commission:‡						
Total budget authority	NOA	1,274	782	781	−1	
Total outlays.....	Exp.	1,307	821	782	−39	

‡Totals for the agency are distributed as follows:

	1969 NOA	1969 Exp.	1970 NOA	1970 Exp.
Federal funds:				
Enacted/transmitted	750	790	781	781
Separate transmittal:				
(D) Civilian pay	32	31	----------	1
Total Foreign Claims Settlement Commission	782	821	781	782

HISTORICAL AND MEMORIAL COMMISSIONS

Federal Funds

General and special funds:						
American Revolution Bicentennial Commission: Salaries and expenses 910	NOA	150	----------	F 265	265	Increase will provide additional staffing for preparation of the Commission's report.
	Exp.	----------	106	285	179	
Lewis and Clark Trail Commission: Salaries and expenses 405	NOA	25	25	10	−15	Commission will terminate its activities in October 1969.
	Exp.	21	23	14	−9	
Miscellaneous appropriations 910	Exp.	8	47	----------	−47	(Activities of a group of historical and memorial commissions are expected to be completed in 1969.)

Trust Funds

Civil War Centennial Commission: Donations 910	Exp.	----------	1	----------	−1	(All donations will be completely utilized during 1969.)

D Proposed for separate transmittal, civilian pay act supplemental.
F Recommended to carry out authorizing legislation to be proposed.

ANALYSIS OF BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAYS BY AGENCY (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code		1968 enacted	1969 estimate	1970 estimate	Increase or decrease (−)	Explanation
OTHER INDEPENDENT AGENCIES—Continued						
HISTORICAL AND MEMORIAL COMMISSION—Continued						
Summary						
Federal funds:						
(As shown in detail above)	NOA	175	25	275	250	
	Exp.	29	176	299	123	
Trust funds:						
(As shown in detail above)	Exp.	----------	1	----------	−1	
Total historical and memorial commissions:						
Total budget authority	NOA	175	25	275	250	
Total outlays	Exp.	29	177	299	122	
INDIAN CLAIMS COMMISSION						
Federal Funds						
General and special funds:						
Salaries and expenses 902	NOA	500	619	800	181	Increase is primarily to expedite the disposition of claims.
	Exp.	446	617	775	158	
INTERAGENCY COMMITTEE ON MEXICAN-AMERICAN AFFAIRS						
Federal Funds						
General and special funds:						
Salaries and expenses 908	NOA	----------	----------	510	510	The committee seeks solutions to problems of discrimination regarding the Mexican-American community.
	Exp.	−37	42	480	438	

INTERGOVERNMENTAL AGENCIES						
Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations						
Federal Funds						
General and special funds:						
Salaries and expenses.....910	NOA	510	551	575	24	Increase will provide for an internship program in intergovernmental relations.
	Exp.	464	539	556	17	
Intragovernmental funds:						
Advances and reimbursements.910	Exp.	34	15	----------	−15	
Trust Funds						
Contributions (permanent).....910	NOA	5	55	75	20	Contributions from State and local governments and private nonprofit sources support Commission activities.
	Exp.	5	50	60	10	
Summary						
Federal funds:						
(As shown in detail above).....	NOA	510	551	575	24	
	Exp.	498	554	556	2	
Trust funds:						
(As shown in detail above).....	NOA	5	55	75	20	
	Exp.	5	50	60	10	
Total Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations:						
Total budget authority....	NOA	515	606	650	44	
Total outlays.....	Exp.	503	604	616	12	

ANALYSIS OF BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAYS BY AGENCY (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code		1968 enacted	1969 estimate	1970 estimate	Increase or decrease (−)	Explanation
OTHER INDEPENDENT AGENCIES—Continued						
INTERGOVERMENTAL AGENCIES— Continued						
Appalachian Regional Commission						
Federal Funds						
General and special funds:						
Salaries and expenses 507	NOA	746	850	r 890	40	The Commission develops, plans, and coordinates comprehensive programs for regional development in Appalachia.
Reappropriation	NOA	11				
	Exp.	916	850	890	40	
Intragovernmental funds:						
Advances and reimbursements 507	Exp.	48	----------	----------	----------	
Trust Funds						
Miscellaneous trust fund accounts (permanent) 507	NOA	1,965	1,580	1,663	83	13 States pay 50% of the Commission's operating costs.
	Exp.	1,825	1,580	1,670	90	
Summary						
Federal funds:						
(As shown in detail above)	NOA	757	850	890	40	
	Exp.	964	850	890	40	
Trust funds:						
(As shown in detail above)	NOA	1,965	1,580	1,663	83	
	Exp.	1,825	1,580	1,670	90	

Deductions for offsetting receipts: Proprietary receipts from the public 500	NOA / Exp.	*−1,303*	*−770*	*−817*	*−47*	
Total trust funds	NOA	662	810	846	36	
	Exp.	522	810	853	43	
Intragovernmental transactions 500	NOA / Exp.	*−662*	*−810*	*−846*	*−36*	
Total Appalachian Regional Commission:						
Total budget authority	NOA	757	850	890	40	
Total outlays	Exp.	824	850	897	47	
Delaware River Basin Commission						
Federal Funds						
General and special funds:						
Salaries and expenses 401	NOA	45	47	47	----------	Provides for the U.S. Commissioner, his alternate, and staff.
	Exp.	45	47	47	----------	
Contribution 401	NOA	134	154	153	−1	Represents the Federal share of the Commission's annual expenses, exclusive of water quality grant from Interior.
	Exp.	134	154	153	−1	
Total Delaware River Basin Commission.	NOA	179	201	200	−1	
	Exp.	179	201	200	−1	
Interstate Commission on the Potomac River Basin						
Federal Funds						
General and special funds:						
Contribution 909	NOA	5	5	5	----------	The United States contributes $5 thousand annually for the Commission's efforts to reduce pollution.
	Exp.	5	5	5	----------	

[r] Recommended to carry out authorizing legislation to be proposed.

ANALYSIS OF BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAYS BY AGENCY (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code		1968 enacted	1969 estimate	1970 estimate	Increase or decrease (−)	Explanation
OTHER INDEPENDENT AGENCIES—Continued						
INTERGOVERNMENTAL AGENCIES—Continued						
Washington Metropolitan Area Transit Authority						
Federal Funds						
General and special funds:						
Federal contribution.....909	NOA	.....	43,772	43,173 ▪ 6,200	5,601	Increase results primarily from proposed legislation to authorize debt service grants to fund Federal share bonds issued by the interstate compact authority.
	Exp.	1,626	16,000	53,100 ▪ 6,200	43,300	
Total Washington Metropolitan Area Transit Authority.	NOA	.....	43,772	49,373	5,601	
	Exp.	1,626	16,000	59,300	43,300	
Summary						
Federal funds:						
(As shown in detail above).....	NOA	1,451	45,379	51,043	5,664	
	Exp.	3,272	17,610	60,951	43,341	
Trust funds:						
(As shown in detail above).....	NOA	1,970	1,635	1,738	103	
	Exp.	1,830	1,630	1,730	100	
Deductions for offsetting receipts:						
Proprietary receipts from the public.....500	NOA Exp.	*−1,303*	*−770*	*−817*	*−47*	
Total trust funds.....	NOA	667	865	921	56	
	Exp.	527	860	913	53	

Intragovernmental transactions..500	NOA Exp.	−662	−810	−846	−36	
Total intergovernmental agencies:‡						
Total budget authority....	NOA	1,456	45,434	51,118	5,684	
Total outlays.....	Exp.	3,137	17,660	61,018	43,358	

‡Totals for intergovernmental agencies are distributed as follows:

	1969		1970	
	NOA	Exp.	NOA	Exp.
Federal funds:				
Enacted/transmitted.....	45,379	17,610	44,843	54,751
Separate transmittal:				
(B) Proposed legislation.....	.....	.....	6,200	6,200
Total Federal funds.....	45,379	17,610	51,043	60,951
Trust funds:				
Enacted/transmitted.....	1,695	1,730	1,745	1,730
Deductions for offsetting receipts.....	−770	−770	−817	−817
Total trust funds.....	865	860	921	913
Intragovernmental transactions.....	−810	−810	−846	−846
Total intergovernmental agencies.....	45,434	17,660	51,118	61,018

INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION

Federal Funds

General and special funds:						
Salaries and expenses.....508	NOA	23,846	23,846 D 818	25,508	844	Regulatory activity will continue at the same level in 1970.
	Exp.	23,706	24,766	25,467	701	
Recoveries on loan guaranties: Repayments deposited in miscellaneous receipt accounts..508	LA NL	−570	−340	−340	.....	

B Proposed for separate transmittal under proposed legislation.
D Proposed for separate transmittal, civilian pay act supplemental.

ANALYSIS OF BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAYS BY AGENCY (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code		1968 enacted	1969 estimate	1970 estimate	Increase or decrease (−)	Explanation
OTHER INDEPENDENT AGENCIES—Continued						
INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION—Continued						
***Federal Funds*—Continued**						
Intragovernmental funds:						
Advances and reimbursements 508	Exp.	−16	----------	----------	----------	
Summary						
Federal funds:						
(As shown in detail above)	NOA	**23,846**	**24,664**	**25,508**	**844**	
	LA	**−570**	**−340**	**−340**	----------	
	Exp.	23,690	24,766	25,467	701	
	NL	−570	−340	−340	----------	
Deductions for offsetting receipts:						
Applicable receipts from the public 500	NOA, Exp.	*−79*	*−85*	*−85*	----------	
Repayments deposited in miscellaneous receipt accounts (included in detail above).	LA, NL	*(−570)*	*(−340)*	*(−340)*	----------	
Total Interstate Commerce Commission.‡	NOA	**23,767**	**24,579**	**25,423**	**844**	
	LA	**−570**	**−340**	**−340**	----------	
Total budget authority		**23,197**	**24,239**	**25,083**	**844**	
	Exp.	23,611	24,681	25,382	701	
	NL	−570	−340	−340	----------	
Total outlays		23,041	24,341	25,042	701	

‡Totals for the agency are distributed as follows:

	1969 NOA	1969 LA	1969 Exp.	1969 NL	1970 NOA	1970 LA	1970 Exp.	1970 NL
Federal funds:								
Enacted/transmitted	23,846		23,989		25,508		25,426	
Repayments		−340		−340		−340		−340
Separate transmittal:								
(D) Civilian pay	818		777				41	
Deductions for offsetting receipts	−85		−85		−85		−85	
Total Interstate Commerce Commission	24,579	−340	24,681	−340	25,423	−340	25,382	−340

NATIONAL CAPITAL PLANNING COMMISSION

Federal Funds

General and special funds:						
Salaries and expenses 909	NOA	995	1,017 D 30	1,248	201	Increase will provide additional staff to strengthen planning capability.
	Exp.	705	1,309	1,250	−59	
Land acquisition, National Capital park, parkway, and playground system 909	Exp.	21	100	3	−97	(Land acquisition continues through 1970.)
	NL		61	885	824	
Repayments deposited in miscellaneous receipt accounts 909	LA NL	*−201*	*−26*		*26*	

Trust Funds

Contributed funds (permanent) 909	NOA		100	2	−98	One-half the land acquisition cost for the George Washington Memorial Parkway is contributed by Maryland and Virginia.
	Exp.	8	100	213	113	
Advances from District of Columbia (permanent) 909	NOA	111	242	265	23	Funds are received from the District of Columbia Redevelopment Land Agency for the preparation of urban renewal plans.
	Exp.	137	242	265	23	

D Proposed for separate transmittal, civilian pay act supplemental.

ANALYSIS OF BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAYS BY AGENCY (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code		1968 enacted	1969 estimate	1970 estimate	Increase or decrease (—)	Explanation
OTHER INDEPENDENT AGENCIES—Continued						
NATIONAL CAPITAL PLANNING COMMISSION—Continued						
Summary						
Federal funds:						
(As shown in detail above)	NOA	995	1,047	1,248	201	
	LA	−201	−26	----------	26	
	Exp.	726	1,409	1,253	−156	
	NL	−201	35	885	850	
Trust funds:						
(As shown in detail above)	NOA	111	342	267	−75	
	Exp.	145	342	478	136	
Deductions for offsetting receipts:						
Proprietary receipts from the public 900	NOA, Exp.	*−111*	*−242*	*−265*	*−23*	
Total trust funds	NOA	----------	100	2	−98	
	Exp.	34	100	213	113	
Total National Capital Planning Commission.‡	NOA	995	1,147	1,250	103	
	LA	−201	−26	----------	26	
Total budget authority		794	1,121	1,250	129	
	Exp.	760	1,509	1,466	−43	
	NL	−201	35	885	850	
Total outlays		559	1,544	2,351	807	

‡Totals for the agency are distrbuted as follows:

	1969				1970		
	NOA	LA	Exp.	NL	NOA	Exp.	NL
Federal funds:							
Enacted/transmitted	1,017		1,380	61	1,248	1,252	885
Repayments		−26		−26			
Separate transmittal:							
(9) Civilian pay	30		29			1	
Total Federal funds	1,047	−26	1,409	35	1,248	1,253	885
Trust funds:							
Enacted/transmitted	342		342		267	478	
Deductions for offsetting receipts	−242		−242		−265	−265	
Total trust funds	100		100		2	213	
Total National Capital Planning Commission	1,147	−26	1,509	35	1,250	1,466	885

NATIONAL CAPITAL TRANSPORTATION AGENCY						
Federal Funds						
General and special funds:						
Consolidated expenses 909	Exp.	1,872	202		−202	(Functions of the National Capital Transportation Agency were transferred to the Washington Metropolitan Area Transit Authority.)
NATIONAL COUNCIL ON INDIAN OPPORTUNITY						
Federal Funds						
General and special funds:						
Salaries and expenses 507	NOA		100	300	200	Increase provides staff for the Council and pays expenses of non-Federal members.
	Exp.	−62	92	285	193	

ANALYSIS OF BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAYS BY AGENCY (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code		1968 enacted	1969 estimate	1970 estimate	Increase or decrease (−)	Explanation
OTHER INDEPENDENT AGENCIES—Continued						
NATIONAL FOUNDATION ON THE ARTS AND THE HUMANITIES						
Federal Funds						
General and special funds:						
Salaries and expenses.....609	NOA	11,195	10,500	14,744	2,244	Provides for grants to individuals and institutions and for administrative costs.
Indefinite.....	NOA	999	1,000	2,000		
			^ 3,000			
	Exp.	11,852	10,156	13,285	4,129	
			^ 1,000	^ 2,000		
Trust Funds						
Gifts and donations (permanent).....609	NOA	756	4,244	2,000	−2,244	Donations are accepted to support the purposes of the Foundation.
	Exp.	756	4,244	2,000	−2,244	
Summary						
Federal funds:						
(As shown in detail above).....	NOA	12,194	14,500	16,744	2,244	
	Exp.	11,852	11,156	15,285	4,129	
Deductions for offsetting receipts:						
Proprietary receipts from the public.....850	NOA	−5	.....	.....	.....	
	Exp.					
Total Federal funds.....	NOA	12,189	14,500	16,744	2,244	
	Exp.	11,847	11,156	15,285	4,129	

Trust funds:						
(As shown in detail above)	NOA	756	4,244	2,000	−2,244	
	Exp.	756	4,244	2,000	−2,244	
Total National Foundation on the Arts and the Humanities:‡						
Total budget authority	NOA	12,945	18,744	18,744	----------	
Total outlays	Exp.	12,603	15,400	17,285	1,885	

‡Totals for the agency are distributed as follows:

	1969		1970	
	NOA	*Exp.*	*NOA*	*Exp.*
Federal funds:				
Enacted/transmitted	11,500	10,156	16,744	13,285
Separate transmittal:				
(A) Existing legislation	3,000	1,000	----------	2,000
Total Federal funds	14,500	11,156	16,744	15,285
Trust funds:				
Enacted/transmitted	4,244	4,244	2,000	2,000
Total National Foundation on the Arts and the Humanities	18,744	15,400	18,744	17,285

NATIONAL LABOR RELATIONS BOARD

Federal Funds

General and special funds:						
Salaries and expenses 609	NOA	32,230	35,067 D 601	37,230	1,562	Estimate is based on increased case workload.
	Exp.	31,863	35,312	36,850	1,538	

A Proposed for separate transmittal under existing legislation, other than pay supplemental.
D Proposed for separate transmittal, civilian pay act supplemental.

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ANALYSIS OF BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAYS BY AGENCY (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code		1968 enacted	1969 estimate	1970 estimate	Increase or decrease (−)	Explanation
OTHER INDEPENDENT AGENCIES—Continued						
NATIONAL LABOR RELATIONS BOARD—Continued						
Summary						
Federal funds:						
(As shown in detail above)	NOA	32,230	35,668	37,230	1,562	
	Exp.	31,863	35,312	36,850	1,538	
Deductions for offsetting receipts:						
Proprietary receipts from the public 600	NOA	−20	−54	−83	−29	
	Exp.					
Total National Labor Relations Board: ‡						
Total budget authority	NOA	32,210	35,614	37,147	1,533	
Total outlays	Exp.	31,843	35,258	36,767	1,509	

‡Totals for the agency are distributed as follows:

	1969 NOA	1969 Exp.	1970 NOA	1970 Exp.
Federal funds:				
Enacted/transmitted	35,067	34,729	37,230	36,832
Separate transmittal:				
(D) Civilian pay	601	583	----------	18
Deductions for offsetting receipts	−54	−54	−83	−83
Total National Labor Relations Board	35,614	35,258	37,147	36,767

NATIONAL MEDIATION BOARD						
Federal Funds						
General and special funds:						
Salaries and expenses.....609	NOA	2,148	2,492	2,226	−266	Maintains present mediation effort in the railroad and airline industries.
	Exp.	2,014	2,173	2,226	53	
NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION						
Federal Funds						
General and special funds:						
Salaries and expenses.....605	NOA	495,000	399,996	497,000	97,004	Increase is for additional grants and for the International Biological and Global Atmospheric Research programs.
	Exp.	448,574	480,000	499,000	19,000	
Scientific activities (special foreign currency program)....605	NOA	.....	.....	3,000	3,000	Excess foreign currencies will be used for scientific translation, research, and educational purposes.
	Exp.	.....	.....	1,000	1,000	
Intragovernmental funds:						
Advances and reimbursements.605	Exp.	17	.....	.....	.....	
Trust Funds						
Donations (permanent).....605	NOA	2	1	1	.....	Donations are used for the general purposes of the Foundation.
	Exp.	1	1	1	.....	
Summary						
Federal funds:						
(As shown in detail above).....	NOA	495,000	399,996	500,000	100,004	
	Exp.	448,591	480,000	500,000	20,000	
Deductions for offsetting receipts:						
Proprietary receipts from the public.....600	NOA / Exp.	*−3,506*	*−1,050*	*−1,050*	.....	
Total Federal funds.....	NOA	491,494	398,946	498,950	100,004	
	Exp.	445,085	478,950	498,950	20,000	

ANALYSIS OF BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAYS BY AGENCY (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code		1968 enacted	1969 estimate	1970 estimate	Increase or decrease (−)	Explanation
OTHER INDEPENDENT AGENCIES—Continued						
NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION—Con.						
Summary—Continued						
Trust funds:						
(As shown in detail above)	NOA	2	1	1	----------	
	Exp.	1	1	1	----------	
Total National Science Foundation:						
Total budget authority	NOA	491,496	398,947	498,951	100,004	
Total outlays	Exp.	445,086	478,951	498,951	20,000	
PRESIDENT'S COMMITTEE ON CONSUMER INTERESTS						
Federal Funds						
General and special funds:						
Salaries and expenses 609	NOA	345	421	550	129	Increase needed to maintain same level of operations in 1970.
	Exp.	355	392	520	128	
Intragovernmental funds:						
Advances and reimbursements 609	Exp.	2	----------	----------	----------	
Total President's Committee on Consumer Interests.	NOA	345	421	550	129	
	Exp.	357	392	520	128	

PRESIDENT'S COUNCIL ON YOUTH OPPORTUNITY						
Federal Funds						
General and special funds:						
Salaries and expenses.....609	NOA	.....	.....	357	357	Estimate provides for coordinating youth activities with emphasis on summer programs.
	Exp.	−162	181	330	149	
RAILROAD RETIREMENT BOARD						
Federal Funds						
General and special funds:						
Payment for military service credits.....653	NOA	17,839	18,446	19,206	760	Provides for 6th of 10 installments to pay the retirement account for military service of railroad workers.
	Exp.	17,839	18,446	19,206	760	
Trust Funds						
Limitation on salaries and expenses.		(14,150)	(14,490) [D] (516)	(15,172)	(166)	Provides for expenses of processing retirement, disability, and survivor claims and maintaining records of earnings and benefits.
Railroad retirement account (permanent).....652	NOA	1,502,164	1,664,722	1,614,006 [B] 23,000	−27,716	The Railroad Retirement System combines social insurance and staff retirement for workers in the railroad industry. Higher tax receipts result from increases in average earnings which more than offset declining work force (dollars in millions):
	LA	−64,000	−50,000	.....	50,000	
Receipts appropriated:						
(Employment taxes).....		(820,494)	(983,928)	(957,000) [B] (23,000)	(−3,928)	
(Interest on investments).....		(178,269)	(172,915)	(175,000)	(2,085)	
Financial interchange to transfer equivalent taxes to:						
(OASI trust fund).....		(437,634)	(468,000)	(505,000)	(37,000)	
(Federal disability insurance trust fund.)		(20,410)	(18,000)	(13,000)	(−5,000)	Legislation proposed to increase Social Security benefits will result in some increases in Railroad Retirement benefits under existing minimum guaranty provisions. Accompanying increases in Social Security taxes will automatically increase Railroad Retirement taxes.
(Transfer of premiums to Federal hospital insurance trust fund.)		(−43,613)	(−52,567)	(−60,200)	(−7,633)	
(Payment for military service credits.)		(17,839)	(18,446)	(19,206)	(760)	
(Other).....		(7,130)	(6,000)	(5,000)	(−1,000)	

	Work force	*Tax receipts*
1968.....	895,000	$820.5
1969.....	860,000	936.0
1970.....	820,000	957.0

[B] Proposed for separate transmittal under proposed legislation.
[D] Proposed for separate transmittal, civilian pay act supplemental.

ANALYSIS OF BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAYS BY AGENCY (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code		1968 enacted	1969 estimate	1970 estimate	Increase or decrease (−)	Explanation
OTHER INDEPENDENT AGENCIES—Continued						
RAILROAD RETIREMENT BOARD—Con.						
Trust Funds—Continued						
Railroad retirement account—Continued						
Expenditures and net lending..652	Exp.	1,401,525	1,542,022	1,567,972 ▪ 19,000	44,950	(Expenditure rises in 1970 are due to additions to the rolls and a gradual increase in average benefits as newer retirees' benefits are computed on higher wage history. The number receiving monthly benefits at the end of each year is as follows (in thousands):
	NL	−64,000	−50,000		50,000	
(Benefit payments)		(1,387,711)	(1,527,000)	(1,553,000) ▪ (19,000)	(45,000)	
(Administrative expenses)		(13,800)	(15,006)	(15,172)	(166)	
(Purchase of non-Federal securities.)		(−64,000)	(−50,000)		(50,000)	
(Other)		(13)	(16)	(−200)	(−216)	
Summary						
Federal funds:						
(As shown in detail above)	NOA	**17,839**	**18,446**	**19,206**	**760**	
	Exp.	17,839	18,446	19,206	760	
Deductions for offsetting receipts:						
Proprietary receipts from the public.....650	NOA Exp.	−1				
Total Federal funds	NOA	**17,838**	**18,446**	**19,206**	**760**	
	Exp.	17,838	18,446	19,206	760	

	1968 actual	1969 estimate	1970 estimate
Retired individuals	542	542	541
Disabled	99	99	99
Survivors	315	320	325
Supplemental annuities	34	49	62
Total	990	1,010	1,027)

Trust funds:					
(As shown in detail above)	NOA	1,502,164	1,664,722	1,637,006	−27,716
	LA	−64,000	−50,000	----------	50,000
	Exp.	1,401,525	1,542,022	1,586,972	44,950
	NL	−64,000	−50,000	----------	50,000
Deductions for offsetting receipts: Proprietary receipts from the public 850	NOA, Exp.	*−4,049*	*−3,100*	----------	*3,100*
Total trust funds	NOA	1,498,115	1,661,622	1,637,006	−24,616
	LA	−64,000	−50,000	----------	50,000
	Exp.	1,397,476	1,538,922	1,586,972	48,050
	NL	−64,000	−50,000	----------	50,000
Intragovernmental transactions 650	NOA, Exp.	*−17,839*	*−18,446*	*−19,206*	*−760*
Total Railroad Retirement Board. ‡	NOA	1,498,114	1,661,622	1,637,006	−24,616
	LA	−64,000	−50,000	----------	50,000
Total budget authority		1,434,114	1,611,622	1,637,006	25,384
	Exp.	1,397,475	1,538,922	1,586,972	48,050
	NL	−64,000	−50,000	----------	50,000
Total outlays		1,333,475	1,488,922	1,586,972	98,050

‡ Totals for the agency are distributed as follows:

	1969				*1970*	
	NOA	*LA*	*Exp.*	*NL*	*NOA*	*Exp.*
Federal funds:						
Enacted/transmitted	18,446	----------	18,446	----------	19,206	19,206
Trust funds:						
Enacted/transmitted	1,664,722	−50,000	1,542,183	−50,000	1,614,006	1,567,972
Separate transmittal:						
(#) Proposed legislation	----------	----------	----------	----------	23,000	19,000
Deductions for offsetting receipts	−3,100	----------	−3,100	----------	----------	----------
Total trust funds	1,661,622	−50,000	1,538,922	−50,000	1,637,006	1,586,972
Intragovernmental transactions	−18,446	----------	−18,446	----------	−19,206	−19,206
Total Railroad Retirement Board	1,661,622	−50,000	1,538,922	−50,000	1,637,006	1,586,972

Proposed for separate transmittal under proposed legislation.

ANALYSIS OF BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAYS BY AGENCY (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code		1968 enacted	1969 estimate	1970 estimate	Increase or decrease (−)	Explanation
OTHER INDEPENDENT AGENCIES—Continued						
RENEGOTIATION BOARD						
Federal Funds						
General and special funds:						
Salaries and expenses.....904	NOA	2,651	3,000 [a] 140	4,140	1,000	Estimate due to processing review of contract filings which have increased because of procurement for Vietnam.
	Exp.	2,640	3,120	3,960	840	
Total Renegotiation Board‡...	NOA	2,651	3,140	4,140	1,000	
	Exp.	2,640	3,120	3,960	840	

‡ Totals for the agency are distributed as follows:

	1969 NOA	1969 Exp.	1970 NOA	1970 Exp.
Federal funds:				
Enacted/transmitted.....	3,000	2,990	4,140	3,950
Separate transmittal:				
(a) Civilian pay.....	140	130	.....	10
Total Renegotiation Board.....	3,140	3,120	4,140	3,960

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION						
Federal Funds						
General and special funds:						
Salaries and expenses.....508	NOA	17,730	18,030 [a] 670	20,116	1,416	Increase provides for rising workload and completion of a special study on institutional investment.
	Exp.	17,642	18,542	20,020	1,478	

Summary

Federal funds:					
(As shown in detail above)	NOA	17,730	18,700	20,116	1,416
	Exp.	17,642	18,542	20,020	1,478
Deductions for offsetting receipts:					
Proprietary receipts from the public 500	NOA / Exp.	−3	−4	−4	
Total Securities and Exchange Commission: ‡					
Total budget authority	NOA	17,727	18,696	20,112	1,416
Total outlays	Exp.	17,639	18,538	20,016	1,478

‡Totals for the agency are distributed as follows:

	1969		1970	
	NOA	*Exp.*	*NOA*	*Exp.*
Federal funds:				
Enacted/transmitted	18,030	17,902	20,116	19,990
Separate transmittal:				
(D) Civilian pay	670	640		30
Deductions for offsetting receipts	−4	−4	−4	−4
Total Securities and Exchange Commission	18,696	18,538	20,112	20,016

SELECTIVE SERVICE SYSTEM

Federal Funds

General and special funds:						
Salaries and expenses 059	NOA	63,949	63,378 A 1,000 D 1,798 E 341	69,726	3,209	1969 supplemental is for higher administrative costs due to increased induction calls now estimated at 260,000. 1970 increase is for higher draft calls and additional inductee travel costs.
	Exp.	56,767	69,089 A 1,000	69,700	−389	

A Proposed for separate transmittal under existing legislation, other than pay supplemental.
D Proposed for separate transmittal, civilian pay act supplemental.
E Proposed for separate transmittal, military pay act supplemental.

ANALYSIS OF BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAYS BY AGENCY (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code		1968 enacted	1969 estimate	1970 estimate	Increase or decrease (−)	Explanation
OTHER INDEPENDENT AGENCIES—Continued						
SELECTIVE SERVICE SYSTEM—Con.						
Summary						
Federal funds:						
(As shown in detail above)	NOA	63,949	66,517	69,726	3,209	
	Exp.	56,767	70,089	69,700	−389	
Deductions for offsetting receipts:						
Proprietary receipts from the public 059	NOA	−2	−3	−3		
	Exp.					
Total Selective Service System:‡						
Total budget authority	NOA	63,947	66,514	69,723	3,209	
Total outlays	Exp.	56,765	70,086	69,697	−389	

‡Totals for the agency are distributed as follows:

	1969		1970	
	NOA	*Exp.*	*NOA*	*Exp.*
Federal funds:				
Enacted/transmitted	63,378	67,113	69,726	69,537
Separate transmittal:				
(A) Existing legislation	1,000	1,000		
(D) Civilian pay	1,798	1,662		136
(E) Military pay	341	314		27
Deductions for offsetting receipts	−3	−3	−3	−3
Total Selective Service System	66,514	70,086	69,723	69,697

SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION

Federal Funds

General and special funds:						
Salaries and expenses 506	NOA	9,900	11,200 [b] 418	[11] 17,000	5,382	Increase is due primarily to management and technical assistance grant program.
	Exp.	11,034	10,416	14,524	4,108	
Payment of participation sales insufficiencies 506	NOA	769	79	----------	−79	
Public enterprise funds:						
Business loan and investment fund: 506	LA	----------	----------	25,000	25,000	Program level will increase 26%, primarily due to increased use of authority to guarantee loans made by private banks.
Authorization to spend debt receipts.	LA	150,000	----------	----------		
Participation sales insufficiencies.	NOA	581	1,935	1,757	107	
Permanent, indefinite	NOA	2,666	4,726	5,011		
	Exp.	80,689	57,216	52,956	−4,260	
	NL	111,912	−17,023	−44,893	−27,870	
Disaster loan fund: 506						
Participation sales insufficiencies (permanent, indefinite)	NOA	1,995	4,075	3,772	−303	Program level is estimated at $50 million in 1969 and 1970.
	Exp.	17,870	13,432	11,933	−1,499	
	NL	63,835	1,000	−700	−1,700	
Lease guarantees revolving fund 506	Exp.	−28	458	−3,525	−3,983	(In 1970, an estimated 900 leases will be guaranteed.)
Intragovernmental funds:						
Advances and reimbursements 506	Exp.	−973	22	----------	−22	

[b] Proposed for separate transmittal, civilian pay act supplemental.
[11] Includes $5,000 thousand recommended to carry out authorizing legislation to be proposed.

ANALYSIS OF BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAYS BY AGENCY (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code		1968 enacted	1969 estimate	1970 estimate	Increase or decrease (−)	Explanation
OTHER INDEPENDENT AGENCIES—Continued						
SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION—Continued						
Summary						
Federal funds:						
(As shown in detail above)	NOA	15,910	22,433	27,540	5,107	
	LA	150,000	----------	25,000	25,000	
	Exp.	108,592	81,544	75,888	−5,656	
	NL	175,747	−16,023	−45,593	−29,570	
Deductions for offsetting receipts:						
Proprietary receipts from the public 800	NOA	−3	----------	----------	----------	
	Exp.					
Total Small Business Administration.‡	NOA	15,907	22,433	27,540	5,107	
	LA	150,000	----------	25,000	25,000	
Total budget authority		165,907	22,433	52,540	30,107	
	Exp.	108,589	81,544	75,888	−5,656	
	NL	175,747	−16,023	−45,593	−29,570	
Total outlays		284,336	65,521	30,295	−35,226	

‡ Totals for the agency are distributed as follows:

	1969			1970			
	NOA	*Exp.*	*NL*	*NOA*	*LA*	*Exp.*	*NL*
Federal funds:							
Enacted/transmitted	22,015	81,143	−16,023	27,540	25,000	75,871	−45,593
Separate transmittal:							
(b) Civilian pay	418	401	----------	----------	----------	17	----------
Total Small Business Administration	22,433	81,544	−16,023	27,540	25,000	75,888	−45,593

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

Federal Funds

General and special funds:						
Salaries and expenses.....609	NOA	24,340	25,643 D 695	28,955	2,617	Provides primarily for strengthening efforts in environmental biology, collection management and data availability, and public exhibit and education services.
	Exp.	24,424	26,098	28,769	2,671	
Museum programs and related research (special foreign currency program).....609	NOA	2,316	2,316	4,500	2,184	Excess foreign currencies are granted to American institutions for anthropological, archeological, biological, and other research and museum-related programs.
	Exp.	1,638	3,000	3,629	629	
Construction and improvements, National Zoological Park...609	NOA	400	300	600	300	Provides for air pollution control and repairs on existing facilities.
	Exp	238	1,486	2,000	514	
Restoration and renovation of buildings.....609	NOA	1,125	400	755	355	Provides for improved laboratory facilities, and renovation and improvements to existing buildings.
	Exp.	1,454	2,588	2,100	−488	
Construction.....609	NOA	803	2,000	200	−13,997	1969 contract authorization provides for construction of the Joseph H. Hirshhorn Museum and Sculpture Garden including relocation of the Armed Forces Institute of Pathology.
Contract authorization.....	NOA	.....	12,197	.....		
Liquidation of contract authorization.		.....	.....	(6,000)	(6,000)	
	Exp.	218	1,500	7,284	5,784	
Miscellaneous appropriations..609	Exp.	671	431	313	−118	(Continues building projects underway.)
Salaries and expenses, National Gallery of Art.....609	NOA	3,082	3,200 D 59	3,424	165	Increase provides mainly for additional pay costs and workload requirements.
	Exp.	3,038	3,250	3,410	160	
The John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts.....609	Exp.	9,754	15,447	929	−14,518	(Construction of the Center is in progress.)
Intragovernmental funds:						
Advances and reimbursements, Smithsonian Institution....609	Exp.	20	5	5	.....	

D Proposed for separate transmittal, civilian pay act supplemental.

ANALYSIS OF BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAYS BY AGENCY (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code		1968 enacted	1969 estimate	1970 estimate	Increase or decrease (−)	Explanation
OTHER INDEPENDENT AGENCIES—Continued						
SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION—Continued						
Trust Funds						
Smithsonian Institution trust funds (permanent) 609	NOA	2,325	2,608	2,734	126	The District of Columbia advances funds for operation of the National Zoological Park.
	Exp.	2,319	2,555	2,734	179	
Summary						
Federal funds:						
(As shown in detail above)	NOA	32,066	46,810	38,434	−8,376	
	Exp.	41,456	53,805	48,439	−5,366	
Deductions for offsetting receipts:						
Proprietary receipts from the public 600	NOA / Exp.	*−2,303*	*−2,578*	*−2,704*	*−126*	
Total Federal funds	NOA	29,763	44,232	35,730	−8,502	
	Exp.	39,153	51,227	45,735	−5,492	
Trust funds:						
(As shown in detail above)	NOA	2,325	2,608	2,734	126	
	Exp.	2,319	2,555	2,734	179	
Total Smithsonian Institution:‡						
Total budget authority	NOA	32,088	46,840	38,464	−8,376	
Total outlays	Exp.	41,470	53,782	48,469	−5,313	

‡Totals for the agency are distributed as follows:

	1969 NOA	1969 Exp.	1970 NOA	1970 Exp.
Federal funds:				
Enacted/transmitted	46,056	53,074	38,434	48,416
Separate transmittal:				
(b) Civilian pay	754	731	----------	23
Deductions for offsetting receipts	−2,578	−2,578	−2,704	−2,704
Total Federal funds	44,232	51,227	35,730	45,735
Trust funds:				
Enacted/transmitted	2,608	2,555	2,734	2,734
Total Smithsonian Institution	46,840	53,782	38,464	48,469

SUBVERSIVE ACTIVITIES CONTROL BOARD

Federal Funds

General and special funds:						
Salaries and expenses 908	NOA	295	344	365	21	Increase will permit continuation of current program level.
	Exp.	248	340	365	25	

TARIFF COMMISSION

Federal Funds

General and special funds:						
Salaries and expenses 151	NOA	3,739	3,850	3,950	100	Provides for increased personnel costs and automatic data processing contracts.
	Exp.	3,694	3,922	3,970	48	

ANALYSIS OF BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAYS BY AGENCY (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code		1968 enacted	1969 estimate	1970 estimate	Increase or decrease (−)	Explanation
OTHER INDEPENDENT AGENCIES—Continued						
TAX COURT OF THE UNITED STATES						
Federal Funds						
General and special funds:						
Salaries and expenses.....904	NOA	2,407	2,477 p 3	2,510	30	Increase provides for full-year cost of judge and staff added to court in 1969.
	Exp.	2,292	2,467	2,501	34	
Trust Funds						
Tax Court judges survivors annuity fund (permanent).....904	NOA	36	36	35	−1	Judges pay 3% and the Government pays the remainder to finance survivors annuity system.
	Exp.	12	20	20	.....	
Summary						
Federal funds:						
(As shown in detail above).....	NOA	2,407	2,480	2,510	30	
	Exp.	2,292	2,467	2,501	34	
Trust funds:						
(As shown in detail above).....	NOA	36	36	35	−1	
	Exp.	12	20	20	.....	
Total Tax Court of the United States:‡						
Total budget authority....	NOA	2,443	2,516	2,545	29	
Total outlays.....	Exp.	2,304	2,487	2,521	34	

‡Totals for the agency are distributed as follows:

	1969 NOA	1969 Exp.	1970 NOA	1970 Exp.
Federal funds:				
Enacted/transmitted	2,477	2,464	2,510	2,501
Separate transmittal:				
(p) Civilian pay	3	3	----------	----------
Deductions for offsetting receipts	----------	----------	----------	----------
Total Federal funds	2,480	2,467	2,510	2,501
Trust funds:				
Enacted/transmitted	36	20	35	20
Total Tax Court of the United States	2,516	2,487	2,545	2,521

TEMPORARY STUDY COMMISSIONS

Federal Funds

General and special funds:						
Atlantic-Pacific Interoceanic Canal Study Commission: Salaries and expenses 502	NOA	6,100	4,900	1,337	−3,563	Decrease reflects reduced activities and completion of report by December 1970.
	Exp.	6,747	6,231	1,796	−4,435	
Commission on Executive, Legislative, and Judicial Salaries: Salaries and expenses 906	NOA	----------	100	----------	−100	The quadrennial commission has completed its work for the current year and reported to the President.
	Exp.	----------	50	----------	−50	
Commission on Obscenity and Pornography: Salaries and expenses 903	NOA	----------	643	1,227	584	Increase is to complete necessary contract research.
	Exp.	----------	480	1,258	778	
Commission on Political Activity of Government Personnel: Salaries and expenses 906	NOA	25	----------	----------	----------	(The Commission expired Dec. 31, 1967.)
	Exp.	146	2	----------	−2	
Commission on Revision of the Criminal Laws of the District of Columbia: Salaries and expenses 909	NOA	----------	----------	150	150	Commission is to recommend a revised code of criminal law and procedure for the District of Columbia.
	Exp.	----------	----------	120	120	

p Proposed for separate transmittal, civilian pay act supplemental.

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ANALYSIS OF BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAYS BY AGENCY (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code		1968 enacted	1969 estimate	1970 estimate	Increase or decrease (−)	Explanation
OTHER INDEPENDENT AGENCIES—Continued						
TEMPORARY STUDY COMMISSIONS—Continued						
***Federal Funds*—Continued**						
General and special funds—Continued						
Joint Commission on the Coinage: Salaries and expenses..904	Exp.	89	104	7	−97	(Established in 1967 to consider those matters relevant to maintenance of an adequate and stable coinage system.)
National Advisory Commission on Food and Fiber: Expenses.....355	NOA	175	.....	.....	.....	(The Commission submitted its report to the President in July 1967.)
		190	1	.....	−1	
National Commission on Fire Prevention and Control: Salaries and expenses.....506	NOA	.....	.....	500	500	Provides funding for the expenses of the Commission and its staff to make a 2-year study of ways to reduce fire losses.
	Exp.	.....	.....	140	140	
National Commission on Product Safety: Salaries and expenses.....506	NOA	.....	500	1,475	950	The Commission will complete its study of hazardous household products in 1970.
			[p] 25			
	Exp.	.....	500	1,275	775	
Intragovernmental funds: Advances and reimbursements..506	Exp.	−26	26	.....	−26	
Total National Commission on Product Safety.	NOA	.....	525	1,475	950	
	Exp.	−26	526	1,275	749	

General and special funds:						
National Commission on Reform of Federal Criminal Laws: Salaries and expenses.....908	NOA Exp.	137 166	250 235	‖300 290	50 55	Increase provides for review and printing of proposed revision of Federal Criminal Code.
National Visitor Center Study Commission.....909	Exp.	10	.....	.....	.....	(The Commission submitted its report in September 1967.)
National Water Commission: Salaries and expenses.....401	NOA Exp.	.....	150 140	1,100 950	950 810	Provides for additional personnel and first full-year costs for Commission operations.
President's Commissions on Law Enforcement and the Administration of Justice and on Crime in the District of Columbia: Salaries and expenses.....908	Exp.	39	.....	.....	.....	(These Commissions completed their work in 1967.)
Public Land Law Review Commission: Salaries and expenses 402	NOA Exp.	3,060 1,170	944 2,470	922 2,100	−22 −370	Commission will submit its report to the President and to the Congress by June 30, 1970.
Select Commission on Western Hemisphere Immigration: Salaries and expenses.....908	Exp.	123	30	.....	−30	(The Commission submitted its final report to the President and the Congress in 1968.)
Total temporary study commissions:‡						
Total budget authority....	NOA	9,496	7,512	7,011	−501	
Total outlays.....	Exp.	8,654	10,269	7,936	−2,333	

‡Totals for temporary study commissions are distributed as follows:

	1969		1970	
	NOA	*Exp.*	*NOA*	*Exp.*
Federal funds:				
Enacted/transmitted.....	7,487	10,247	7,011	7,933
Separate transmittal:				
(D) Civilian pay.....	25	22	.....	3
Deductions for offsetting receipts.....				
Total temporary study commissions.....	7,512	10,269	7,011	7,936

D Proposed for separate transmittal, civilian pay act supplemental.
‖ Includes $260 thousand recommended to carry out authorizing legislation to be proposed.

ANALYSIS OF BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAYS BY AGENCY (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code		1968 enacted	1969 estimate	1970 estimate	Increase or decrease (−)	Explanation
OTHER INDEPENDENT AGENCIES—Continued						
TENNESSEE VALLEY AUTHORITY						
Federal Funds						
Public enterprise funds:						
Tennessee Valley Authority fund: 401						
Power proceeds and borrowings	Exp.	70,700	122,000	172,000	50,000	(Power revenue of $461 million, together with a net of $250 million of borrowing, will be used to finance a higher level power program.)
Appropriations and nonpower proceeds	NOA	61,000	50,250	55,750	5,500	Increase provides for beginning construction of demonstration fertilizer plant and a new multipurpose project.
	Exp.	66,125	55,500	57,500	2,000	
Summary						
Federal funds:						
(As shown in detail above)	NOA	61,000	50,250	55,750	5,500	
	Exp.	136,825	177,500	229,500	52,000	
Deductions for offsetting receipts:						
Proprietary receipts from the public 400	NOA / Exp.	−87	−92	−68	24	
Total Tennessee Valley Authority:						
Total budget authority	NOA	60,913	50,158	55,682	5,524	
Total outlays	Exp.	136,738	177,408	229,432	52,024	

UNITED STATES INFORMATION AGENCY						
Federal Funds						
General and special funds:						
Salaries and expenses.....153	NOA	154,999	159,952 [D] 4,367	165,350	1,031	Requested amount will fund nondiscretionary increases.
	Exp.	155,857	162,826	164,483	1,657	
Salaries and expenses (special foreign currency program)....153	NOA	8,604	9,250	11,100	1,850	Excess foreign currencies are used to supplement the preceding appropriation to pay local expenses.
	Exp.	10,182	10,403	10,880	477	
Special international exhibitions.....153	NOA	12,016	3,500	2,850	−650	Reduced dollar level in 1970 results in fewer and smaller exhibits.
	Exp.	4,441	3,771	8,320	4,549	
Special international exhibitions (special foreign currency program).....153	NOA	387	428	.....	−428	Excess foreign currencies supplement the preceding appropriation and are used to pay local expenses.
	Exp.	291	293	202	−91	
Acquisition and construction of radio facilities.....153	NOA	18,200	.....	.....	.....	(Continuing outlays relate primarily to transmitting facility in Greece now under construction.)
	Exp.	16,362	13,707	10,809	−2,898	
Public enterprise funds:						
Informational media guarantee fund.....153	Exp.	−273	−7	.....	7	(Program being phased out.)
Trust Funds						
United States Information Agency trust funds (permanent).....153	NOA	214	24	34	10	Funds are primarily contributions for exhibits.
	Exp.	218	61	37	−24	

[D] Proposed for separate transmittal, civilian pay act supplemental.

ANALYSIS OF BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAYS BY AGENCY (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code		1968 enacted	1969 estimate	1970 estimate	Increase or decrease (−)	Explanation
OTHER INDEPENDENT AGENCIES—Continued						
UNITED STATES INFORMATION AGENCY—Continued						
Summary						
Federal funds:						
(As shown in detail above)	NOA	194,206	177,497	179,300	1,803	
	Exp.	186,858	190,993	194,694	3,701	
Deductions for offsetting receipts:						
Proprietary receipts from the public 150	NOA / Exp.	−557	−357	−357	----------	
Total Federal funds	NOA	193,649	177,140	178,943	1,803	
	Exp.	186,301	190,636	194,337	3,701	
Trust funds:						
(As shown in detail above)	NOA	214	24	34	10	
	Exp.	218	61	37	−24	
Deductions for offsetting receipts:						
Proprietary receipts from the public 150	NOA / Exp.	−202	−14	−24	−10	
Total trust funds	NOA	12	10	10	----------	
	Exp.	16	47	13	−34	
Total United States Information Agency:‡						
Total budget authority	NOA	193,661	177,150	178,953	1,803	
Total outlays	Exp.	186,317	190,683	194,350	3,667	

‡ Totals for the agency are distributed as follows:

	1969 NOA	1969 Exp.	1970 NOA	1970 Exp.
Federal funds:				
Enacted/transmitted	173,130	186,774	179,300	194,546
Separate transmittal:				
(9) Civilian pay	4,367	4,219	----------	148
Deductions for offsetting receipts	−357	−357	−357	−357
Total Federal funds	177,140	190,636	178,943	194,337
Trust funds:				
Enacted/transmitted	24	61	34	37
Deductions for offsetting receipts	−14	−14	−24	−24
Total trust funds	10	47	10	13
Total United States Information Agency	177,150	190,683	178,953	194,350

U.S. SECTION OF THE UNITED STATES-MEXICO COMMISSION FOR BORDER DEVELOPMENT AND FRIENDSHIP

Federal Funds

General and special funds:						
Salaries and expenses	152	NOA	----------	----------	1,500	1,500
		Exp.	−91	82	1,200	1,118

This binational commission was established in 1966 to improve socioeconomic conditions along the United States-Mexican border.

WATER RESOURCES COUNCIL

Federal Funds

General and special funds:						
Water resources planning	401	NOA	3,540	3,622	3,835	213
		Exp.	2,732	3,410	3,835	425
Intragovernmental funds:						
Advances and reimbursements	401	Exp.	−30	30	----------	−30

Provides for additional personnel and 2 new commissions for three-quarters of a year.

ANALYSIS OF BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAYS BY AGENCY (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code		1968 enacted	1969 estimate	1970 estimate	Increase or decrease (−)	Explanation
OTHER INDEPENDENT AGENCIES—Continued						
WATER RESOURCES COUNCIL—Con.						
Trust Funds						
River basin commissions (permanent) 401	NOA	645	968	1,415	447	Provides for increase in contributions to existing commissions and establishment of 2 new commissions.
	Exp.	214	1,074	1,473	399	
Summary						
Federal funds:						
(As shown in detail above)	NOA	3,540	3,622	3,835	213	
	Exp.	2,702	3,440	3,835	395	
Trust funds:						
(As shown in detail above)	NOA	645	968	1,415	447	
	Exp.	214	1,074	1,473	399	
Deductions for offsetting receipts:						
Proprietary receipts from the public 400	NOA / Exp.	*−323*	*−462*	*−765*	*−303*	
Total trust funds	NOA	322	506	650	144	
	Exp.	−109	612	708	96	
Intragovernmental transactions 400	NOA / Exp.	*−323*	*−506*	*−650*	*−144*	
Total Water Resources Council:						
Total budget authority	NOA	3,540	3,622	3,835	213	
Total outlays	Exp.	2,271	3,546	3,893	347	

SUMMARY

Federal funds:					
(As shown in detail above)	NOA	**1,372,438**	**1,338,622**	**1,496,049**	**157,427**
	LA	**629,278**	**646,598**	**113,197**	**−533,401**
	Exp.	1,106,757	1,068,220	1,264,479	196,259
	NL	1,099,131	321,389	242,030	−79,359
Deductions for offsetting receipts:					
Proprietary receipts from the public 059	NOA, Exp.	*−2*	*−3*	*−3*	----------
150	NOA, Exp.	*−558*	*−357*	*−357*	----------
350	NOA, Exp.	*−2*	*−43,839*	*−1*	*43,838*
400	NOA, Exp.	*−100*	*−104*	*−80*	*24*
500	NOA, Exp.	*−181*	*−120*	*−120*	----------
600	NOA, Exp.	*−5,829*	*−3,682*	*−3,837*	*−155*
650	NOA, Exp.	*−1*	----------	----------	----------
800	NOA, Exp.	*−16*	*−1*	*−1*	----------
850	NOA, Exp.	*−87*	*−134*	*−117*	*17*
900	NOA, Exp.	*−13*	*−1*	*−1*	----------
Repayments deposited in miscellaneous receipt accounts (included in detail above).	LA, NL	*(−39,560)*	*(−43,490)*	*(−44,155)*	*(−665)*
Total Federal funds	NOA	**1,365,649**	**1,290,381**	**1,491,532**	**201,151**
	LA	**629,278**	**646,598**	**113,197**	**−533,401**
	Exp.	1,099,968	1,019,979	1,259,962	239,983
	NL	1,099,131	321,389	242,030	−79,359

ANALYSIS OF BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAYS BY AGENCY (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code		1968 enacted	1969 estimate	1970 estimate	Increase or decrease (−)	Explanation
OTHER INDEPENDENT AGENCIES—Continued						
SUMMARY—Continued						
Trust funds:						
(As shown in detail above)	NOA	**4,462,068**	**6,037,558**	**5,636,297**	**−401,261**	
	LA	**3,477,085**	**−644,605**	----------	**644,605**	
	Exp.	3,180,105	3,438,735	3,703,013	264,278	
	NL	983,285	−684,600	----------	684,600	
Deductions for offsetting receipts:						
Interfund transactions 652	NOA / Exp.	*−706*	*−10,639*	*−912*	*9,727*	
Proprietary receipts from the public 150	NOA / Exp.	*−202*	*−14*	*−24*	*−10*	
400	NOA / Exp.	*−323*	*−462*	*−765*	*−303*	
500	NOA / Exp.	*−1,303*	*−810*	*−846*	*−36*	
850	NOA / Exp.	*−7,716*	*−39,136*	*−3,006*	*36,130*	
900	NOA / Exp.	*−111*	*−242*	*−265*	*−23*	
Total trust funds	NOA	**4,451,707**	**5,986,255**	**5,630,479**	**−355,776**	
	LA	**3,477,085**	**−644,605**	----------	**644,605**	
	Exp.	3,169,744	3,387,432	3,697,195	309,763	
	NL	983,285	−684,600	----------	684,600	
Intragovernmental transactions 350	NOA / Exp.	*−4,814*	*−5,995*	----------	*5,995*	
400	NOA / Exp.	*−323*	*−506*	*−650*	*−144*	

500	NOA	*−662*	*−810*	*−846*	*−36*
	Exp.				
652	NOA	*−17,839*	*−18,446*	*−19,206*	*−760*
	Exp.				
Total other independent agencies. ‡	NOA	**5,793,714**	**7,250,879**	**7,101,309**	**−149,570**
	LA	**4,106,363**	**1,993**	**113,197**	**111,204**
Total budget authority		**9,900,085**	**7,252,872**	**7,214,506**	**−38,366**
	Exp.	4,246,074	4,381,654	4,936,455	554,801
	NL	2,082,416	−363,211	242,030	605,241
Total outlays		6,328,490	4,018,443	5,178,485	1,160,042

‡Totals for other independent agencies are distributed as follows:

	1969				*1970*			
	NOA	*LA*	*Exp.*	*NL*	*NOA*	*LA*	*Exp.*	*NL*
Federal funds:								
Enacted/transmitted	1,308,741	671,352	1,041,018	363,444	1,467,449	156,059	1,233,200	268,884
Repayments	----------	−43,490	----------	−43,490	----------	−44,155	----------	−44,155
Separate transmittal:								
(a) Existing legislation	15,150	18,736	13,140	1,435	----------	----------	2,010	17,301
(b) Proposed legislation	----------	----------	----------	----------	28,600	1,293	28,600	----------
(c) Wage-board supplemental	33	----------	31	----------	----------	----------	2	----------
(d) Civilian pay	14,357	----------	13,717	----------	----------	----------	640	----------
(e) Military pay	341	----------	314	----------	----------	----------	27	----------
Deductions for offsetting receipts	−48,241	----------	−48,241	----------	−4,517	----------	−4,517	----------
Total Federal funds	1,290,381	646,598	1,019,979	321,389	1,491,532	113,197	1,259,962	242,030
Trust funds:								
Enacted/transmitted	6,037,558	−644,605	3,438,735	−684,600	5,613,297	----------	3,684,013	----------
Separate transmittal:								
(b) Proposed legislation	----------	----------	----------	----------	23,000	----------	19,000	----------
Deductions for offsetting receipts	−51,303	----------	−51,303	----------	−5,818	----------	−5,818	----------
Total trust funds	5,986,255	−644,605	3,387,432	−684,600	5,630,479	----------	3,697,195	----------
Intragovernmental transactions	−25,757	----------	−25,757	----------	−20,702	----------	−20,702	----------
Total other independent agencies	7,250,879	1,993	4,381,654	−363,211	7,101,309	113,197	4,936,455	242,030

ANALYSIS OF BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAYS BY AGENCY (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code		1968 enacted	1969 estimate	1970 estimate	Increase or decrease (−)	Explanation
SPECIAL ALLOWANCES						
Allowances for:						
Civilian and military pay increase	NOA	----------	----------	**2,800,000**	**2,800,000**	Estimate is for the cost of the salary increase to become effective in 1970. Amounts required to meet the costs of the salary increase, effective in 1969, are contained in the totals for each department and agency.
	Exp.	----------	----------	2,800,000	2,800,000	
Contingencies	NOA	----------	**150,000**	**500,000**	**350,000**	The allowance for contingencies covers unforeseen needs and smaller items of proposed legislation. Specific supplemental estimates will be transmitted as the need arises.
	Exp.	----------	100,000	350,000	250,000	
Total special allowances	NOA	----------	**150,000**	**3,300,000**	**3,150,000**	
	Exp.	----------	100,000	3,150,000	3,050,000	
BUDGET TOTALS						
Federal funds:						
(As shown in detail above)	NOA	**145,514,910**	**149,846,432**	**161,457,394**	**11,610,962**	
	LA	**5,814,712**	**2,346,895**	**434,956**	**−1,911,939**	
	Exp.	142,955,461	149,677,510	157,556,272	7,878,762	
	NL	3,545,438	1,854,374	818,388	−1,035,986	
Deductions for offsetting receipts:						
Interfund transactions	NOA / Exp.	*−650,967*	*−725,460*	*−713,244*	*12,216*	
Proprietary receipts from the public.	NOA / Exp.	*−2,745,364*	*−2,646,752*	*−2,939,408*	*−292,656*	
Repayments deposited in general fund (included in detail above).	LA / NL	*(−275,235)*	*(−259,211)*	*(−262,488)*	*(−3,277)*	

Total deductions	NOA Exp.	*−3,396,331*	*−3,372,212*	*−3,652,652*	*−280,440*
Federal fund totals:					
	NOA	**142,118,579**	**146,474,220**	**157,804,742**	**11,330,522**
	LA	**5,814,712**	**2,346,895**	**434,956**	**−1,911,939**
Total budget authority		**147,933,291**	**148,821,115**	**158,239,698**	**9,418,583**
	Exp.	139,559,130	146,305,298	153,903,620	7,598,322
	NL	3,545,438	1,854,374	818,388	−1,035,986
Total outlays		143,104,568	148,159,672	154,722,008	6,562,336
Trust funds:					
(As shown in detail above)	NOA	**47,058,040**	**56,046,834**	**61,785,605**	**5,738,771**
	LA	**3,539,989**	**−570,495**	**98,457**	**668,952**
	Exp.	41,153,546	45,686,380	50,460,198	4,773,818
	NL	2,486,787	−468,001	97,652	565,653
Deductions for offsetting receipts:					
Interfund transactions	NOA Exp.	*−458,750*	*−496,864*	*−519,137*	*−22,273*
Proprietary receipts from the public.	NOA Exp.	*−1,652,923*	*−1,684,089*	*−1,607,878*	*76,211*
Total deductions	NOA Exp.	*−2,111,673*	*−2,180,953*	*−2,127,015*	*53,938*
Trust fund totals:					
	NOA	**44,946,367**	**53,865,881**	**59,658,590**	**5,792,709**
	LA	**3,539,989**	**−570,495**	**98,457**	**668,952**
Total budget authority		**48,486,356**	**53,295,386**	**59,757,047**	**6,461,661**
	Exp.	39,041,873	43,505,427	48,333,183	4,827,756
	NL	2,486,787	−468,001	97,652	565,653
Total outlays		41,528,660	43,037,426	48,430,835	5,393,409

ANALYSIS OF BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAYS BY AGENCY (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code		1968 enacted	1969 estimate	1970 estimate	Increase or decrease (−)	Explanation
BUDGET TOTALS—Continued						
Intragovernmental transactions (−):						
Government contributions for employee retirement.....950	NOA Exp.	*−1,895,635*	*−2,105,165*	*−2,186,927*	*−81,762*	
Interest received by trust funds 950	NOA Exp.	*−2,674,334*	*−2,999,678*	*−3,558,408*	*−558,730*	
Applied by agency above.....	NOA Exp.	*−1,201,077*	*−2,391,348*	*−2,135,251*	*256,097*	
Total intragovernmental transactions.	NOA Exp.	*−5,771,046*	*−7,496,191*	*−7,880,586*	*−384,395*	
Budget totals: ‡						
	NOA LA	**181,293,900** **9,354,701**	**192,843,911** **1,776,400**	**209,582,746** **533,413**	**16,738,835** **−1,242,987**	
Total budget authority....		**190,648,601**	**194,620,311**	**210,116,159**	**15,495,848**	
	Exp. NL	172,829,957 6,032,225	182,314,535 1,386,373	194,356,217 916,040	12,041,682 −470,333	
Total outlays.....		178,862,182	183,700,908	195,272,257	11,571,349	

‡Budget totals are distributed as follows:

	1969				1970			
	NOA	*LA*	*Exp.*	*NL*	*NOA*	*LA*	*Exp.*	*NL*
Federal funds:								
Enacted/transmitted	145,051,708	2,587,370	145,808,001	2,112,150	159,087,086	1,196,151	154,398,581	1,355,575
Repayments	----------	−259,211	----------	−259,211	----------	−262,488	----------	−262,488
Allowances	150,000	---------	100,000	---------	3,300,000	---------	3,150,000	---------
Separate transmittal:								
(A) Existing legislation	2,844,192	18,736	2,198,595	1,435	----------	---------	659,961	17,301
(B) Proposed legislation	198,105	---------	----------	---------	−929,692	−498,707	−683,783	−292,000
(C) Wage-board supplemental	91,399	---------	88,753	---------	----------	---------	2,646	---------
(D) Civilian pay	592,644	---------	568,914	---------	----------	---------	23,730	---------
(E) Military pay	918,384	---------	913,247	---------	----------	---------	5,137	---------
Deductions for offsetting receipts	−3,372,212	---------	−3,372,212	---------	−3,649,177	---------	−3,649,177	---------
(B) Proposed legislation	----------	---------	----------	---------	−3,475	---------	−3,475	---------
Total Federal funds	146,474,220	2,346,895	146,305,298	1,854,374	157,804,742	434,956	153,903,620	818,388
Trust funds:								
Enacted/transmitted	56,046,834	−570,495	45,686,380	−468,001	59,052,076	98,457	48,584,550	97,652
Separate transmittal:								
(B) Proposed legislation	----------	---------	----------	---------	2,733,529	---------	1,875,648	---------
Deductions for offsetting receipts	−2,180,953	---------	−2,180,953	---------	−2,127,015	---------	−2,127,015	---------
Total trust funds	53,865,881	−570,495	43,505,427	−468,001	59,658,590	98,457	48,333,183	97,652
Intragovernmental transactions (−)	−7,496,191	---------	−7,496,191	---------	−7,880,586	---------	−7,880,586	---------
Budget totals	192,843,911	1,776,400	182,314,535	1,386,373	209,582,746	533,413	194,356,217	916,040

A Proposed for separate transmittal under existing legislation, other than pay supplemental.
B Proposed for separate transmittal under proposed legislation.
C Proposed for separate transmittal, wage-board supplemental.
D Proposed for separate transmittal, civilian pay act supplemental.
E Proposed for separate transmittal, military pay act supplemental.

PART 5

SUMMARY TABLES

340-000 O—69——31

EXPLANATION OF PRINCIPLES USED IN COMPILING TABLES

This statement focuses attention on the more significant aspects of the summary tables, which are composed of three types:

- Tables 1 through 10 are short summary tables, often only one page in length.
- Tables 11 through 14 provide a greater breakdown of information, in support of data in the first three tables.
- Tables 15 through 20 are historical in nature, giving comparable data for earlier years to those in the first tables, and also giving information on the national income accounts and the gross national product over a longer period.

An explanation of the funding system of the Government (types of funds, types of budget authority, balances of budget authority, and kinds of action requested of Congress) is contained at the beginning of part 4 (pp. 174 to 177). A comparison of budget totals with the Federal sector of the national income accounts appears in Special Analysis A. A breakdown of selected data between Federal funds and trust funds is contained in Special Analysis B in the separate budget volume of special analyses.

Coverage of the budget.—The budget covers *all* agencies and programs administered by the Federal Government, no matter how funded. It covers both Federal funds and trust funds. Mixed-ownership (Government-private) and nonstock Government corporations are included as trust revolving funds. Privately owned corporations—such as the Federal land banks and Federal home loan banks—are excluded from the totals, as is the Federal Reserve System, but are presented as annexed budgets. The municipal government of the District of Columbia is excluded. Moneys held in suspense as deposit funds are also excluded.

A breakdown of budget authority and budget outlays between an *expenditure account* and a *loan account* is provided to focus attention on the difference in economic impact between *expenditures* which add directly to the income of the recipient, and *loans* which the borrower must repay, and which give the lender (the Government) a financial asset. The portion of budget authority which permits obligations for expenditure is called *new obligational authority*. The portion which permits obligations in the loan account is called *loan authority*.

Contents of the loan account.—Transactions in the loan account are limited to those affecting the principal amount of loans outstanding and, in a few cases, the unamortized premium or discount

where the loan is in the form of a mortgage purchase. Administrative and operating expenses, interest, writeoffs of loans, and other costs and revenues are counted in the expenditure account. Therefore, loan *disbursements* equal checks issued to make loans less writeoffs and losses, and plus recoveries of loans previously written off. Loan *repayments* equal collections on the principal of loans.

The loan account *excludes* (and the expenditure account includes) lending programs which lack certain characteristics of a normal loan program (for example, nonrecourse loans of the Commodity Credit Corporation, and loans where repayment is contingent upon some future happening, such as the discovery of minerals) and foreign loans not on commercial terms.

Consolidation of funds.—Certain payments between funds are accounted for as expenditures of one fund and as receipts of another in financial statements that relate to the individual funds. When all funds are consolidated into a single schedule as in the budget, the duplication involved in the interfund and intragovernmental transactions must be eliminated. This is generally done by deducting the amounts involved from both the outlays and the budget authority for the agency receiving the payment. However, in a few cases where the payment is in the nature of a transfer of receipts, the deduction is made instead from the agency making payment.

In two situations the interfund and intragovernmental transactions are not deducted from the figures of any agency or function, but appear as special deduct lines in computing total outlays and budget authority for the Government as a whole. One of these constitutes the Government's payments as employer into trust funds for retirement of its employees. The other consists of the interest receipts of the trust funds.

Basis for figures.—Receipts and repayments reflect collections. Outlays are stated in terms of checks issued. Where cash is paid in lieu of checks, such payments are counted. The accrual basis is generally used for interest on the public debt; in the case of bonds and notes where interest expense of the Government is reflected in periodic changes in redemption value, the interest expenditure is counted when the redemption value changes.

Receipts and offsets against expenditures.—All expenditure figures used in the budget are net of the following types of receipts:

- Refunds of previous erroneous expenditures, to the extent that statutes permit the money to be used again without further congressional action.
- Collections of revolving funds, management funds, and trust revolving funds.

- Reimbursements to appropriations where the law permits such reimbursements to be merged with appropriations.

Other receipts from the public (apart from loan repayments, discussed above) fall into two classes, treated as follows:

- Those that are collected because of the sovereign or other compulsory powers of the Government are reported as budget receipts. Gifts and contributions (as distinguished from payments for services or cost-sharing deposits by State and local governments) are also counted as budget receipts.
- Receipts which arise out of the proprietary activities of the Government—that is, interest, sale of property and products, charges for nonregulatory services, rents and royalties, etc.—are not counted as budget receipts, but are offset against expenditures in total for each agency and for each function. They are offset against new obligational authority in similar amounts. These offsets are shown separately from the individual entries in detailed tables such as those in parts 3 and 4; the offsets have already occurred, line by line, in the summary tables of part 5 (except for tables 4, 5, and 6).

Transactions not counted as receipts or expenditures.—The proceeds from borrowing are not receipts. Repayments of borrowing are not expenditures. These rules are applied whether the borrowing is by the Treasury in the form of public debt, or by individual agencies in the form of agency debt. The sale of certificates representing participation in the ownership of a pool of loans under the Participation Sales Act of 1966 or under comparable circumstances is considered to be borrowing.

Debt instruments issued in lieu of checks, in payment of subscriptions to international lending organizations, are not considered borrowing or an expenditure, but remain a part of the obligated balances until they are cashed, at which time they become an expenditure. These differ only in form, and not in substance, from letters of credit and open-book balances for unpaid obligations.

The Government's deposits with the International Monetary Fund (IMF) are considered similar to cash assets. Therefore the movement of money between the IMF and the Treasury is not in itself considered a receipt or expenditure, borrowing or lending.

Historical tables.—Except where otherwise indicated, data for prior years in the various tables are stated on the same basis as the data for 1969 and 1970. Because the present concepts were first used only a year ago, older data shown in these tables often represents a restatement, on present principles, of information previously compiled and published on the basis of older concepts.

Table 1. **BUDGET SUMMARY** (in millions of dollars)

Description		1968 actual	1969 estimate	1970 estimate
Budget authority (largely appropriations):				
Available through current action by Congress:				
Previously enacted		134,444	127,832	
Proposed in this budget			4,813	143,867
Available without current action by Congress		67,758	75,284	80,168
Deductions for offsetting receipts [1]		−11,554	−13,309	−13,923
Total budget authority		190,649	194,620	210,116
Receipts, expenditures, and net lending:				
Expenditure account:				
Receipts		153,676	186,092	198,686
Expenditures (excludes net lending)		172,830	182,315	194,356
Expenditure account, surplus or deficit (−)		−19,153	3,777	4,330
Loan account:				
Loan disbursements		20,422	12,478	8,113
Loan repayments		14,389	11,092	7,197
Net lending		6,032	1,386	916
Total budget:				
Receipts		153,676	186,092	198,686
Outlays (expenditures and net lending)		178,862	183,701	195,272
Budget surplus or deficit (−)		−25,187	2,391	3,414
Budget financing:				
Net borrowing from the public or repayment of borrowing (−)		23,095	−3,091	−4,000
Other means of financing		2,092	700	586
Total budget financing		25,187	[2] −2,391	−3,414
	1967 actual			
Outstanding debt, end of year:				
Gross Federal debt	341,309	369,724	365,159	371,482
Held by the public	267,491	290,586	276,586	272,586
MEMORANDUM				
Outstanding loans, end of year:				
Direct loans (in loan account)		40,143	[3] 29,359	30,266
Guaranteed and insured loans		108,071	120,774	141,344

[1] These consist of interfund and intragovernmental transactions and proprietary receipts from the public.
[2] Excludes $10,803 million of net credits for conversion of mixed-ownership enterprises to private ownership. See table 9.
[3] Reflects conversion of mixed-ownership enterprises with loans of $12,221 million.

Table 2. **BUDGET RECEIPTS, OUTLAYS, AND BUDGET AUTHORITY**

(in millions of dollars)

Description	1968 actual	1969 estimate	1970 estimate
Receipts by source:			
Individual income taxes	68,726	84,400	90,400
Corporation income taxes	28,665	38,100	37,900
Social insurance taxes and contributions:			
Employment taxes and contributions	29,224	34,842	39,863
Unemployment insurance	3,346	3,300	3,575
Contributions for other insurance and retirement	2,051	2,366	2,431
Excise taxes	14,079	14,800	15,700
Estate and gift taxes	3,051	3,200	3,400
Customs duties	2,038	2,300	2,300
Miscellaneous receipts	2,498	2,784	3,117
Total receipts	153,676	186,092	198,686
Outlays by function:			
National defense	80,516	80,999	81,542
International affairs and finance	4,619	3,938	3,755
Space research and technology	4,721	4,247	3,947
Agriculture and agricultural resources	5,944	5,448	5,181
Natural resources	1,702	1,898	1,891
Commerce and transportation	8,076	8,048	8,969
Community development and housing	4,076	2,313	2,772
Education and manpower	7,012	7,165	7,887
Health and welfare	43,508	48,839	54,966
Veterans benefits and services	6,882	7,692	7,724
Interest	13,744	15,171	15,958
General government	2,632	2,948	3,275
Allowances for:			
Civilian and military pay increase	----------	----------	2,800
Contingencies	----------	100	350
Undistributed intragovernmental transactions:			
Government contributions for employee retirement	−1,896	−2,105	−2,187
Interest received by trust funds	−2,674	−3,000	−3,558
Total outlays	178,862	183,701	195,272
Budget surplus or deficit (−)	−25,187	2,391	3,414
Budget authority by function:			
National defense	79,228	79,523	82,985
International affairs and finance	4,769	3,405	4,342
Space research and technology	4,587	3,992	3,758
Agriculture and agricultural resources	8,461	7,077	5,721
Natural resources	1,885	1,843	1,708
Commerce and transportation	9,317	9,905	10,364
Community development and housing	4,360	3,551	3,694
Education and manpower	9,136	7,352	7,967
Health and welfare	49,223	57,354	64,813
Veterans benefits and services	7,840	7,516	7,939
Interest	13,744	15,171	15,958
General government	2,670	2,886	3,312
Allowances for:			
Civilian and military pay increase	----------	----------	2,800
Contingencies	----------	150	500
Undistributed intragovernmental transactions	−4,570	−5,105	−5,745
Total budget authority	190,649	194,620	210,116

Table 3. BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAYS BY AGENCY

(in millions of dollars)

Department or other unit	Budget authority			Outlays		
	1968 actual	1969 estimate	1970 estimate	1968 actual	1969 estimate	1970 estimate
Legislative Branch	272	302	322	255	298	303
The Judiciary	93	104	116	91	102	114
Executive Office of the President	31	32	34	28	33	34
Funds appropriated to the President	4,542	4,666	5,749	4,913	5,154	5,092
Agriculture	7,829	8,338	7,703	7,308	7,650	7,024
Commerce	970	978	1,061	807	872	1,134
Defense—Military	76,429	76,495	80,238	77,373	77,790	78,471
Defense—Civil	1,353	1,267	1,206	1,300	1,247	1,259
Health, Education, & Welfare	44,688	51,837	59,024	40,576	46,259	51,779
Housing & Urban Development	5,786	3,243	3,007	4,140	2,017	2,726
Interior	415	494	483	264	541	569
Justice	437	539	825	430	516	714
Labor	4,452	4,511	5,079	3,271	3,688	3,902
Post Office	1,192	1,036	750	1,080	929	552
State	394	422	431	424	434	434
Transportation	6,499	7,431	7,953	5,732	6,011	6,991
Treasury	14,658	16,257	16,974	14,655	16,272	16,971
Atomic Energy Commission	2,508	2,571	2,438	2,466	2,451	2,571
General Services Administration	381	319	287	413	453	402
Nat'l Aero. & Space Admin	4,587	3,992	3,757	4,721	4,247	3,947
Veterans Administration	7,801	7,489	7,911	6,858	7,719	7,699
Other independent agencies	9,900	7,253	7,215	6,328	4,018	5,178
Allowances for:						
Civilian and military pay increase			2,800			2,800
Contingencies		150	500		100	350
Undistributed intragovernmental transactions:						
Government contributions for employee retirement	−1,896	−2,105	−2,187	−1,896	−2,105	−2,187
Interest received by trust funds	−2,674	−3,000	−3,558	−2,674	−3,000	−3,558
Total budget authority and outlays	190,649	194,620	210,116	178,862	183,701	195,272
MEMORANDUM						
Portion available through current action by Congress [1]	134,444	132,645	143,867	83,542	87,000	93,796
Portion available without current action by Congress	67,758	75,284	80,168	25,560	27,436	29,509
Outlays from obligated balances				49,071	50,624	50,543
Outlays from unobligated balances				32,243	31,949	35,344
Deductions for offsetting receipts:						
Interfund and intragovernmental transactions	−6,881	−8,719	−9,113	−6,881	−8,719	−9,113
Proprietary receipts from the public	−4,674	−4,590	−4,810	−4,674	−4,590	−4,810
Total budget authority and outlays	190,649	194,620	210,116	178,862	183,701	195,272

[1] Budget authority excludes appropriations to liquidate contract authorizations. Outlays from such appropriations are included as outlays from balances below.

Table 4. **BUDGET AUTHORITY AVAILABLE THROUGH CURRENT ACTION BY CONGRESS** (in millions of dollars)

Department or other unit	1968 enacted	1969 estimate			1970 estimate		
		Enacted	Later transmittal	Total	Transmitted herein	Later transmittal	Total
Legislative Branch	281	299	12	311	333	--------	333
The Judiciary	95	103	3	106	117	--------	117
Executive Off. of the President	31	31	*	32	34	--------	34
Funds approp. to the President	4,821	4,814	186	5,000	5,916	185	6,101
Agriculture	6,435	6,013	49	6,062	7,275	*	7,275
Commerce	919	905	10	914	1,008	--------	1,008
Defense—Military	76,248	73,599	3,012	76,611	80,374	--------	80,374
Defense—Civil	1,387	1,298	6	1,303	1,248	--------	1,248
Health, Education, & Welfare	14,463	14,942	666	15,607	16,527	1,639	18,166
Housing & Urban Development	3,352	1,637	25	1,662	2,245	−500	1,745
Interior	1,675	1,760	37	1,797	1,749	--------	1,749
Justice	442	523	21	544	829	--------	829
Labor	666	692	49	741	991	275	1,265
Post Office	1,192	840	196	1,036	1,269	−519	749
State	389	395	7	402	419	--------	419
Transportation	1,528	3,508	58	3,566	1,766	275	2,041
Treasury	999	1,040	20	1,061	1,092	--------	1,092
Atomic Energy Commission	2,509	2,571	--------	2,571	2,438	--------	2,438
General Services Admin	577	518	6	524	560	--------	560
Nat'l Aero. & Space Admin	4,589	3,995	--------	3,995	3,761	--------	3,761
Veterans Administration	7,557	6,975	254	7,228	7,741	−105	7,636
Other independent agencies	4,289	1,373	49	1,422	1,574	53	1,627
Allowances for:							
Civilian and military pay increase	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	2,800	2,800
Contingencies	--------	--------	150	150	--------	500	500
Total budget authority available through current action by Congress	134,444	127,832	4,813	132,645	139,265	4,602	143,867
MEMORANDUM							
Appropriations to liquidate contract authorizations:							
Legislative Branch	*	1	--------	1	2	--------	2
Agriculture	330	631	--------	631	2,976	--------	2,976
Commerce	51	61	--------	61	64	--------	64
Defense—Military	--------	--------	--------	--------	211	--------	211
Housing & Urban Development	177	390	--------	390	253	--------	253
Interior	60	86	39	125	80	--------	80
Transportation	4,237	4,242	--------	4,242	4,797	--------	4,797
Other agencies	--------	--------	--------	--------	6	--------	6
Total appropriations to liquidate contract authorizations	4,855	5,410	39	5,449	8,389	--------	8,389

*Less than $500 thousand.

Table 5. OUTLAYS FROM BUDGET AUTHORITY AVAILABLE THROUGH CURRENT ACTION BY CONGRESS (in millions of dollars)

Department or other unit	1968 actual	1969 estimate			1970 estimate		
		Enacted	Later transmittal	Total	Transmitted herein	Later transmittal [1]	Total
Legislative branch	240	262	11	273	290	1	290
The Judiciary	86	93	3	96	107	*	107
Executive Off. of the President	25	27	*	27	29	*	30
Funds approp. to the President	1,488	1,387	1	1,388	1,628	46	1,674
Agriculture	2,936	4,241	48	4,290	4,475	−294	4,181
Commerce	317	346	9	355	509	*	509
Defense—Military	50,287	47,902	2,425	50,328	50,034	567	50,600
Defense—Civil	957	871	5	876	888	*	889
Health, Education, & Welfare	9,999	11,081	610	11,690	12,641	1,595	14,236
Housing & Urban Development	461	337	15	352	703	6	709
Interior	973	1,043	36	1,078	1,159	40	1,199
Justice	401	453	20	472	650	1	652
Labor	396	365	48	413	532	35	567
Post Office	1,004	678	186	864	986	−510	476
State	343	366	6	373	388	*	388
Transportation	1,085	1,124	42	1,166	1,306	152	1,458
Treasury Department	921	975	19	993	1,022	2	1,024
Atomic Energy Commission	1,177	1,153		1,153	1,119		1,119
General Services Admin	434	471	6	477	519	*	519
Nat'l Aero. & Space Admin	3,084	2,706		2,706	2,580		2,580
Veterans Administration	6,110	6,401	252	6,653	7,055	−104	6,951
Other independent agencies	819	847	29	875	931	68	999
Allowances for:							
Civilian and military pay increase						2,800	2,800
Contingencies			100	100		350	350
Total outlays from budget authority available through current action by Congress	83,542	83,128	3,871	87,000	89,550	4,755	94,306
MEMORANDUM							
From appropriations to liquidate contract authorizations: [2]							
Legislative branch		1		1	2		2
Funds approp. to the President							
Agriculture	288	262		262	280		280
Commerce	201	197		197	225		225
Defense—Military					211		211
Health, Education, & Welfare							
Housing & Urban Development	*	1		1	1		1
Interior	39	91		91	79	39	118
Transportation	4,206	4,028		4,028	4,787		4,787
Other agencies					6		6
Total outlays from appropriations to liquidate contract authorizations [3]	4,735	4,580		4,580	5,590	39	5,629

*Less than $500 thousand.
[1] Comprises outlays estimated to occur in 1970 from budget authority shown in table 4 under the "later transmittal" columns for both 1969 and 1970.
[2] Not a part of outlays from budget authority shown above.
[3] Comprises outlays from appropriations to liquidate contract authorizations provided for in the same year.

Table 6. RELATION OF BUDGET AUTHORITY TO OUTLAYS

(in millions of dollars)

Description	1968 actual	1969 estimate	1970 estimate
Budget authority available through current action by Congress:			
Enacted or transmitted herein:			
Appropriations [1]	126,694	124,201	138,361
Authorizations to spend debt receipts	7,400	715	470
Contract authorizations	320	2,913	435
Reappropriations and reauthorizations	30	3	----------
Transmitted separately:			
Appropriations [1]	----------	4,803	5,102
Contract authorizations	----------	----------	----------
Authorizations to spend debt receipts	----------	10	−500
Total budget authority available through current action by Congress (table 4)	134,444	132,645	143,867
Budget authority available without current action by Congress (permanent authorizations):			
Appropriations [1]	57,154	66,478	72,087
Authorizations to spend debt receipts	2,399	1,445	508
Contract authorizations	8,206	7,361	7,573
Deductions for offsetting receipts (table 12):			
Interfund and intragovernmental transactions	−6,881	−8,719	−9,113
Proprietary receipts from the public	−4,674	−4,590	−4,810
Total budget authority for the year (table 3)	190,649	194,620	210,116
Unobligated balances and adjustments:			
Unobligated balances:			
Brought forward at start of year (table 8)	134,864	142,142	139,238
Written off (rescinded, lapsed, etc.)	−2,070	[2] −8,580	−1,788
Carried forward at end of year (table 8)	−142,142	−139,238	−145,616
Application of new authority to prior obligations: [3]			
Budget authority of year, obligated previously	−957	−1,500	−1,773
Budget authority of subsequent year, obligated currently	1,500	1,773	1,799
Obligations incurred, net (table 7)	181,844	189,218	201,976
Obligated balances:			
Brought forward at start of year (table 8)	78,567	81,336	86,844
Adjustments in expired accounts	−228	[2] −23	31
Deficiency appropriations	16	15	----------
Carried forward at end of year (table 8)	−81,336	−86,844	−93,579
Outlays (expenditures and net lending)	178,862	183,701	195,272

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 6. **RELATION OF BUDGET AUTHORITY TO OUTLAYS—Continued**

(in millions of dollars)

Description	1968 actual	1969 estimate	1970 estimate
MEMORANDUM			
Federal funds included above:			
Budget authority available through current action by Congress	131,680	130,653	141,088
Budget authority for the year	147,933	148,821	158,240
Obligations incurred [4]	145,521	153,242	160,662
Outlays (expenditures and net lending) [4]	143,105	148,160	154,722

[1] Excludes appropriations to liquidate contract authorizations.
[2] Adjusted for amounts resulting from conversion of mixed ownership enterprises to private ownership ($6,084 million for Federal National Mortgage Association, $3,351 million for Federal Intermediate Credit Banks, and $1,368 million for Banks for Cooperatives).
[3] Comprises the portion of certain appropriations in the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, and the Department of Labor, which by law are made available for obligation and expenditure in the year preceding the year for which the appropriations are made. The amount shown is equal to the obligations incurred against such advance appropriations for each year.
[4] Amounts are net of interfund transactions and proprietary receipts from the public.

1970 Budget – Relation of Budget Authority to Outlays

Figures in brackets represent Federal funds only

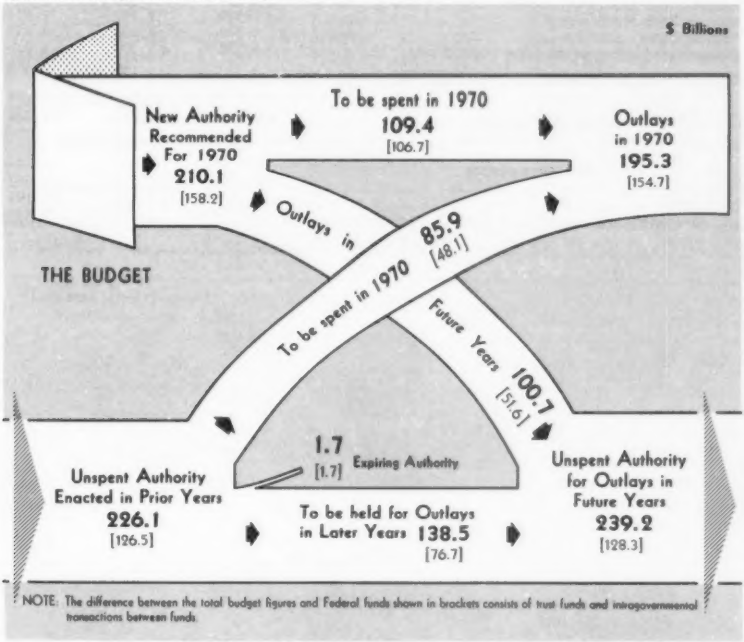

Table 7. **OBLIGATIONS INCURRED, NET** (in millions of dollars)

Department or other unit	1968 actual	1969 estimate	1970 estimate
Funds appropriated to the President:			
International financial institutions	424	505	505
Military assistance	493	543	559
Economic assistance	1,739	1,488	1,978
Office of Economic Opportunity	1,757	1,951	2,178
Other	443	483	511
Agriculture	7,438	8,537	7,423
Commerce	933	1,027	1,147
Defense—Military	76,136	79,716	80,708
Defense—Civil	1,343	1,343	1,314
Health, Education, and Welfare	42,167	47,147	52,019
Housing and Urban Development	5,698	1,126	3,715
Interior	382	736	603
Labor	3,291	3,668	4,080
Transportation	5,751	6,939	7,530
Treasury	14,657	16,256	16,977
Atomic Energy Commission	2,443	2,899	2,495
National Aeronautics and Space Administration	4,519	4,255	3,875
Veterans Administration	6,873	7,807	7,764
Civil Service Commission	2,763	1,858	2,730
Export-Import Bank	1,419	808	1,087
Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation	−251	−279	−306
Federal Home Loan Bank Board	−229	−336	−415
Railroad Retirement Board	1,349	1,492	1,594
Other agencies	4,876	4,204	4,353
Undistributed intragovernmental transactions	−4,570	−5,105	−5,745
Allowances for pay increases and contingencies	----------	150	3,300
Total obligations incurred, net	**181,844**	**189,218**	**201,976**
MEMORANDUM			
Federal funds	145,521	153,242	160,662
Trust funds	42,094	43,472	49,195
Intragovernmental transactions	−5,771	−7,496	−7,881

Table 8. **BALANCES OF BUDGET AUTHORITY** (in millions of dollars)

Department or other unit	Start 1968		End 1968		End 1969		End 1970	
	Obligated	Unobligated	Obligated	Unobligated	Obligated	Unobligated	Obligated	Unobligated
Funds approp. to the President:								
Int'l financial institutions	1,004	6,447	1,226	6,427	1,591	6,633	1,880	6,633
Military assistance	2,114	2,764	1,804	2,468	1,737	2,393	1,767	2,193
Economic assistance	3,790	860	3,685	690	3,248	391	3,364	622
Office of Econ. Opportunity	1,140	6	982	8	1,018	5	1,207	6
Other	345	112	645	111	563	−87	578	−180
Agriculture	5,446	2,749	5,562	2,680	6,464	2,111	6,869	2,177
Commerce	973	225	1,086	258	1,241	209	1,254	122
Defense—Military	32,077	15,116	30,884	14,829	32,818	11,594	35,055	10,970
Defense—Civil	302	248	345	247	441	158	496	50
Health, Education, & Welfare	6,403	28,043	7,820	30,778	8,669	35,729	8,908	42,756
Housing & Urban Develop	6,674	14,462	8,254	14,743	7,050	13,495	8,076	12,139
Interior	845	609	947	612	1,141	359	1,175	234
Labor	495	10,790	498	11,919	478	12,709	656	13,680
Transportation	7,271	3,409	7,286	4,154	8,531	4,679	9,070	5,102
Treasury	102	26	103	24	87	25	94	22
Atomic Energy Commission	1,138	320	1,115	385	1,563	56	1,486	-------
Nat'l Aero. & Space Admin	1,820	313	1,616	381	1,624	118	1,552	*
Veterans Administration	1,034	8,139	1,030	8,768	1,120	8,341	1,181	8,387
Civil Service Commission	642	17,690	701	18,505	834	20,522	981	21,936
Export-Import Bank	2,367	3,749	2,996	2,687	3,638	2,387	4,585	1,026
Fed. Deposit Insurance Corp	248	6,340	257	6,590	281	6,870	297	7,176
Fed. Home Loan Bank Board	30	3,468	61	3,697	33	4,033	17	4,447
Railroad Retirement Board	112	4,240	127	4,375	130	4,525	137	4,596
Other agencies	2,195	4,740	2,306	6,804	2,494	1,985	2,694	1,521
Allowance for contingencies	-------	-------	-------	-------	50	-------	200	-------
Total balances	78,567	134,864	81,336	142,142	86,844	139,238	93,579	145,616
MEMORANDUM								
Federal funds	69,839	54,095	72,043	54,988	77,410	49,090	83,301	44,986
Trust funds	8,728	80,769	9,293	87,154	9,434	90,148	10,278	100,630

*Less than $500 thousand.

Table 9. **BUDGET FINANCING AND OUTSTANDING DEBT** (in millions of dollars)

BUDGET FINANCING	1968 actual	1969 estimate	1970 estimate
Borrowing from the public or repayment of borrowing (−):			
Increase or decrease (−) in debt held by the public:			
Nonbank investors	12,138		
Commercial banks	5,445		
Federal Reserve banks	5,512		
Subtotal	23,095	−14,000	−4,000
Debt of mixed-ownership enterprises at time of conversion [2]		10,909	
Net borrowing from the public or repayment of borrowing (−)	23,095	−3,091	−4,000
Other means of financing:			
Decrease or increase (−) in available cash and monetary assets	−1,302		
Increase or decrease (−) in liabilities for:			
Checks outstanding, etc.[1]	2,197	−72	−271
Deposit fund balances	830	662	543
Charges from conversion of mixed-ownership enterprises [2]		−106	
Seigniorage on coins	367	216	314
Total other means of financing	2,092	700	586
Total financing transactions applied to budget surplus (−) or deficit	25,187	−2,391	−3,414

OUTSTANDING DEBT, END OF YEAR	1967 actual	1968 actual	1969 estimate	1970 estimate
Gross Federal debt:				
Public debt (issued by Treasury)	322,853	345,324	350,203	357,409
Agency debt (issued by agencies)	18,455	24,400	14,956	14,073
Total gross Federal debt	341,309	369,724	365,159	371,482
Holdings by Government agencies (−):				
Public debt	−71,807	−76,136	−85,798	−96,413
Agency debt	−2,010	−3,001	−2,775	−2,483
Held by the public	267,491	290,586	276,586	272,586
DEBT SUBJECT TO PUBLIC DEBT LIMIT, END OF YEAR				
Public debt (issued by Treasury)	322,853	345,324	350,203	357,409
Notes issued by Treasury to International Monetary Fund	3,328	2,209	1,000	1,000
Agency and District of Columbia debt subject to limit on public debt	512	3,819	3,882	3,284
Portion of public debt not subject to limit	−262	−654	−640	−640
Total debt subject to public debt limit, end of year [3]	326,431	350,698	354,445	361,053

[1] Consists of the increase in checks and military payment certificates outstanding; accrued interest payable on public debt securities; and other Treasury liabilities offset by the increase in miscellaneous Treasury assets (unamortized discount from sale of public debt securities and other deferred charges).

[2] Credits and charges resulting from conversion of mixed ownership enterprises, to private ownership, not applied to current year budget totals (see table 6, footnote 2).

[3] The applicable public debt limitations are: $330 billion from July 1, 1966; $336 billion from Mar. 2, 1967; and $358 billion from July 1, 1968. The last limitation also covers certificates of participation issued in 1968; in addition, a temporary increase of $7 billion is provided from July 1, 1968, to June 29, 1969, and each year thereafter.

Table 10. FULL-TIME PERMANENT EMPLOYMENT IN THE EXECUTIVE BRANCH

Department or other unit	End of year		
	1968 actual	1969 estimate	1970 estimate
Defense and Post Office:			
Defense—Military and Military assistance [1]	1,256,068	1,235,648	1,235,000
Post Office	549,623	564,501	575,700
Subtotal [1]	1,805,691	1,800,149	1,810,700
Civilian agencies other than Post Office:			
Agriculture	85,397	83,000	86,400
Commerce	26,197	25,350	26,000
Defense—Civil	32,062	31,310	31,364
Health, Education, and Welfare	106,834	102,581	106,700
Housing and Urban Development	14,983	14,772	16,800
Interior	61,186	59,580	60,900
Justice	34,424	35,600	36,600
Labor	9,786	9,564	9,700
State	25,785	25,068	24,600
Transportation	58,027	60,405	65,400
Treasury	82,132	80,200	85,100
Atomic Energy Commission	7,169	7,037	7,300
General Services Administration	37,454	36,850	38,100
National Aeronautics and Space Administration	32,471	31,745	31,500
Veterans Administration	151,023	147,634	152,300
Other agencies:			
Agency for International Development	17,569	16,600	15,900
Office of Economic Opportunity	3,106	2,891	2,900
Selective Service System	7,000	6,700	6,950
Small Business Administration	4,377	4,250	4,200
Tennessee Valley Authority	12,009	12,436	12,600
The Panama Canal	14,940	14,782	15,200
United States Information Agency	11,283	10,983	11,000
Miscellaneous agencies [2]	32,166	31,224	32,794
Subtotal	867,380	850,562	880,308
Allowance for contingencies [3]			2,500
Total full-time permanent employment [1]	2,673,071	2,650,711	2,693,508

Note.—The figures for 1969 and 1970 include tentative estimates for employment under appropriations proposed for later transmittal. More detailed information on employment is contained in Special Analysis I, Civilian Employment in the Executive Branch, Special Analyses—Budget of the United States.

[1] Data for each year include 42,000 Army and Air Force National Guard civilian technicians who were converted by law to Federal employment status as of Jan. 1, 1969. Salaries of these technicians have been and will continue to be paid by the Federal Government.

[2] Excludes member-employees of the U.S. Soldiers' Home.

[3] Subject to later distribution.

Table 11. **BUDGET RECEIPTS BY SOURCE** (in millions of dollars)

Source	1968 actual	1969 estimate	1970 estimate
Individual income taxes:			
Withheld	57,301	70,600	79,800
Other	20,951	24,300	23,400
Gross individual income taxes	78,252	94,900	103,200
Refunds	−9,527	−10,500	−12,800
Net individual income taxes	68,726	84,400	90,400
Corporation income taxes	29,897	39,400	39,200
Refunds	−1,232	−1,300	−1,300
Net corporation income taxes	28,665	38,100	37,900
Social insurance taxes and contributions (trust funds):			
Employment taxes and contributions:			
Old-age and survivors insurance	22,265	26,006	28,927
Proposed legislation			1,300
Disability insurance	2,651	3,529	3,685
Proposed legislation			400
Hospital insurance	3,493	4,424	4,631
Railroad retirement	814	883	897
Proposed legislation			23
Total employment taxes and contributions	29,224	34,842	39,863
Unemployment insurance:			
State taxes deposited in Treasury [1]	2,605	2,530	2,500
Federal unemployment tax receipts [1]	601	634	665
Proposed legislation			278
Railroad unemployment tax receipts [1]	140	136	132
Total unemployment insurance	3,346	3,300	3,575
Contributions for other insurance and retirement:			
Supplementary medical insurance	698	905	917
Federal employees' retirement—employee contributions	1,332	1,439	1,490
Other retirement contributions [2]	20	22	24
Total contributions for other insurance and retirement	2,051	2,366	2,431
Total social insurance taxes and contributions	34,620	40,508	45,869
Excise taxes:			
Manufacturers' excise taxes:			
Federal funds:			
Gasoline	30	28	28
Passenger automobiles	1,531	1,900	1,860
Firearms, shells, and cartridges	31	35	37
Fishing rods, creels, etc	9	10	11
Pistols and revolvers	5	5	5
Other	2	1	1
Refunds	−11	−5	−5
Total Federal funds	1,597	1,974	1,937
Trust funds (highway):			
Gasoline	3,002	3,109	3,229
Automobiles, trucks, buses, and trailers	510	544	570
Tires, innertubes, and tread rubber	512	541	577
Diesel fuel used on highways [3]	208	219	240
Proposed legislation			105
Use-tax on certain vehicles [3]	98	108	109
Proposed legislation			136

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 11. **BUDGET RECEIPTS BY SOURCE** (in millions of dollars)—**Continued**

Source	1968 actual	1969 estimate	1970 estimate
Excise taxes—Continued			
Manufacturers' excise taxes—Continued			
Trust funds (highway)—Continued			
Truck parts and accessories	81	83	87
Lubricating oils	82	94	100
Refunds	−114	−223	−190
Total trust funds (highway)	4,379	4,475	4,963
Total manufacturers' excise taxes	5,975	6,449	6,900
Alcohol taxes:			
Distilled spirits	3,156	3,310	3,460
Beer	960	1,000	1,020
Rectification tax	28	30	31
Wines	125	132	137
Special taxes in connection with liquor occupations	18	17	17
Refunds	−99	−110	−112
Total alcohol taxes	4,189	4,379	4,553
Tobacco taxes:			
Cigarettes (small)	2,066	2,070	2,070
Cigars (large)	55	53	52
Cigarette papers and tubes	1	1	1
Other	1	1	1
Refunds	−1	−1	−1
Total tobacco taxes	2,121	2,124	2,123
Documents (repealed)	49		
Retailers' excise tax (repealed)	1		
Miscellaneous excise taxes:			
General and toll telephone and teletype service	1,105	1,270	1,350
Transportation of persons by air	199	240	260
Proposed legislation			95
Other aviation user charges (proposed legislation)			41
Waybill tax (proposed legislation)			18
Fuel used on inland waterways (proposed legislation)			7
Wagering taxes, including occupational taxes	5	5	5
Sugar tax	102	103	104
Coin-operated gaming devices	15	15	15
Interest equalization tax	98	50	50
Foreign insurance policies	18	19	20
Other	4	1	1
Refunds	−16	−16	−16
Total miscellaneous excise taxes	1,532	1,687	1,950
Undistributed depositary receipts and unapplied collections	212	161	174
Total excise taxes	14,079	14,800	15,700
Estate and gift taxes	3,051	3,200	3,400
Customs duties	2,038	2,300	2,300

See footnotes at end of table.

340-000 O—69——32

Table 11. **BUDGET RECEIPTS BY SOURCE** (in millions of dollars)—**Continued**

Source	1968 actual	1969 estimate	1970 estimate
Miscellaneous receipts: [4]			
Miscellaneous taxes	42	46	53
Deposit of earnings, Federal Reserve System	2,091	2,588	2,900
Fees for permits and regulatory and judicial services:			
Immigration, passport, and consular fees	35	34	37
Patent and copyright fees	26	27	28
Registration and filing fees	26	26	27
Fees for legal and judicial services	15	17	17
Miscellaneous fees for permits, licenses, etc	10	12	11
Proposed legislation			8
Total fees for permits and regulatory and judicial services	112	116	127
Fines, penalties, and forfeitures	73	23	29
War reparations and recoveries under military occupation	2	1	1
Gifts and contributions	8	12	8
Undistributed collections	172		
Total miscellaneous receipts	2,498	2,784	3,117
Total budget receipts	153,676	186,092	198,686
MEMORANDUM			
Federal funds	114,627	141,050	147,795
Trust funds	39,049	45,042	50,891

Note.—Estimates for 1969 and 1970 include effects of proposed legislation.

[1] Deposits by States are State payroll taxes which cover the benefit part of the program. Federal unemployment tax receipts cover administrative costs at both the Federal and State level. Railroad unemployment tax receipts cover both the benefits and administrative costs of the program for the railroads.

[2] Represents employer and employee contributions to the Civil Service Retirement and Disability Fund for covered employees of Government-sponsored, privately owned enterprises and the District of Columbia municipal government.

[3] These taxes are technically miscellaneous excise taxes, but have been included with other highway taxes to show all highway trust fund receipts in one place.

[4] Includes both Federal and trust funds. Trust fund amounts in miscellaneous receipts are: 1968, $50 million; 1969, $59 million; 1970, $60 million.

Table 12. **OFFSETTING RECEIPTS BY TYPE** (in millions of dollars)

Type	1968 actual	1969 estimate	1970 estimate
INTERFUND AND INTRAGOVERNMENTAL RECEIPTS			
General fund contributions to insurance programs:			
Old-age and survivors insurance	----------	226	364
Military service credits, various programs	123	228	124
Supplementary medical insurance	634	984	928
Hospital insurance	273	749	617
Veterans life insurance	5	6	6
Total general fund contributions to insurance programs	1,035	2,193	2,040
Government contributions for employee retirement:			
Civil service retirement and disability insurance	71	72	73
Old-age, survivors, disability, and hospital insurance [1]	510	611	642
Other Federal employees' retirement	1,315	1,422	1,472
Total Government contributions for employee retirement	1,896	2,105	2,187
Interest received by trust funds	2,674	3,000	3,558
Interchange receipts of trust funds: [2]			
Railroad retirement/social security	458	486	518
Federal employees' retirement	1	11	1
Total interchange receipts of trust funds	459	497	519
Miscellaneous receipts:			
Interest on Government capital in enterprises	646	716	694
Dividends and other earnings	18	67	7
Charges for services and special benefits	108	104	108
Forfeitures and claims	39	32	----------
Miscellaneous taxes	6	4	----------
Total miscellaneous receipts	817	923	809
Total interfund and intragovernmental receipts	**6,881**	**8,719**	**9,113**
PROPRIETARY RECEIPTS FROM THE PUBLIC			
Veterans life insurance [3]	485	482	478
Interest:			
Interest on domestic loans to individuals and private organizations	100	107	117
Interest on foreign loans and deferred foreign collections	172	89	160
Miscellaneous interest collections [3]	40	53	19
Total interest	313	250	296
Dividends and other earnings	1	1	1
Rents:			
Rent on Outer Continental Shelf lands	903	810	850
Rent of land and other real property	36	36	36
Rent of equipment and other personal property	47	47	47
Total rents	987	893	933

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 12. OFFSETTING RECEIPTS BY TYPE (in millions of dollars)—Continued

Type	1968 actual	1969 estimate	1970 estimate
PROPRIETARY RECEIPTS FROM THE PUBLIC—Continued			
Royalties:			
Royalties on Outer Continental Shelf lands	58	80	100
Miscellaneous royalties	146	151	162
Total royalties	204	231	262
Sale of products:			
Sale of timber and other natural land products	291	297	311
Sale of power and other utilities	268	286	305
Sale of other products	46	52	56
Recovery of mint manufacturing expense	2	3	3
Total sale of products	607	638	674
Fees and other charges for services and special benefits	215	218	215
Sale of Government property:			
Sale of land and other real property [3]	52	54	58
Sale of equipment and other personal property:			
Sale from the stockpile of strategic and critical materials	112	134	198
Military assistance program sales (trust fund)	961	978	952
Other [3]	48	32	29
Profit on sale of silver bullion	55	65	65
Sale of scrap and salvage material	22	20	29
Total sale of property	1,251	1,282	1,331
Realization upon loans and investments:			
Loan repayments offset in the expenditure account:			
Repayment of loans to United Kingdom	61	0	63
Recoveries from Japan	36	37	37
Other [3]	23	29	81
Loan repayments offset in the loan account:			
Rural Electrification Administration	204	190	189
Other	71	70	73
Repayments on miscellaneous recoverable costs and realization on other investments (offset in the expenditure account) [3]	161	226	126
Total realization upon loans and investments	556	551	571
Recoveries and refunds:			
Recoveries of excess profits and costs	10	14	17
Recoveries under foreign aid programs [3]	13	8	8
Other [3]	32	23	23
Total recoveries and refunds	55	45	48
Total proprietary receipts from the public	**4,674**	**4,590**	**4,810**
Total offsetting receipts	**11,554**	**13,309**	**13,923**

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 12. OFFSETTING RECEIPTS BY TYPE (in millions of dollars)—Continued

Type	1968 actual	1969 estimate	1970 estimate
MEMORANDUM			
Distributed by agency and function:			
Interfund and intragovernmental transactions:			
Interfund within Federal funds	651	725	713
Interfund within trust funds	459	497	519
Intragovernmental transactions	1,201	2,391	2,135
Proprietary receipts from the public:			
Federal funds:			
Receipts applied at agency level	2,745	2,647	2,939
Loan repayments applied at account level	275	259	262
Trust funds	1,653	1,684	1,608
Undistributed by agency and function:			
Government contributions for employee retirement	1,896	2,105	2,187
Interest received by trust funds	2,674	3,000	3,558
Total offsetting receipts	11,554	13,309	13,923

[1] Includes provision for covered Federal civilian employees and military personnel.
[2] Interchange receipts between the Social Security and Railroad Retirement funds place the Social Security funds in the same position they would have been in if there were no separate railroad retirement system. Interchange receipts between Federal retirement funds occur when an employee transfers from coverage by one system to coverage by another system.
[3] Includes both Federal funds and trust funds.

Table 13. BUDGET AUTHORITY BY FUNCTION AND AGENCY
(in millions of dollars)

Function and department or other unit	NEW OBLIGATIONAL AUTHORITY			LOAN AUTHORITY		
	1968 actual	1969 estimate	1970 estimate	1968 actual	1969 estimate	1970 estimate
050 NATIONAL DEFENSE						
051 Defense—Military: [1]						
Military personnel	22,118	23,996	24,384	.....	.....	.....
Operation and maintenance	20,950	22,516	21,941	.....	.....	.....
Procurement	23,408	20,784	23,241	.....	.....	.....
Research, development, test, and evaluation	7,285	7,579	8,174	.....	.....	.....
Military construction	1,543	1,168	1,949	.....	.....	.....
Other	1,289	591	700	.....	.....	.....
Deductions for offsetting receipts:						
Interfund and intragovernmental transactions	−7	−7	−7	.....	.....	.....
Proprietary receipts from the public	−158	−133	−145	.....	.....	.....
Total 051	76,429	76,495	80,238	.....	.....	.....
057 Military assistance: [2]						
Funds appropriated to the President [1]	312	503	408	.....	.....	.....
058 Atomic energy: [2]						
Atomic Energy Commission [1]	2,508	2,571	2,439	.....	.....	.....
059 Defense-related activities:						
Executive Office of the President	3	3	3	.....	.....	.....
Funds appropriated to the President	2	4	1	−2	−4	−1
Department of Health, Education, and Welfare [1]	9	.....	8	.....	.....	.....
Treasury Department [1]	.....	.....	.....	−*	−*	−*
General Services Administration	19	20	21	.....	.....	.....
Other independent agencies: Selective Service System	64	67	70	.....	.....	.....
Total 059	97	94	102	−2	−4	−1
Deductions for offsetting receipts: [4]						
Interfund and intragovernmental transactions	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Proprietary receipts from the public	−116	−135	−200	.....	.....	.....
Total national defense	79,229	79,527	82,986	−2	−4	−1
150 INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS AND FINANCE						
151 Conduct of Foreign Affairs:						
Department of State [1]	318	350	366	.....	.....	.....
Other independent agencies:						
Arms Control and Disarmament Agency	9	9	10	.....	.....	.....
Foreign Claims Settlement Commission	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Tariff Commission	4	4	4	.....	.....	.....
Total 151	332	364	381	.....	.....	.....

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 13. **BUDGET AUTHORITY BY FUNCTION AND AGENCY (in millions of dollars)—Continued**

Function and department or other unit	NEW OBLIGATIONAL AUTHORITY			LOAN AUTHORITY		
	1968 actual	1969 estimate	1970 estimate	1968 actual	1969 estimate	1970 estimate
150 INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS AND FINANCE—Continued						
152 Economic and financial assistance:						
Funds appropriated to the President [1]	2,408	2,199	2,966	-------	-------	-------
Department of Agriculture [1]	-------	-------	4	-------	-------	-------
Department of State [1]	6	6	6	-------	-------	-------
Department of Transportation [1]	11	6	3	-------	-------	-------
Other independent agencies:						
Export-Import Bank of the United States	-------	-------	-------	407	558	-------
U.S. Section of the United States-Mexico Commission on Border Development and Friendship	-------	-------	2	-------	-------	-------
Total 152	2,425	2,211	2,980	407	558	-------
153 Foreign information and exchange activities:						
Department of State [1]	51	37	41	-------	-------	-------
Other independent agencies:						
United States Information Agency [1]	194	178	179	-------	-------	-------
Total 153	245	215	220	-------	-------	-------
154 Food for Freedom:						
Department of Agriculture	1,606	300	1,017	-------	-------	-------
Deductions for offsetting receipts:						
Interfund and intragovernmental transactions	—*	—*	—*	-------	-------	-------
Proprietary receipts from the public	−245	−242	−256	-------	-------	-------
Total international affairs and finance	4,362	2,848	4,342	407	558	-------
250 SPACE RESEARCH AND TECHNOLOGY						
251 Space research and technology:						
National Aeronautics and Space Administration [1]	4,590	3,997	3,763	-------	-------	-------
Deductions for offsetting receipts:						
Proprietary receipts from the public	−3	−4	−5	-------	-------	-------
Total space research and technology	4,587	3,992	3,758	-------	-------	-------

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 13. BUDGET AUTHORITY BY FUNCTION AND AGENCY (in millions of dollars)—Continued

Function and department or other unit	NEW OBLIGATIONAL AUTHORITY			LOAN AUTHORITY		
	1968 actual	1969 estimate	1970 estimate	1968 actual	1969 estimate	1970 estimate
350 AGRICULTURE AND AGRICULTURAL RESOURCES						
351 Farm income stabilization:						
Department of Agriculture [1]	3,224	5,687	4,350	80	125	11
352 Financing farming and rural housing:						
Department of Agriculture [1]	102	94	154	824	2	35
Other independent agencies: Farm Credit Administration [1]				3,060	—*	
Total 352	102	94	154	3,884	2	35
353 Financing rural electrification and rural telephones:						
Department of Agriculture	12	13	13	230	260	254
354 Agricultural land and water resources:						
Department of Agriculture	362	342	248			
355 Research and other agricultural services:						
Department of Agriculture [1]	608	641	692			
Other independent agencies: Temporary study commissions	*					
Total 355	608	641	692			
Deductions for offsetting receipts:						
Interfund and intragovernmental transactions	—5	—6				
Proprietary receipts from the public	—37	—81	—37			
Total agriculture and agricultural resources	4,267	6,690	5,420	4,195	387	300
400 NATURAL RESOURCES						
401 Water resources and power:						
Department of Agriculture [1]	103	95	100			
Department of Defense—Civil [1]	1,332	1,239	1,178			
Department of the Interior [1]	785	757	778	14	2	4
Department of State	15	9	8			
Other independent agencies:						
Federal Power Commission	15	16	17			
Intergovernmental agencies	*	*	*			
Temporary study commissions		*	1			
Tennessee Valley Authority	61	50	56			
Water Resources Council [1]	4	5	5			
Total 401	2,316	2,171	2,143	14	2	4

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 13. **BUDGET AUTHORITY BY FUNCTION AND AGENCY**
(in millions of dollars)—Continued

Function and department or other unit	NEW OBLIGATIONAL AUTHORITY			LOAN AUTHORITY		
	1968 actual	1969 estimate	1970 estimate	1968 actual	1969 estimate	1970 estimate
400 NATURAL RESOURCES—Con.						
402 Land management:						
Department of Agriculture [1]	562	558	552			
Department of the Interior [1]	153	163	159			
Other independent agencies: Temporary study commissions	3	1	1			
Total 402	718	722	712			
403 Mineral resources:						
Department of the Interior [1]	77	82	83			
404 Fish and wildlife resources:						
Department of Defense—Civil	*	*	*			
Department of the Interior [1]	160	161	164			
Department of State	2	2	2			
Total 404	162	164	167			
405 Recreational resources:						
Department of the Interior [1]	257	317	308			
Other independent agencies: Historical and memorial commissions	*	*	*			
Total 405	257	317	308			
409 General resource surveys and administration:						
Department of the Interior	99	105	113			
Deductions for offsetting receipts:						
Interfund and intragovernmental transactions	−*	−1	−1			
Proprietary receipts from the public	−1,758	−1,719	−1,822			
Total natural resources	1,871	1,841	1,704	14	2	4
500 COMMERCE AND TRANSPORTATION						
501 Air transportation:						
Department of Transportation	915	932	1,272			
Other independent agencies: Civil Aeronautics Board	52	45	37			
Total 501	968	977	1,308			
502 Water transportation:						
Department of Commerce	402	379	287	−8	−7	−7
Department of Transportation [1]	527	557	570			
Other independent agencies: Temporary study commissions	6	5	1			
Total 502	935	942	858	−8	−7	−7

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 13. **BUDGET AUTHORITY BY FUNCTION AND AGENCY**
(in millions of dollars)—Continued

Function and department or other unit	NEW OBLIGATIONAL AUTHORITY			LOAN AUTHORITY		
	1968 actual	1969 estimate	1970 estimate	1968 actual	1969 estimate	1970 estimate
500 COMMERCE AND TRANSPORTATION—Continued						
503 Ground transportation:						
Department of Housing and Urban Development	125	7	8	-------	-------	-------
Department of Transportation [1]	5,064	5,910	6,029	-------	31	50
Total 503	5,189	5,917	6,037	-------	31	50
505 Postal service:						
Post Office Department	1,192	1,036	750	-------	-------	-------
506 Advancement of business:						
Department of Commerce [1]	322	343	486	-------	-------	-------
Department of Transportation [1]	17	21	50	-------	-------	-------
Other independent agencies:						
Small Business Administration	16	22	28	150	-------	25
Temporary study commissions	-------	1	2	-------	-------	-------
Total 506	355	387	566	150	-------	25
507 Area and regional development:						
Funds appropriated to the President [1]	127	174	288	-------	-------	-------
Department of Commerce [1]	206	207	239	74	75	73
Department of the Interior [1]	185	177	148	*	*	-------
Includes Indian programs	(185)	(174)	(138)	*	*	-------
Other independent agencies:						
Federal Field Committee for Development Planning in Alaska [1]	*	*	*	-------	-------	-------
Intergovernmental agencies [1]	3	2	3	-------	-------	-------
National Council on Indian Opportunity	-------	*	*	-------	-------	-------
Total 507	520	561	677	74	75	73
508 Regulation of business:						
Department of Commerce	5	9	10	-------	-------	-------
Department of Justice	8	8	9	-------	-------	-------
Other independent agencies:						
Civil Aeronautics Board	9	10	10	-------	-------	-------
Federal Communications Commission	19	21	24	-------	-------	-------
Federal Maritime Commission	4	4	4	-------	-------	-------
Federal Trade Commission	15	17	20	-------	-------	-------
Interstate Commerce Commission	24	25	26	−1	−*	−*
Securities and Exchange Commission	18	19	20	-------	-------	-------
Total 508	102	112	123	−1	−*	−*
Deductions for offsetting receipts:						
Interfund and intragovernmental transactions	−59	−40	−7	-------	-------	-------
Proprietary receipts from the public	−100	−86	−88	-------	-------	-------
Total commerce and transportation	9,101	9,807	10,224	216	99	140

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 13. BUDGET AUTHORITY BY FUNCTION AND AGENCY
(in millions of dollars)—Continued

Function and department or other unit	NEW OBLIGATIONAL AUTHORITY			LOAN AUTHORITY		
	1968 actual	1969 estimate	1970 estimate	1968 actual	1969 estimate	1970 estimate
550 COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND HOUSING						
551 Concentrated community development:						
Funds appropriated to the President [1]	606	672	751	14	4	8
Department of Housing and Urban Development	212	312	750	-------	-------	-------
Total 551	818	985	1,501	14	4	8
552 Community environment:						
Department of Housing and Urban Development	865	1,079	1,128	-------	-------	-------
553 Community facilities:						
Department of Housing and Urban Development	204	210	204	80	—*	*
554 Community planning and administration:						
Department of Housing and Urban Development	84	73	126	-------	-------	-------
555 Low and moderate income housing aids:						
Department of Housing and Urban Development	319	410	626	925	550	78
556 Maintenance of the housing mortgage market:						
Department of Housing and Urban Development [1]	-------	256	23	1,063	45	-------
Deductions for offsetting receipts:						
Interfund and intragovernmental transactions	−12	−59	-------	-------	-------	-------
Proprietary receipts from the public	—*	—*	—*	-------	-------	-------
Total community development and housing	2,278	2,953	3,607	2,082	598	87
600 EDUCATION AND MANPOWER						
601 Elementary and secondary education:						
Funds appropriated to the President	345	348	398	-------	-------	-------
Department of Health, Education, and Welfare	2,275	2,108	1,973	1	1	—*
Total 601	2,620	2,456	2,371	1	1	—*

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 13. **BUDGET AUTHORITY BY FUNCTION AND AGENCY**
(in millions of dollars)—Continued

Function and department or other unit	NEW OBLIGATIONAL AUTHORITY			LOAN AUTHORITY		
	1968 actual	1969 estimate	1970 estimate	1968 actual	1969 estimate	1970 estimate
600 EDUCATION AND MANPOWER—Continued						
602 Higher education:						
Department of Health, Education, and Welfare	1,201	753	979	102	101	3
Department of Housing and Urban Development	21	59	65	1,900	300	-------
Treasury Department	-------	5	-------	-------	-------	-------
Total 602	1,222	817	1,044	2,002	401	3
603 Vocational education:						
Department of Health, Education, and Welfare	273	256	303	-------	-------	-------
604 Manpower training:						
Funds appropriated to the President	802	926	1,022	-------	-------	-------
Department of Health, Education, and Welfare	10	118	165	-------	-------	-------
Department of Labor	437	438	733	-------	-------	-------
Total 604	1,249	1,481	1,920	-------	-------	-------
605 Science education and basic research:						
National Science Foundation [1]	495	400	500	-------	-------	-------
609 Other education and manpower aids:						
Legislative Branch [1]	40	45	48	-------	-------	-------
Department of Health, Education, and Welfare	286	459	419	-------	-------	-------
Department of the Interior	184	182	224	-------	-------	-------
Includes Indian programs	(173)	(168)	(209)	-------	-------	-------
Department of Labor [1]	682	743	1,030	-------	-------	-------
Other independent agencies:						
Equal Employment Opportunity Commission	7	9	16	-------	-------	-------
Federal Coal Mine Safety Board of Review	*	*	*	-------	-------	-------
Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service	7	8	8	-------	-------	-------
National Mediation Board	2	2	2	-------	-------	-------
National Foundation on the Arts and the Humanities [1]	13	19	19	-------	-------	-------
National Labor Relations Board	32	36	37	-------	-------	-------
President's Committee on Consumer Interests	*	*	1	-------	-------	-------
President's Council on Youth Opportunity	-------	-------	*	-------	-------	-------
Smithsonian Institution [1]	34	49	41	-------	-------	-------
Total 609	1,289	1,554	1,845	-------	-------	-------

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 13. **BUDGET AUTHORITY BY FUNCTION AND AGENCY**
(in millions of dollars)—Continued

Function and department or other unit	NEW OBLIGATIONAL AUTHORITY			LOAN AUTHORITY		
	1968 actual	1969 estimate	1970 estimate	1968 actual	1969 estimate	1970 estimate
600 EDUCATION AND MANPOWER—Continued						
Deductions for offsetting receipts:						
Proprietary receipts from the public	−16	−14	−18			
Total education and manpower	7,133	6,950	7,964	2,003	402	3
650 HEALTH AND WELFARE						
651 Health:						
Department of Health, Education, and Welfare [1 3]	10,612	12,369	13,640	−15	−*	7
Includes Indian programs	(102)	(110)	(120)			
652 Income security payments:						
The Judiciary (trust funds)	1	1	1			
Department of Health, Education, and Welfare [1 3]	29,686	35,119	40,689	−185	4	4
Department of Labor [1]	3,394	3,266	3,265	−114		
Department of State [1]	11	23	15			
Other independent agencies:						
Civil Service Commission [1 3]	2,954	4,353	3,991	481	−595	
Railroad Retirement Board [1 3]	1,484	1,647	1,618	−64	−50	
Total 652	37,530	44,408	49,579	118	−641	4
653 Social and individual services:						
Funds appropriated to the President	20	10	20			
Department of Agriculture	512	637	707			
Department of Health, Education, and Welfare	446	555	839			
Other independent agencies: Railroad Retirement Board	18	18	19			
Total	996	1,220	1,586			
Deductions for offsetting receipts: [5]						
Interfund and intragovernmental transactions						
Proprietary receipts from the public	−18	−2	−2			
Total health and welfare	49,120	57,995	64,802	103	−641	12
800 VETERANS BENEFITS AND SERVICES						
801 Veterans service-connected compensation:						
Veterans Administration	2,466	2,605	2,695			
802 Veterans non-service-connected pensions:						
Veterans Administration	2,048	2,132	2,191			

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 13. **BUDGET AUTHORITY BY FUNCTION AND AGENCY**
(in millions of dollars)—Continued

Function and department or other unit	NEW OBLIGATIONAL AUTHORITY			LOAN AUTHORITY		
	1968 actual	1969 estimate	1970 estimate	1968 actual	1969 estimate	1970 estimate
800 VETERANS BENEFITS AND SERVICES—Continued						
803 Veterans readjustment benefits:						
Veterans Administration	908	409	915	370	225	−166
804 Veterans hospitals and medical care:						
Veterans Administration	1,479	1,543	1,721	.....	.....	.....
805 Other veterans benefits and services:						
Department of Defense—Civil [1]	30	24	25	.....	.....	.....
Veterans Administration [1]	1,139	1,015	986	−110	48	55
Other independent agencies: American Battle Monuments Commission [1]	2	2	3	.....	.....	.....
Total 805	1,171	1,042	1,014	−110	48	55
Deductions for offsetting receipts:						
Interfund and intragovernmental transactions	−5	−6	−6	.....	.....	.....
Proprietary receipts from the public	−487	−484	−480	.....	.....	.....
Total veterans benefits and services	7,580	7,242	8,051	260	274	−112
850 INTEREST						
851 Interest on the public debt:						
Treasury Department	14,573	16,000	16,800	.....	.....	.....
852 Interest on refunds of receipts:						
Treasury Department	120	126	137	.....	.....	.....
853 Interest on uninvested funds:						
Treasury Department	10	11	11	.....	.....	.....
Deductions for offsetting receipts:						
Interfund and intragovernmental transactions	−646	−716	−694	.....	.....	.....
Applicable receipts from the public	−313	−250	−296	.....	.....	.....
Total interest	13,744	15,171	15,958	.....	.....	.....
900 GENERAL GOVERNMENT						
901 Legislative functions:						
Legislative branch	184	201	207	.....	.....	.....
902 Judicial functions:						
The Judiciary	95	106	117	.....	.....	.....
Other independent agencies: Indian Claims Commission	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Total 902	96	107	118	.....	.....	.....

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 13. **BUDGET AUTHORITY BY FUNCTION AND AGENCY**
(in millions of dollars)—Continued

Function and department or other unit	NEW OBLIGATIONAL AUTHORITY			LOAN AUTHORITY		
	1968 actual	1969 estimate	1970 estimate	1968 actual	1969 estimate	1970 estimate
900 GENERAL GOVERNMENT—Con.						
903 Executive direction and management:						
Executive Office of the President	28	28	31			
Funds appropriated to the President	1	1	1			
Treasury Department	1	1	1			
General Services Administration	*	1	*			
Other independent agencies:						
Federal Radiation Council	*	*	*			
Temporary study commissions		1	1			
Total 903	31	33	35			
904 Central fiscal operations:						
Legislative Branch	54	60	63			
Treasury Department [1]	947	1,040	1,111	—*	—*	
Other independent agencies:						
Renegotiation Board	3	3	4			
Tax Court of the United States [1]	2	3	3			
Temporary study commissions						
Total 904	1,006	1,106	1,180	—*	—*	
905 General property and records management:						
General Services Administration [1]	536	479	515	1	10	8
906 Central personnel management:						
Department of Labor [1]	56	64	55			
Other independent agencies:						
Civil Service Commission	148	151	156			
Temporary study commissions	*	*				
Total 906	205	216	211			
908 Law enforcement and justice:						
Department of Justice [1]	434	535	820			
Treasury Department	22	23	29			
Other independent agencies:						
Administrative Conference of the United States	*	*	*			
Commission on Civil Rights	3	3	3			
Interagency Committee on Mexican-American Affairs			1			
Subversive Activities Control Board	*	*	*			
Temporary study commissions	*	*	*			
Total 908	459	562	853			

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 13. BUDGET AUTHORITY BY FUNCTION AND AGENCY
(in millions of dollars)—Continued

Function and department or other unit	NEW OBLIGATIONAL AUTHORITY			LOAN AUTHORITY		
	1968 actual	1969 estimate	1970 estimate	1968 actual	1969 estimate	1970 estimate
900 GENERAL GOVERNMENT—Con.						
909 National capital region:						
Commission of Fine Arts	*	*	*			
District of Columbia	85	94	116	73	89	89
Other independent agencies:						
Intergovernmental agencies	*	44	49			
National Capital Planning Commission [1]	1	1	2			
Temporary study commissions			*	—*	—*	
Total 909	86	140	167	73	89	89
910 Other general government:						
Legislative branch	7	8	18			
Department of Defense—Civil	56	60	64			—*
Department of the Interior	54	53	65	4	3	4
Treasury Department [1]	144	115	82			
Other independent agencies:						
Historical and memorial commissions [1]	*		*			
Intergovernmental agencies [1]	1	1	1			
Total 910	261	236	230	4	3	4
Deductions for offsetting receipts:						
Interfund and intragovernmental transactions	—87	—95	—100			
Proprietary receipts from the public	—185	—201	—205			
Total general government	2,592	2,783	3,212	78	102	100
Allowances for:						
Civilian and military pay increase			2,800			
Contingencies		150	500			
Undistributed intragovernmental payments:						
Government contributions for employee retirement	—1,896	—2,105	—2,187			
Interest received by trust funds	—2,674	—3,000	—3,558			
Total new obligational authority and loan authority	181,294	192,844	209,583	9,355	1,776	533
MEMORANDUM						
Federal funds	142,119	146,474	157,805	5,815	2,347	435
Trust funds	44,946	53,866	59,659	3,540	—570	98
Intragovernmental transactions	—5,771	—7,496	—7,881			

*Less than $500 thousand.
[1] Includes both Federal and trust funds.
[2] Net of interfund and intragovernmental transactions, and proprietary receipts from the public.
[3] Net of interfund and intragovernmental transactions.
[4] Excludes offsetting receipts which have been distributed by subfunction above: 1968, $1,127; 1969, $1,119; 1970, $1,144.
[5] Excludes offsetting receipts which have been distributed by subfunction above: 1968, $1,488; 1969, $2,684; 1970, $2,552.

Table 14. BUDGET OUTLAYS BY FUNCTION AND AGENCY

(in millions of dollars)

Function and department or other unit	EXPENDITURES			NET LENDING		
	1968 actual	1969 estimate	1970 estimate	1968 actual	1969 estimate	1970 estimate
050 NATIONAL DEFENSE						
051 Defense—Military: [1]						
Military personnel	21,954	23,665	24,164			
Operation and maintenance	20,578	22,106	21,841			
Procurement	23,283	24,337	23,435			
Research, development, test, and evaluation	7,747	7,545	7,805			
Military construction	1,281	1,508	1,370			
Other	2,703	−1,232	8	−8	1	−*
Deductions for offsetting receipts:						
Interfund and Intragovernmental transactions	−7	−7	−7			
Proprietory receipts from the public	−158	−133	−145			
Total 051	77,381	77,789	78,471	−8	1	−*
057 Military assistance: [2]						
Funds appropriated to the President [1]	654	610	529			
058 Atomic Energy: [2]						
Atomic Energy Commission [1]	2,466	2,451	2,571			
059 Defense-related activities:						
Executive Office of the President	3	3	3			
Funds appropriated to the President	53	184	70	−2	−4	−1
Department of Health, Education, and Welfare [1]	9	9	8			
Treasury Department [1]				−*	−*	−*
General Services Administration	19	20	21			
Other independent agencies: Selective Service System	57	70	70			
Total 059	141	286	172	−2	−4	−1
Deductions for offsetting receipts: [4]						
Interfund and intragovernmental transactions						
Proprietary receipts from the public	−116	−135	−200			
Total national defense	80,526	81,002	81,543	−10	−3	−1
150 INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS AND FINANCE						
151 Conduct of foreign affairs:						
Department of State [1]	339	358	370			
Other independent agencies:						
Arms Control and Disarmament Agency	11	10	10			
Foreign Claims Settlement Commission	1	1	1			
Tariff Commission	4	4	4			
Total 151	354	372	385			

See footnotes at end of table.

340-000 O—69——33

Table 14. **BUDGET OUTLAYS BY FUNCTION AND AGENCY**
(in millions of dollars)—Continued

Function and department or other unit	EXPENDITURES			NET LENDING		
	1968 actual	1969 estimate	1970 estimate	1968 actual	1969 estimate	1970 estimate
150 INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS AND FINANCE—Continued						
152 Economic and financial assistance:						
Funds appropriated to the President [1]	2,248	2,339	2,300	.....	.....	.....
Department of Agriculture (trust funds)	—*	.....	4	.....	.....	.....
Department of State [1]	8	6	6	.....	.....	.....
Department of Transportation [1]	8	15	15	.....	.....	.....
Other independent agencies:						
Export-Import Bank of the United States	—117	—125	—107	907	291	247
U.S. Section of the United States-Mexico Commission on Border Development and Friendship	—*	*	1	.....	.....	.....
Total 152	2,146	2,236	2,218	907	291	247
153 Foreign information and exchange activities:						
Funds appropriated to the President	15	8	1	.....	.....	.....
Department of State [1]	51	45	40	.....	.....	.....
Other independent agencies: United States Information Agency [1]	187	191	195	.....	.....	.....
Total 153	253	244	236	.....	.....	.....
154 Food for Freedom:						
Department of Agriculture	1,204	1,037	925	.....	.....	.....
Deductions for offsetting receipts:						
Interfund and intragovernmental transactions	—*	—*	—*	.....	.....	.....
Proprietary receipts from the public	—245	—242	—256	.....	.....	.....
Total international affairs and finance	3,712	3,647	3,507	907	291	247
250 SPACE RESEARCH AND TECHNOLOGY						
251 Space and technology:						
National Aeronautics and Space Administration [1]	4,724	4,251	3,952	.....	.....	.....
Deductions for offsetting receipts:						
Proprietary receipts from the public	—3	—4	—5	.....	.....	.....
Total space research and technology	4,721	4,247	3,947	.....	.....	.....

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 14. BUDGET OUTLAYS BY FUNCTION AND AGENCY
(in millions of dollars)—Continued

Function and department or other unit	EXPENDITURES			NET LENDING		
	1968 actual	1969 estimate	1970 estimate	1968 actual	1969 estimate	1970 estimate
350 AGRICULTURE AND AGRICULTURAL RESOURCES						
351 Farm income stabilization:						
Department of Agriculture [1]	3,854	4,384	3,910	80	125	11
352 Financing farming and rural housing:						
Department of Agriculture [1]	60	144	181	138	−230	−310
Department of Housing and Urban Development	−7	−5	5	74	−88	.....
Other independent agencies: Farm Credit Administration [1]	−52	−116	.....	567	−40	.....
Total 352	*	23	187	779	−358	−310
353 Financing rural electrification and rural telephones: Department of Agriculture	13	13	13	291	338	366
354 Agricultural land and water resources:						
Department of Agriculture	351	352	350	*	1	1
355 Research and other agricultural services:						
Funds appropriated to the President	*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Department of Agriculture [1]	617	655	691	.....	.....	.....
Other independent agencies: Temporary study commissions	*	*	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total 355	618	655	691	.....	.....	.....
Deductions for offsetting receipts:						
Interfund and intragovernmental transactions	−5	−6	.....	.....	.....	.....
Proprietary receipts from the public	−37	−81	−37	.....	.....	.....
Total agriculture and agricultural resources	4,794	5,341	5,114	1,150	106	67
400 NATURAL RESOURCES						
401 Water resources and power:						
Department of Agriculture [1]	100	121	111	3	3	3
Department of Defense—Civil [1]	1,284	1,215	1,223	.....	.....	.....
Department of the Interior [1]	673	723	739	14	5	4
Department of State	23	14	8	.....	.....	.....
Other independent agencies:						
Federal Power Commission	15	16	17	.....	.....	.....
Intergovernmental agencies	*	*	*	.....	.....	.....
Temporary study commissions	.....	*	1	.....	.....	.....
Tennessee Valley Authority [1]	137	178	230	.....	.....	.....
Water Resources Council [1]	3	5	5	.....	.....	.....
Total 401	2,234	2,271	2,334	16	8	7

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 14. **BUDGET OUTLAYS BY FUNCTION AND AGENCY**
(in millions of dollars)—Continued

Function and department or other unit	EXPENDITURES			NET LENDING		
	1968 actual	1969 estimate	1970 estimate	1968 actual	1969 estimate	1970 estimate
400 NATURAL RESOURCES—Con.						
402 Land management:						
Department of Agriculture [1]	487	499	483			
Department of the Interior [1]	150	161	160			
Other independent agencies: Temporary study commissions	1	2	2			
Total 402	639	663	645			
403 Mineral resources:						
Department of the Interior [1]	85	87	81			
404 Fish and wildlife resources:						
Department of Defense—Civil	*	*	*			
Department of the Interior [1]	153	160	161	1	1	1
Department of State	2	2	2			
Total 404	156	163	163	1	1	1
405 Recreational resources:						
Department of the Interior [1]	229	321	372			
Other independent agencies: Historical and memorial commissions	*	*	*			
Total 405	229	321	372			
409 General resource surveys and administration:						
Department of the Interior	100	105	110			
Deductions for offsetting receipts:						
Interfund and intragovernmental transactions	—*	—1	—1			
Proprietary receipts from the public	—1,758	—1,719	—1,822			
Total natural resources	1,685	1,890	1,883	17	9	8
500 COMMERCE AND TRANSPORTATION						
501 Air transportation:						
Department of Transportation	896	1,097	1,291			
Other independent agencies: Civil Aeronautics Board	55	48	41			
Total 501	951	1,144	1,332			
502 Water transportation:						
Department of Commerce	314	309	354	—12	—9	—8
Department of Defense—Civil	—14	—2	4			
Department of Transportation [1]	549	581	585			
Other independent agencies: Temporary study commissions	7	6	2			
Total 502	856	894	944	—12	—9	—8

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 14. **BUDGET OUTLAYS BY FUNCTION AND AGENCY**
(in millions of dollars)—Continued

Function and department or other unit	EXPENDITURES			NET LENDING		
	1968 actual	1969 estimate	1970 estimate	1968 actual	1969 estimate	1970 estimate
500 COMMERCE AND TRANSPORTATION—Continued						
503 Ground transportation:						
Department of Housing and Urban Development	66	3	5	—*		
Department of Transportation [1]	4,301	4,321	5,022		3	54
Total 503	4,367	4,324	5,027	—*	3	54
505 Postal service:						
Post Office Department	1,080	929	552			
506 Advancement of business:						
Funds appropriated to the President	1	1				
Department of Commerce [1]	338	352	510			
Department of Housing and Urban Development	—8	—3	—3	27	—62	
Department of Transportation [1]	13	22	44			
Other independent agencies:						
Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation	—260	—303	—322			
Small Business Administration	109	82	76	176	—16	—46
Temporary study commissions	—*	1	1			
Total 506	192	152	306	203	—78	—46
507 Area and regional development:						
Funds appropriated to the President [1]	116	238	285			
Department of Commerce [1]	139	188	209	53	51	87
Department of the Interior [1]	191	225	196	—*	1	1
Includes Indian programs	(191)	(224)	(196)	(—*)	(1)	(1)
Other independent agencies:						
Federal Field Committee for Development Planning in Alaska [1]	*	*	*			
Intergovernmental agencies [1]	3	2	3			
National Council on Indian Opportunity	—*	*	*			
Total 507	449	654	693	52	52	88
508 Regulation of business:						
Department of Commerce	5	9	10			
Department of Justice	8	8	9			
Treasury Department	—3	—2	—1			
Other independent agencies:						
Civil Aeronautics Board	9	10	10			
Federal Communications Commission	19	21	23			
Federal Maritime Commission	4	4	4			
Federal Trade Commission	15	17	20			
Interstate Commerce Commission	24	25	25	—1	—*	—*
Securities and Exchange Commission	18	19	20			
Total 508	98	109	120	—1	—*	—*

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 14. **BUDGET OUTLAYS BY FUNCTION AND AGENCY**
(in millions of dollars)—Continued

Function and department or other unit	EXPENDITURES			NET LENDING		
	1968 actual	1969 estimate	1970 estimate	1968 actual	1969 estimate	1970 estimate
500 COMMERCE AND TRANSPORTATION—Continued						
Deductions for offsetting receipts:						
Interfund and intragovernmental transactions	−59	−40	−7	-------	-------	-------
Proprietary receipts from the public	−100	−86	−88	-------	-------	-------
Total commerce and transportation	7,833	8,080	8,880	243	−31	89
550 COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND HOUSING						
551 Concentrated community development:						
Funds appropriated to the President [1]	627	655	670	17	2	6
Department of Housing and Urban Development	4	75	540	-------	-------	-------
Total 551	631	730	1,210	17	2	6
552 Community environment:						
Department of Housing and Urban Development	525	719	1,015	−39	82	−31
553 Community facilities:						
Department of Housing and Urban Development	61	145	179	45	47	28
554 Community planning and administration:						
Department of Housing and Urban Development	37	61	85	−*	−1	−6
555 Low and moderate income housing aids:						
Department of Housing and Urban Development	265	369	581	683	566	550
556 Maintenance of the housing mortgage market:						
Department of Housing and Urban Development [1]	−232	−357	−126	2,356	316	−319
Other independent agencies: Federal Home Loan Bank Board	−255	−323	−383	−5	15	−16
Total 556	−488	−680	−509	2,351	331	−336

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 14. BUDGET OUTLAYS BY FUNCTION AND AGENCY
(in millions of dollars)—Continued

Function and department or other unit	EXPENDITURES			NET LENDING		
	1968 actual	1969 estimate	1970 estimate	1968 actual	1969 estimate	1970 estimate
550 COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND HOUSING—Continued						
Deductions for offsetting receipts:						
Interfund and intragovernmental transactions	−12	−59	-------	-------	-------	-------
Proprietary receipts from the public	−*	−*	−*	-------	-------	-------
Total community development and housing	1,020	1,286	2,560	3,056	1,027	212
600 EDUCATION AND MANPOWER						
601 Elementary and secondary education:						
Funds appropriated to the President	380	316	349	-------	-------	-------
Department of Health, Education, and Welfare	2,050	1,865	2,024	*	1	−*
Total 601	2,430	2,181	2,373	*	1	−*
602 Higher education:						
Department of Health, Education, and Welfare	981	1,008	1,052	103	95	87
Department of Housing and Urban Development	13	75	59	295	189	168
Treasury Department	-------	1	1	-------	-------	-------
Total 602	994	1,084	1,111	398	284	255
603 Vocational education:						
Department of Health, Education, and Welfare	265	252	266	-------	-------	-------
604 Manpower training:						
Funds appropriated to the President	864	943	965	-------	-------	-------
Department of Health, Education, and Welfare	-------	90	163	-------	-------	-------
Department of Labor	399	478	556	-------	-------	-------
Total 604	1,263	1,511	1,685	-------	-------	-------
605 Science education and basic research:						
National Science Foundation [1]	449	480	500	-------	-------	-------

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 14. BUDGET OUTLAYS BY FUNCTION AND AGENCY (in millions of dollars)—Continued

Function and department or other unit	EXPENDITURES			NET LENDING		
	1968 actual	1969 estimate	1970 estimate	1968 actual	1969 estimate	1970 estimate
600 EDUCATION AND MANPOWER—Continued						
609 Other education and manpower aids:						
Legislative Branch [1]	35	47	47			
Department of Health, Education, and Welfare	242	289	498			
Department of the Interior	175	188	242			
Includes Indian programs	(165)	(176)	(228)			
Department of Labor [1]	671	735	796			
Other independent agencies:						
Equal Employment Opportunity Commission	6	9	15			
Federal Coal Mine Safety Board of Review	*	*	*			
Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service	7	8	8			
National Mediation Board	2	2	2			
National Foundation on the Arts and the Humanities [1]	13	15	17			
National Labor Relations Board	32	35	37			
President's Committee on Consumer Interests	*	*	1			
President's Council on Youth Opportunity	—*	*	*			
Smithsonian Institution [1]	44	56	51			
Total 609	1,227	1,386	1,715			
Deductions for offsetting receipts:						
Interfund and intragovernmental transactions						
Proprietary receipts from the public	—16	—14	—18			
Total education and manpower	6,613	6,880	7,632	398	285	255
650 HEALTH AND WELFARE						
651 Health:						
Department of Health, Education, and Welfare [3] [1]	9,758	11,379	12,957	—15		1
Includes Indian programs	(94)	(115)	(120)			
Department of Housing and Urban Development (trust funds)			*	*	—*	
Total 651	9,758	11,379	12,957	—15	—*	1
652 Income security payments:						
The Judiciary (trust funds)	1	1	1			
Department of Health, Education, and Welfare [1] [3]	26,978	30,756	33,980	—185	4	4
Department of Labor [1]	2,257	2,418	2,499	—114		
Department of State [1]	12	14	16			
Other independent agencies:						
Civil Service Commission [1] [3]	2,079	2,203	2,430	481	—595	
Railroad Retirement Board [1] [3]	1,384	1,524	1,568	—64	—50	
Total 652	32,709	36,916	40,493	118	—641	4

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 14. BUDGET OUTLAYS BY FUNCTION AND AGENCY (in millions of dollars)—Continued

Function and department or other unit	EXPENDITURES			NET LENDING		
	1968 actual	1969 estimate	1970 estimate	1968 actual	1969 estimate	1970 estimate
650 HEALTH AND WELFARE—Con.						
653 Social and individual services:						
Funds appropriated to the President	32	30	30	-------	-------	-------
Department of Agriculture	505	623	720	-------	-------	-------
Department of Health, Education, and Welfare	400	517	745	-------	-------	-------
Other independent agencies: Railroad Retirement Board	18	18	19	-------	-------	-------
Total 653	955	1,188	1,514	-------	-------	-------
Deduction for offsetting receipts: [5]						
Interfund and intragovernmental transactions	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------
Proprietary, receipts from the public	−18	−2	−2	-------	-------	-------
Total health and welfare	43,405	49,480	54,961	103	−641	5
800 VETERANS BENEFITS AND SERVICES						
801 Veterans service-connected compensation:						
Veterans Administration	2,466	2,600	2,685	-------	-------	-------
802 Veterans non-service-connected pensions:						
Veterans Administration	2,048	2,127	2,183	-------	-------	-------
803 Veterans readjustment benefits:						
Department of Housing and Urban Development	−5	−7	−4	−7	−51	-------
Veterans Administration	427	639	745	257	301	−88
Total 803	422	631	741	251	250	−88
804 Veterans hospitals and medical care:						
Veterans Administration	1,469	1,582	1,691	-------	-------	-------
805 Other veterans benefits and services:						
Department of Defense—Civil [1]	27	28	26	-------	-------	-------
Veterans Administration [1]	799	911	915	−110	48	55
Other independent agencies: American Battle Monuments Commission [1]	2	2	3	-------	-------	-------
Total 805	828	942	944	−110	48	55
Deductions for offsetting receipts:						
Interfund and intragovernmental transactions	−5	−6	−6	-------	-------	-------
Proprietary receipts from the public	−487	−484	−480	-------	-------	-------
Total veterans benefits and services	6,741	7,393	7,758	141	299	−34

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 14. **BUDGET OUTLAYS BY FUNCTION AND AGENCY**
(in millions of dollars)—Continued

Function and department or other unit	EXPENDITURES			NET LENDING		
	1968 actual	1969 estimate	1970 estimate	1968 actual	1969 estimate	1970 estimate
850 INTEREST						
851 Interest on the public debt:						
Treasury Department	14,573	16,000	16,800			
852 Interest on refunds of receipts:						
Treasury Department	120	126	137			
853 Interest on uninvested funds:						
Treasury Department	10	11	11			
Deductions for offsetting receipts:						
Interfund and intragovernmental transactions	−646	−716	−694			
Proprietary receipts from the public	−313	−250	−296			
Total interest	13,744	15,171	15,958			
900 GENERAL GOVERNMENT						
901 Legislative functions:						
Legislative Branch	180	199	200			
902 Judicial functions:						
The Judiciary	93	105	117			
Other independent agencies: Indian Claims Commission	*	1	1			
Total 902	94	105	117			
903 Executive direction and management:						
Executive Office of the President	25	29	30			
Funds appropriated to the President	*	1	1			
Treasury Department	1	1	1			
General Services Administration	*	1	1			
Other independent agencies:						
Federal Radiation Council	*	*	*			
Temporary study commissions		*	1			
Total 903	27	33	35			
904 Central fiscal operations:						
Legislative branch	53	60	63			
Treasury Department [1]	965	1,043	1,108	−*	−*	
Other independent agencies:						
Renegotiation Board	3	3	4			
Tax Court of the United States [1]	2	2	3			
Temporary study commissions	*	*	*			
Total 904	1,024	1,109	1,177	−*	−*	

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 14. **BUDGET OUTLAYS BY FUNCTION AND AGENCY**
(in millions of dollars)—Continued

Function and department or other unit	EXPENDITURES			NET LENDING		
	1968 actual	1969 estimate	1970 estimate	1968 actual	1969 estimate	1970 estimate
900 GENERAL GOVERNMENT—Con.						
905 General property and records management:						
General Services Administration [1]	568	613	629	1	10	8
Other independent agencies: Central Intelligence Agency	*	*				
Total 905	568	613	629	1	10	8
906 Central personnel management:						
Department of Labor [1]	62	58	55			
Other independent agencies:						
Civil Service Commission	149	151	156			
Temporary study commissions	*	*				
Total 906	211	209	211			
908 Law enforcement and justice:						
Department of Justice [1]	427	513	710			
Treasury Department	23	23	29			
Other independent agencies:						
Administrative Conference of the United States	*	*	*			
Civil Service Commission	—*	*	—*			
Commission on Civil Rights	3	3	3			
Interagency Committee on Mexican-American Affairs	—*	*	*			
Subversive Activities Control Board	*	*	*			
Temporary study commissions	*	*	*			
Total 908	452	539	742			
909 National capital region:						
Commission of Fine Arts	*	*	*			
District of Columbia	79	100	116	21	32	56
Other independent agencies:						
Intergovernmental agencies	4	16	59			
National Capital Planning Commission [1]	1	2	2	—*	*	1
Temporary study commissions			*			
Total 909	83	118	178	21	32	57

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 14. BUDGET OUTLAYS BY FUNCTION AND AGENCY
(in millions of dollars)—Continued

Function and department or other unit	EXPENDITURES			NET LENDING		
	1968 actual	1969 estimate	1970 estimate	1968 actual	1969 estimate	1970 estimate
900 GENERAL GOVERNMENT—Con.						
910 Other general government:						
Legislative Branch	—*	5	7			
Department of Defense—Civil	67	62	68	*		—*
Department of the Interior	46	69	66	4	5	4
Treasury Department [1]	125	134	82			
Other independent agencies:						
Historical and memorial commissions [1]	*	*	*			
Intergovernmental agencies [1]	1	1	1			
Total 910	239	270	223	4	5	4
Deductions for offsetting receipts:						
Interfund and intragovernmental transactions	—87	—95	—100			
Proprietary receipts from the public	—185	—201	—205			
Total general government	2,606	2,901	3,207	26	47	68
Allowances for:						
Civilian and military pay increase			2,800			
Contingencies		100	350			
Undistributed intragovernmental payments:						
Government contributions for employee retirement	—1,896	—2,105	—2,187			
Interest received by trust funds	—2,674	—3,000	—3,558			
Total expenditures and net lending	172,830	182,315	194,356	6,032	1,386	916
MEMORANDUM						
Federal funds	139,559	146,305	153,904	3,545	1,854	818
Trust funds	39,042	43,505	48,333	2,487	—468	98
Intragovernmental transactions	—5,771	—7,496	—7,881			

*Less than $500 thousand.
[1] Includes both Federal and trust funds.
[2] Net of interfund and intragovernmental transactions and proprietary receipts from the public.
[3] Net of interfund and intragovernmental transactions.
[4] Excludes offsetting receipts which have been distributed by subfunction above: 1968, $1,127; 1969, $1,119; 1970, $1,144.
[5] Excludes offsetting receipts which have been distributed by subfunction above: 1968, $1,488; 1969, $2,684; 1970, $2,552.

Table 15. **BUDGET RECEIPTS, OUTLAYS, FINANCING, AND DEBT, 1959-1970** (in millions of dollars)

Description	Actual										Estimate	
	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970
Receipts, expenditures, and net lending:												
Expenditure account:												
Receipts	79,179	92,470	94,378	99,657	106,572	112,669	116,813	130,864	149,562	153,676	186,092	198,686
Expenditures (excludes net lending)	89,453	90,348	96,604	104,480	111,459	118,041	117,182	130,822	153,299	172,830	182,315	194,356
Expenditure account surplus or deficit (−)	−10,274	2,122	−2,226	−4,823	−4,887	−5,372	−369	42	−3,736	−19,153	3,777	4,330
Loan account:												
Loan disbursements	7,859	8,310	7,869	9,621	9,646	10,237	10,911	14,628	17,676	20,422	12,478	8,113
Loan repayments	5,201	6,427	6,671	7,271	9,791	9,693	9,662	10,796	12,623	14,389	11,092	7,197
Net lending	2,659	1,882	1,198	2,351	−145	545	1,249	3,832	5,053	6,032	1,386	916
Total budget:												
Receipts	79,179	92,470	94,378	99,657	106,572	112,669	116,813	130,864	149,562	153,676	186,092	198,686
Outlays (expenditures and net lending)	92,111	92,230	97,802	106,830	111,314	118,585	118,431	134,654	158,352	178,862	183,701	195,272
Budget surplus or deficit (−)	−12,932	240	−3,424	−7,174	−4,742	−5,916	−1,618	−3,790	−8,790	−25,187	2,391	3,414
Budget financing:												
Net borrowing from the public or repayment of borrowing (−)	8,665	2,142	1,465	9,734	6,120	3,089	4,037	3,080	2,854	23,095	−3,091	−4,000
Other means of financing	4,267	−2,382	1,959	−2,560	−1,378	2,827	−2,419	710	5,936	2,092	700	586
Total budget financing	12,932	−240	3,424	7,174	4,742	5,916	1,618	3,790	8,790	25,187	[1] −2,391	−3,414
Outstanding debt, end of year:												
Gross Federal debt	287,739	290,799	292,869	303,227	310,775	316,728	323,096	329,419	341,309	369,724	365,159	371,482
Held by the public	234,970	237,112	238,577	248,311	254,431	257,520	261,557	264,637	267,491	290,586	276,586	272,586

[1] Excludes $10,803 million of net credits for conversion of mixed-ownership enterprises to private ownership. See table 9.

Table 16. **BUDGET RECEIPTS BY SOURCE, 1959-1970** (in millions of dollars)

Source	Actual										Estimate	
	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970
Individual income taxes	36,719	40,715	41,338	45,571	47,588	48,697	48,792	55,446	61,526	68,726	84,400	90,400
Corporation income taxes	17,309	21,494	20,954	20,523	21,579	23,493	25,461	30,073	33,971	28,665	38,100	37,900
Social insurance taxes and contrib'ns. (trust funds):												
Employment taxes and contributions:												
Old-age and survivors insurance	7,418	9,671	11,104	11,267	13,117	15,242	15,567	17,556	22,197	22,265	26,006	30,227
Disability insurance	878	970	1,005	1,004	1,058	1,124	1,156	1,530	2,204	2,651	3,529	4,085
Hospital insurance								893	2,645	3,493	4,424	4,631
Railroad retirement	525	607	571	564	572	593	636	683	776	814	883	920
Unemployment insurance [1]	2,131	2,667	2,902	3,337	4,112	4,045	3,819	3,777	3,659	3,346	3,300	3,575
Contributions for other insurance and retirement:												
Supplementary medical insurance									647	698	905	917
Employees' retirement—employee contributions	759	756	843	861	931	991	1,063	1,109	1,200	1,332	1,439	1,490
Other retirement contributions	10	10	12	12	13	15	16	18	19	20	22	24
Total social insurance taxes and contributions	11,721	14,682	16,437	17,045	19,802	22,010	22,256	25,565	33,347	34,620	40,508	45,869
Excise taxes:												
Federal funds:												
Alcohol	2,938	3,127	3,146	3,268	3,366	3,499	3,689	3,720	3,980	4,189	4,379	4,553
Tobacco	1,078	1,927	1,986	2,022	2,075	2,048	2,142	2,066	2,077	2,121	2,124	2,123
Other	4,487	4,084	3,931	4,295	4,474	4,664	5,081	3,358	3,221	3,390	3,822	4,061
Trust funds (highway)	2,074	2,539	2,798	2,949	3,279	3,519	3,659	3,917	4,441	4,379	4,475	4,963
Total excise taxes	10,578	11,676	11,860	12,534	13,194	13,731	14,570	13,062	13,719	14,079	14,800	15,700
Estate and gift taxes	1,333	1,606	1,896	2,016	2,167	2,394	2,716	3,066	2,978	3,051	3,200	3,400
Customs duties	925	1,105	982	1,142	1,205	1,252	1,442	1,767	1,901	2,038	2,300	2,300
Miscellaneous receipts [2]	594	1,193	910	826	1,036	1,093	1,576	1,885	2,120	2,498	2,784	3,117
Total budget receipts	**79,179**	**92,470**	**94,378**	**99,657**	**106,572**	**112,669**	**116,813**	**130,864**	**149,562**	**153,676**	**186,092**	**198,686**
MEMORANDUM												
Federal funds	65,679	75,563	75,118	79,635	83,463	87,111	90,863	101,344	111,732	114,627	141,050	147,795
Trust funds	13,500	16,907	19,260	20,022	23,109	25,558	25,950	29,520	37,829	39,049	45,042	50,891

[1] Includes Federal funds of $321 million in 1959 and $339 million in 1960.

[2] Includes both Federal funds and trust funds.

Table 17. **BUDGET OUTLAYS BY FUNCTION 1959–1970** (in millions of dollars)

Function	Actual										Estimate	
	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970
050 National defense:												
051 Defense—Military [1]	41,467	41,479	43,294	46,916	48,143	49,577	45,973	54,179	67,457	77,373	77,790	78,471
057 Military assistance [1]	2,236	1,631	1,351	1,337	1,406	1,209	1,125	1,003	858	654	610	529
058 Atomic energy [1]	2,541	2,623	2,713	2,806	2,758	2,764	2,625	2,403	2,264	2,466	2,451	2,571
059 Defense-related activities	379	244	104	92	24	172	136	−62	−17	139	282	171
Deductions for offsetting receipts [2]	−5	−69	−80	−53	−74	−130	−281	−738	−481	−116	−135	−200
Total national defense	**46,617**	**45,908**	**47,383**	**51,097**	**52,257**	**53,591**	**49,578**	**56,785**	**70,081**	**80,516**	**80,999**	**81,542**
150 International affairs and finance:												
151 Conduct of foreign affairs	236	214	216	248	346	296	347	315	336	354	372	385
152 Economic and financial assistance	1,942	1,391	1,877	2,325	1,968	1,756	2,041	2,329	3,057	3,053	2,527	2,465
153 Foreign information and exchange activities	139	137	158	197	201	207	223	227	245	253	244	236
154 Food for Freedom	1,299	1,458	1,823	1,947	2,040	2,049	1,852	1,784	1,452	1,204	1,037	925
Deductions for offsetting receipts	−349	−146	−716	−226	−441	−191	−123	−165	−542	−245	−242	−256
Total international affairs and finance	**3,267**	**3,054**	**3,357**	**4,492**	**4,115**	**4,117**	**4,340**	**4,490**	**4,547**	**4,619**	**3,938**	**3,755**
250 Space research and technology:												
251 Space research and technology	146	401	744	1,257	2,552	4,171	5,093	5,934	5,426	4,724	4,251	3,952
Deductions for offsetting receipts	−*	−*	−*	−*	−*	−1	−2	−1	−2	−3	−4	−5
Total space research and technology	**145**	**401**	**744**	**1,257**	**2,552**	**4,170**	**5,091**	**5,933**	**5,423**	**4,721**	**4,247**	**3,947**
350 Agriculture and agricultural resources:												
351 Farm income stabilization	4,057	2,222	2,172	2,870	3,710	3,803	3,234	1,932	2,536	3,934	4,509	3,921
352 Financing farming and rural housing	476	271	317	397	546	471	573	698	717	779	−335	−123
353 Financing rural electrification and rural telephones	209	222	191	167	180	187	215	214	244	303	352	379
354 Agricultural land and water resources	346	324	347	368	324	325	342	347	353	351	353	351
355 Research and other agricultural services	309	312	344	363	415	441	485	531	570	618	655	691
Deductions for offsetting receipts	−32	−29	−30	−34	−36	−41	−42	−43	−44	−42	−87	−37
Total agriculture and agricultural resources	**5,365**	**3,322**	**3,340**	**4,131**	**5,139**	**5,186**	**4,807**	**3,679**	**4,376**	**5,944**	**5,448**	**5,181**

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 17. **BUDGET OUTLAYS BY FUNCTION, 1959–1970 (in millions of dollars)—Continued**

Function	Actual										Estimate	
	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970
400 Natural resources:												
401 Water resources and power	1,180	1,241	1,395	1,578	1,718	1,798	1,867	2,061	2,158	2,251	2,279	2,341
402 Land management	283	305	428	382	422	459	509	556	618	639	663	645
403 Mineral resources	39	30	28	30	25	46	59	62	73	85	87	81
404 Fish and wildlife resources	69	69	74	82	95	107	122	132	137	156	164	164
405 Recreational resources	85	75	93	96	114	132	135	153	194	229	321	372
409 General resource surveys and administration	50	47	50	56	64	68	77	87	91	100	105	110
Deductions for offsetting receipts	−497	−748	−501	−539	−934	−637	−706	−1,016	−1,412	−1,758	−1,720	−1,823
Total natural resources	**1,209**	**1,019**	**1,568**	**1,686**	**1,505**	**1,972**	**2,063**	**2,035**	**1,860**	**1,702**	**1,898**	**1,891**
500 Commerce and transportation:												
501 Air transportation	494	568	716	781	808	835	875	879	945	951	1,144	1,332
502 Water transportation	436	509	569	654	672	658	728	708	765	844	885	936
503 Ground transportation	2,646	2,984	2,656	2,817	3,057	3,686	4,092	4,043	4,093	4,367	4,327	5,081
505 Postal service	774	525	914	797	770	578	805	888	1,141	1,080	929	552
506 Advancement of business	108	134	127	278	212	218	365	310	289	395	74	260
507 Area and regional development	111	120	188	132	242	538	557	315	416	501	706	781
508 Regulation of business	58	59	67	74	84	91	98	99	118	98	109	120
Deductions for offsetting receipts	−176	−125	−189	−123	−99	−123	−156	−107	−115	−159	−126	−95
Total commerce and transportation	**4,451**	**4,774**	**5,048**	**5,410**	**5,745**	**6,482**	**7,364**	**7,135**	**7,652**	**8,076**	**8,048**	**8,969**
550 Community development and housing:												
551 Concentrated community development							51	302	452	648	732	1,216
552 Community environment	75	105	145	227	173	240	331	365	465	486	801	984
553 Community facilities	25	18	15	27	36	51	46	38	74	106	192	207
554 Community planning and administration	−35	−72	−79	11	24	29	32	16	33	37	60	78
555 Low and moderate income housing aids	122	145	155	170	198	37	81	391	478	948	935	1,131
556 Maintenance of the housing mortgage market	674	787	−36	169	−1,289	−511	−237	1,545	1,133	1,863	−349	−845
Deductions for offsetting receipts	−10	−11	−9	−16	−22	−31	−16	−13	−19	−12	−59	−*
Total community development and housing	**851**	**971**	**191**	**589**	**−880**	**−185**	**288**	**2,644**	**2,616**	**4,076**	**2,313**	**2,772**

600 Education and manpower:												
601 Elementary and secondary education	259	327	332	337	392	404	478	1,646	2,286	2,430	2,182	2,373
602 Higher education	225	261	286	350	428	383	413	701	1,159	1,392	1,368	1,366
603 Vocational education	38	39	40	40	42	41	132	136	250	265	252	266
604 Manpower training	4	4	4	5	57	116	336	731	940	1,263	1,511	1,685
605 Science education and basic research	106	120	143	183	206	310	309	368	415	449	480	500
609 Other education and manpower aids	451	535	679	792	585	750	850	925	1,097	1,227	1,386	1,715
Deductions for offsetting receipts	−3	−3	−4	−4	−5	−5	−9	−11	−11	−16	−14	−18
Total education and manpower	**1,081**	**1,282**	**1,480**	**1,703**	**1,706**	**1,998**	**2,509**	**4,496**	**6,135**	**7,012**	**7,165**	**7,887**
650 Health and welfare:												
651 Health [1]	653	761	904	1,159	1,411	1,755	1,747	2,549	7,070	9,743	11,379	12,958
652 Income security payments [1]	16,745	17,659	20,607	21,824	23,895	24,757	25,111	28,107	29,647	32,827	36,275	40,497
653 Social and individual services [1]	296	317	341	401	449	496	547	775	949	955	1,188	1,514
Deductions for offsetting receipts [2]	−2	−3	−4	−9	−482	−410	−197	−111	−61	−18	−2	−2
Total health and welfare	**17,690**	**18,734**	**21,847**	**23,374**	**25,274**	**26,598**	**27,209**	**31,320**	**37,605**	**43,508**	**48,839**	**54,966**
800 Veterans benefits and services:												
801 Veterans service-connected compensation	2,071	2,049	2,034	2,017	2,116	2,158	2,176	2,221	2,310	2,466	2,600	2,685
802 Veterans non-service-connected pensions	1,152	1,265	1,532	1,635	1,698	1,743	1,864	1,910	1,893	2,048	2,127	2,183
803 Veterans readjustment benefits	864	725	559	388	−13	113	50	211	596	673	881	653
804 Veterans hospitals and medical care	921	961	1,030	1,084	1,145	1,229	1,270	1,318	1,391	1,469	1,582	1,691
805 Other veterans benefits and services	931	940	1,070	1,012	1,075	940	859	778	1,217	718	990	999
Deductions for offsetting receipts	−512	−514	−537	−511	−501	−502	−497	−518	−509	−492	−490	−486
Total veterans benefits and services	**5,428**	**5,426**	**5,688**	**5,625**	**5,520**	**5,681**	**5,722**	**5,920**	**6,897**	**6,882**	**7,692**	**7,724**
850 Interest:												
851 Interest on the public debt	7,593	9,180	8,957	9,120	9,895	10,666	11,346	12,014	13,391	14,573	16,000	16,800
852 Interest on refunds of receipts	69	76	83	68	74	88	77	104	120	120	126	137
853 Interest on uninvested funds	9	10	10	10	11	11	12	14	13	10	11	11
Deductions for offsetting receipts	−601	−967	−942	−877	−765	−955	−1,078	−846	−936	−959	−966	−990
Total interest	**7,070**	**8,299**	**8,108**	**8,321**	**9,215**	**9,810**	**10,357**	**11,285**	**12,588**	**13,744**	**15,171**	**15,958**

See footnotes at end of table.

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Table 17. **BUDGET OUTLAYS BY FUNCTION, 1959–1970** (in millions of dollars)—**Continued**

Function	Actual										Estimate	
	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970
900 General government:												
901 Legislative functions	102	109	118	135	131	126	142	159	167	180	199	200
902 Judicial functions	47	49	52	57	63	66	76	79	87	94	105	117
903 Executive direction and management	21	20	22	22	21	22	23	24	25	27	33	35
904 Central fiscal operations	576	573	622	668	733	808	844	886	968	1,024	1,109	1,177
905 General property and records management	274	351	356	355	416	553	565	550	617	569	623	637
906 Central personnel management	93	82	138	151	140	172	172	174	189	211	209	211
908 Law enforcement and justice	255	263	289	300	323	335	366	385	426	452	539	742
909 National Capital region	32	30	50	73	70	58	61	73	84	104	150	235
910 Other general government	86	88	109	136	139	189	190	192	218	243	275	227
Deductions for offsetting receipts	−313	−231	−214	−196	−195	−225	−164	−161	−199	−272	−296	−305
Total general government	**1,173**	**1,334**	**1,543**	**1,703**	**1,841**	**2,103**	**2,276**	**2,360**	**2,584**	**2,632**	**2,948**	**3,275**
Allowances for:												
Civilian and military pay increase												2,800
Contingencies											100	350
Undistributed intragovernmental transactions:												
Government contributions for employee retirement	−915	−933	−1,082	−1,114	−1,189	−1,318	−1,394	−1,514	−1,734	−1,896	−2,105	−2,187
Interest received by trust funds	−1,323	−1,363	−1,413	−1,444	−1,485	−1,621	−1,780	−1,917	−2,275	−2,674	−3,000	−3,558
Total outlays	**92,111**	**92,230**	**97,802**	**106,830**	**111,314**	**118,585**	**118,431**	**134,654**	**158,352**	**178,862**	**183,701**	**195,272**
MEMORANDUM												
Federal funds	77,111	74,869	79,339	86,599	90,135	95,761	94,807	106,513	126,780	143,105	148,160	154,722
Trust funds	17,323	19,986	21,774	23,394	23,898	25,941	27,081	31,809	36,932	41,529	43,037	48,431
Intragovernmental transactions	−2,322	−2,626	−3,311	−3,163	−2,719	−3,118	−3,457	−3,668	−5,360	−5,771	−7,496	−7,881

* Less than $500 thousand.
[1] Entries net of offsetting receipts.
[2] Excludes offsetting receipts which have been distributed by subfunction above.

Table 18. **FEDERAL TRANSACTIONS IN THE NATIONAL INCOME ACCOUNTS, 1959–1970** (in billions of dollars)

Description	Actual										Estimate	
	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970
RECEIPTS, NATIONAL INCOME BASIS												
Personal taxes and nontaxes	38.2	42.5	43.6	47.3	49.6	50.7	51.3	57.6	64.5	71.6	88.6	94.0
Corporate profits tax accruals	21.5	22.3	20.3	22.9	23.5	25.7	27.7	31.2	31.4	34.5	39.3	40.2
Indirect business tax and nontax accruals	11.9	13.2	13.3	14.2	15.0	15.6	16.9	15.7	16.0	17.1	18.1	19.2
Contributions for social insurance	13.8	16.7	18.1	19.9	22.1	23.5	24.6	28.5	35.8	37.9	44.0	48.9
Total receipts, national income basis	**85.4**	**94.8**	**95.3**	**104.2**	**110.2**	**115.5**	**120.5**	**133.0**	**147.7**	**161.1**	**190.0**	**202.3**
EXPENDITURES, NATIONAL INCOME BASIS												
Purchases of goods and services	54.7	52.7	55.5	60.9	63.4	65.7	64.4	71.7	84.9	95.6	101.5	105.6
Defense	(46.4)	(45.0)	(46.7)	(50.5)	(50.4)	(50.9)	(48.9)	(54.4)	(67.7)	(75.8)	(79.9)	(82.2)
Nondefense	(8.3)	(7.8)	(8.9)	(10.4)	(13.0)	(14.7)	(15.5)	(17.3)	(17.2)	(19.8)	(21.6)	(23.4)
Transfer payments	21.6	22.4	25.6	27.2	28.5	29.5	30.5	34.2	39.4	44.5	50.1	54.9
Grants-in-aid to State and local governments	6.2	6.8	6.9	7.6	8.4	9.8	10.9	12.7	14.8	17.4	19.6	23.0
Net interest paid	5.9	7.0	6.8	6.8	7.5	8.1	8.5	9.0	9.9	10.8	12.0	12.2
Subsidies less current surplus of Government enterprises	2.4	2.3	3.2	3.8	3.6	3.8	4.1	4.5	5.3	4.1	4.1	3.9
Total expenditures, national income basis	**90.9**	**91.3**	**98.0**	**106.4**	**111.4**	**116.9**	**118.5**	**131.9**	**154.4**	**172.4**	**187.3**	**199.6**
Excess of receipts or expenditures (−), national income basis	**−5.5**	**+3.5**	**−2.7**	**−2.1**	**−1.2**	**−1.4**	**+2.0**	**+1.0**	**−6.7**	**−11.3**	**+2.7**	**+2.7**

Source.—Actual data for 1959–68 are based on the estimates prepared by the Department of Commerce. Data for 1969 and 1970 are based on estimates by the Bureau of the Budget in cooperation with the Department of Commerce.

Table 19. **FEDERAL FINANCES AND THE GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT, 1954–1969** (dollar amounts in billions)

Fiscal year	Gross national product	Budget receipts		Budget outlays (expenditures and net lending)				Federal debt, end of year			
				Total		Budget expenditures (excludes net lending)		Total		Held by the public	
		Amount	Percent of GNP	Amount	Percent of GNP	Amount	Percent of GNP	Amount	Percent of GNP	Amount	Percent of GNP
1954	362.1	69.9	19.3	71.1	19.6	(1)	(1)	270.8	74.8	224.5	62.0
1955	378.6	65.5	17.3	68.5	18.1	(1)	(1)	274.4	72.5	226.6	59.9
1956	409.4	74.6	18.2	70.5	17.2	(1)	(1)	272.7	66.6	222.2	54.3
1957	431.3	80.0	18.5	76.7	17.8	(1)	(1)	272.3	63.1	219.4	50.9
1958	440.3	79.6	18.1	82.6	18.8	81.0	18.4	279.6	63.5	226.3	51.4
1959	469.1	79.2	16.9	92.1	19.6	89.5	19.1	287.7	61.3	235.0	50.1
1960	495.2	92.5	18.7	92.2	18.6	90.3	18.2	290.8	58.7	237.1	47.9
1961	506.5	94.4	18.6	97.8	19.3	96.6	19.1	292.9	57.8	238.6	47.1
1962	542.1	99.7	18.4	106.8	19.7	104.5	19.3	303.2	55.9	248.3	45.8
1963	573.4	106.6	18.6	111.3	19.4	111.5	19.4	310.8	54.2	254.4	44.4
1964	612.2	112.7	18.4	118.6	19.4	118.0	19.3	316.7	51.7	257.5	42.1
1965	654.2	116.8	17.9	118.4	18.1	117.2	17.9	323.1	49.4	261.6	40.0
1966	720.7	130.9	18.2	134.7	18.7	130.8	18.2	329.4	45.7	264.6	36.7
1967	766.5	149.6	19.5	158.4	20.7	153.3	20.0	341.3	44.5	267.5	34.9
1968	822.6	153.7	18.7	178.9	21.7	172.8	21.0	369.7	44.9	290.6	35.3
1969 est.	893.0	186.1	20.8	183.7	20.6	182.3	20.4	365.2	40.9	276.6	31.0

[1] Not yet available.

Table 20. **BUDGET RECEIPTS AND OUTLAYS, 1789–1970** (in millions of dollars)

Fiscal year	Receipts	Outlays	Surplus or deficit (−)
ADMINISTRATIVE BUDGET			
1789–1849	1,160	1,090	+70
1850–1900	14,462	15,453	−991
1901	588	525	+63
1902	562	485	+77
1903	562	517	+45
1904	541	584	−43
1905	544	567	−23
1906	595	570	+25
1907	666	579	+87
1908	602	659	−57
1909	604	694	−89
1910	676	694	−18
1911	702	691	+11
1912	693	690	+3
1913	714	715	*
1914	725	725	*
1915	683	746	−63
1916	762	713	+48
1917	1,100	1,954	−853
1918	3,630	12,662	−9,032
1919	5,085	18,448	−13,363
1920	6,649	6,357	+291
1921	5,567	5,058	+509
1922	4,021	3,285	+736
1923	3,849	3,137	+713
1924	3,853	2,890	+963
1925	3,598	2,881	+717
1926	3,753	2,888	+865
1927	3,992	2,837	+1,155
1928	3,872	2,933	+939
1929	3,861	3,127	+734
1930	4,058	3,320	+738
1931	3,116	3,577	−462
1932	1,924	4,659	−2,735
1933	1,997	4,598	−2,602
1934	3,015	6,645	−3,630
1935	3,706	6,497	−2,791
1936	3,997	8,422	−4,425
1937	4,956	7,733	−2,777
1938	5,588	6,765	−1,177
1939	4,979	8,841	−3,862
CONSOLIDATED CASH STATEMENT			
1940	6,879	9,589	−2,710
1941	9,202	13,980	−4,778
1942	15,104	34,500	−19,396
1943	25,097	78,909	−53,812
1944	47,818	93,956	−46,138
1945	50,162	95,184	−45,022
1946	43,537	61,738	−18,201
1947	43,531	36,931	+6,600
1948	45,357	36,493	+8,864
1949	41,576	40,570	+1,006
1950	40,940	43,147	−2,207
1951	53,390	45,797	+7,593
1952	68,011	67,962	+49
1953	71,495	76,769	−5,274
UNIFIED BUDGET			
1954	69,920	71,138	−1,218
1955	65,462	68,503	−3,041
1956	74,581	70,461	+4,121
1957	79,958	76,748	+3,210
1958	79,621	82,575	−2,954
1959	79,179	92,111	−12,932
1960	92,470	92,230	+240
1961	94,378	97,802	−3,424
1962	99,657	106,830	−7,174
1963	106,572	111,314	−4,742
1964	112,669	118,585	−5,916
1965	116,813	118,431	−1,618
1966	130,864	134,654	−3,790
1967	149,562	158,352	−8,790
1968	153,676	178,862	−25,187
1969 est.	186,092	183,701	+2,391
1970 est.	198,686	195,272	+3,414

Notes.—Certain interfund transactions are excluded from receipts and outlays starting in 1932. For years prior to 1932 the amounts of such transactions are not significant.

Refunds of receipts are excluded from receipts and outlays starting in 1913; comparable data are not available for prior years.

*Less than $500 thousand.

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THE BUDGET

OF THE

United States Government 1970

SUPPLEMENT

EXECUTIVE, LEGISLATIVE, AND JUDICIAL
SALARY RECOMMENDATIONS

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SALARY RECOMMENDATIONS

Executive, Legislative, and Judicial Salaries

Public Law 90–206, approved December 16, 1967, established the Commission on Executive, Legislative, and Judicial Salaries. The Commission is required to make recommendations to the President, at 4-year intervals, on the rates of pay for Senators, Representatives, Federal judges, Cabinet officers and other agency heads, and certain other officials in the executive, legislative, and judicial branches. The law requires that the President, in the budget next submitted by him after receipt of a report of the Commission, set forth his recommendations with respect to the exact rates of pay he deems advisable for those offices and positions covered by the law. The President's recommendations become effective 30 days following transmittal of the budget, unless in the meantime other rates have been enacted by law or at least one House of Congress has enacted legislation which specifically disapproves of all or part of the recommendations.

At the request of the President, the first report of the Commission was submitted to him in December 1968. The report has been considered by the President and, in accordance with section 225(h) of Public Law 90–206, approved December 16, 1967, 81 Stat. 644, the President recommends the following rates of pay for executive, legislative, and judicial offices and positions within the purview of subsection (f) of that section:

A. Senators, Members of the House of Representatives, and the Resident Commissioner from Puerto Rico..... $42,500

B. For other offices and positions in the legislative branch, as follows:

Comptroller General of the United States.....	$42,500
Assistant Comptroller General of the United States..	$40,000
General Counsel of the United States General Accounting Office, Librarian of Congress, Public Printer, Architect of the Capitol.....	$38,000
Deputy Librarian of Congress, Deputy Public Printer, Assistant Architect of the Capitol.....	$36,000

C. For justices, judges, and other personnel in the judicial branch, as follows:

Chief Justice of the United States	$62,500
Associate Justices of the Supreme Court	$60,000
Judges, Circuit Court of Appeals; judges, Court of Claims; judges, Court of Military Appeals; judges, Court of Customs and Patent Appeals	$42,500
Judges, District Courts; judges, Customs Court; judges, Tax Court of the United States; Director of the Administrative Office of the United States Courts	$40,000
Deputy Director of the Administrative Office of the United States Courts; commissioners, Court of Claims; referees in bankruptcy, full-time (maximum)	$36,000
Referees in bankruptcy, part-time (maximum)	$18,000

D. For offices and positions under the Executive Schedule in subchapter II of chapter 53 of title 5, United States Code:

Positions at level I	$60,000
Positions at level II	$42,500
Positions at level III	$40,000
Positions at level IV	$38,000
Positions at level V	$36,000

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